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CARPENTER

Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

SEPTEMBER 1960



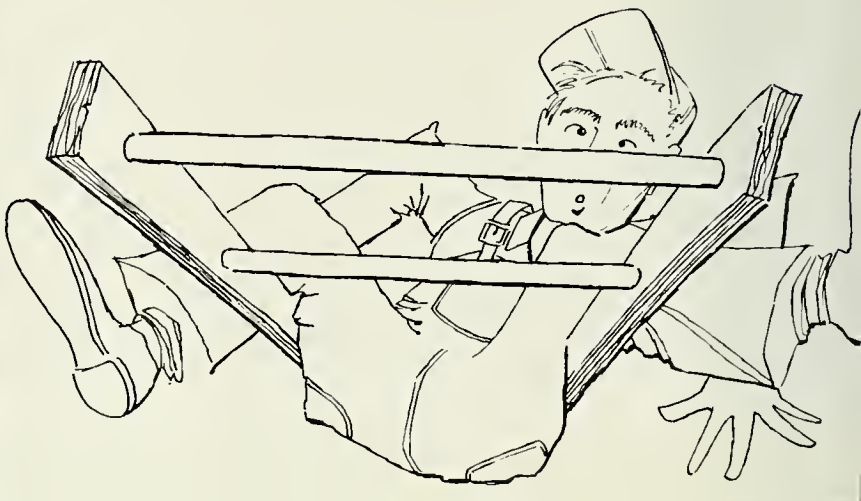
UILDING A HERITAGE FOR TOMORROW

SAFETY

Accidents involving ladders kill or maim 3,000 workers every year. Make sure you are not one of them. Observe the following simple rules to avoid a ladder accident:

- Never allow the horizontal distance from the wall to exceed one-quarter of the length of the ladder.
- Always place ladder on a secure footing.
- Replace, do not repair, broken cleats or side rails.
- Ladder should extend at least three feet above top landing to provide a safe handhold.
- Portable ladders more than 30 feet in length should never be used.
- Use non-slip cleats on all hard or slippery surfaces.

"TREAT A LADDER LIKE AN ADDER"





THE COVER

The cover photograph shows a view of the Hutcheson Memorial Forest at Rutgers University. Photo inset on cover is entrance to forest. A detailed feature with additional color and black and white photographs appears in a special center section in this issue pages 23-26.

THE CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

SEPTEMBER, 1960

THIS is a sample issue showing what the new journal will look like, beginning in January, when printing is transferred to Merkle Press, Inc., Washington, D. C. Because the journal will be run off the presses in two or three days, it will be possible to run a great deal more spot news concerning activities of Local Unions and Councils. There will be more room for technical information and new developments in materials and techniques. More features can be planned and a more diversified range of departments can be provided for every issue.

THE CARPENTER has been operating on a per capita tax allocation of five cents since the year 1914. Printing costs have more than quadrupled in the past 46 years, but the journal still is operating on the same per capita tax basis that existed at the start of World War I.

It is the hope of the General Office that the journal can be made into a magazine that sets the pace for the entire labor press field. With the support and cooperation of the membership, it can and will be.

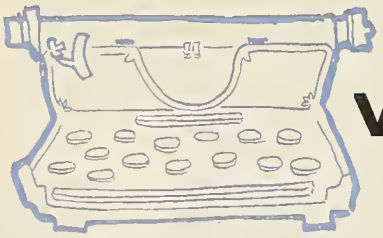
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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

BOTH PARTIES GET BLAMED

One of the biggest noises in the current political campaign—and noise that promises to become louder as the oratorical decibels pick up—concerns the praise and/or blame for accomplishment and/or lack of same at the recent short session of Congress.

Republicans are blaming the Democrats for not enacting more of the Eisenhower program. The "approval score" of the Presidential proposals fell to an all-time low since General Eisenhower has been in the White House. The score on Ike's record fell to 30.6 or little more than 30 per cent of his recommendations for the short session. His best year was his first, 1953, when Congress approved 72.7 per cent of his recommendations.

Democrats, on the other hand, blame the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats (Dixiecrats) for blocking many of the progressive measures which the majority party in Congress hoped to see enacted. The House Rules Committee, say the Democrats, must share blame as a legislative roadblock in the post convention session.

NO SITUS BILL THIS YEAR

Construction unions were disheartened that progress on the situs picketing bill came to a dead halt after leaders of both parties had promised their best efforts toward enactment in the 1960 session. This issue of situs picketing is not a partisan matter since reform steps have been recommended by the President and by both parties. Somehow, the conservative members of Congress have been able to waylay matters so that we will have to wait until the new Congress and new session convenes next January.

Situs picketing is a big item on the construction man's agenda, but there were other pieces of legislative shortchanging which made all labor unhappy. The minimum wage bill got bogged down and was a casualty to legislative and political differences between both Houses of Congress. Federal aid to education which could have meant a great deal to construction got lost since the bills from each house were different and efforts to adjust failed. Housing is another area in which construction people had a big stake; final results were a greatly modified bill. Most of labor was likewise disappointed in the medical care for the aged measure finally passed——it was called a "pauper's" bill since claimants have to show economic need.

REGISTRATION DRIVES PUSHED

The bobtailed session had bobtailed results, Washington observers agree, and the blame will be assessed both ways, but while this is going on labor is looking to 1960.

First of all, strong efforts are being made to get out a full labor family registration. Secondly, labor is trying to get its people to work as energetically in 1960 as they did in the states where right-to-work was an issue in '58. Thirdly, labor is trying to mobilize an all-out vote for its friends. And labor will need friends——lots of friends——in the state legislatures and in Congress next year.

LANDRUM-GRIFFIN LAW RAPPED

Registration drives are being pushed by both major parties and by industry and such organizations as the League of Women Voters, women's clubs, etc. Women will be a big factor in 1960 since there may well be more female voters at the polls than male.

Labor is looking toward the new Congress and will have a real bill of particulars to present. This will mean situs picketing, minimum wage, housing and related matters. Labor may seek reform of the Landrum-Griffin law particularly since the American Bar Association report this month gave the measure such a verbal shellacking. The ABA Labor Relations Section called the first year under Landrum-Griffin one of "confusion and irritation." The Section called the reporting requirements a "most burdensome task" and indicated the section "could be unconstitutional." The bonding requirements were seen to "contain a bramble of ambiguities which threaten to make it unworkable if not unbearable." High surety rates have been fixed and "the costs to unions have been extremely heavy, in some cases six times that prior to the statute." The ABA Section blasted the investigating practices of the Government under L-G.

With the authority of the professionals who have to deal with Landrum-Griffin behind them, labor people may push for a clarification and easing of some of L-G burdens.

NEW RULES ON RADIATION

A little known change has been made by the Atomic Energy Commission in reducing by two-thirds the so-called "safe limits of radiation." The new limits, effective January 1, will hold radiation exposure to 5 roentgens a year whereas the old rules allowed as much as 15. Organized labor has been campaigning for more radiation safety and the new rules are part of the answer. Labor's role in getting closer attention to radiation limits was probably decisive although the general press did not so indicate.

LABOR IMPROVES NLRB RECORD

Labor seems to be doing a little better in the NLRB collective bargaining elections, according to the report for the 1960 second quarter. This report shows that these elections reached an eight-year high and unions scored a 60 per cent mark in victories, which was slightly over the 58.6 figure covering the fiscal year ending June 30. The report also shows that union representation was chosen by 62 per cent of those voting. This figure is somewhat higher than has prevailed recently. Incidentally, figures for injunctions show a 112 per cent increase during the April-June period. Also during the period the NLRB general counsel issued 249 formal complaints alleging unfair labor practices by employers, another 93 against unions and an even two dozen against both employers and managements.

MISHAPS PREVENTABLE

The U.S. Public Health Service comes up with some useful advice in "The Anatomy of an Accident" in its publication, "Public Health Reports." Dr. Albert L. Chapman, Assistant Surgeon General, stresses the fact that accidents don't "just happen". They "are caused by what people do or by what they fail to do. Acceptance of this truth means that one must admit that since human action can be modified, accidents—with rare exceptions—are preventable occurrences." This sounds like useful doctrine for both labor and management in the construction industry.



the age demands loyalty, dedication

By Maurice A. Hutcheson
General President

POLITICAL and financial writers have named the era we live in the "Space Age." To some extent the name is appropriate. We indeed are living in a period when the conquest of space is a foregone conclusion, awaiting only the big breakthrough in scientific development.

Most of us will live long enough to see the day when interplanetary travel is as thoroughly mastered as intercity travel is today. As the teenagers put it, "Space is our oyster."

However, I believe our slice of human history is dominated by another factor that, in the long run, may be as soberly important as the conquering of space. This factor is the inability of man to live peacefully with his fellow man, on a basis of equality, brotherhood, and human concern.

This is the factor that may yet earn for our era the title, "Age of Uncertainty." Uncertainty has become the hallmark of twentieth century living.

The major uncertainty is that a world engaged in a perpetual cold war can stave off a shooting war indefinitely.

A concurrent uncertainty is that man can master the machines and gadgets he is perpetually inventing, rather than allowing himself to become their victim.

This is the climate facing our 1960 convention.

The threat of a nuclear war is never far from our thoughts, because total extinction can be the only end result.

Similarly, the waking hours of most of us are haunted by the prospect of a new machine capable of making our skills and experience obsolete overnight—a fate that already has befallen many.

All this places new emphasis on clear thinking and adds to the responsibilities each citizen must carry, particularly when in a position of leadership.

No person is entirely free of these two major fears. The atom bomb can reach the palaces as well as the tenements. And technology can eliminate the superintendent as surely as it can the sweeper.

All this is merely by way of observation. The uncertainties that hang over the orderly world we knew cloud the background constantly. But life must go on. And the day-to-day challenges of discharging our responsibilities, meeting our obligations, and solving

ur problems diminish not a whit ecause human extinction has become distinct possibility.

As a labor organization—one of ne oldest and most respected in the orld, I may add—our task is to de- ise and adhere to policies that will ermit us not only to survive but to row and prosper as well. The 1960 onvention must play the architect in he shaping of these policies.

It is hardly necessary for me to oint out that these are troubled times or organized labor. Every member who has the slightest interest in the ffairs of his union knows that there re well-organized and well-financed roups in existence that have as their rimary aim the crippling of the labor novement. The names they go under re numerous and varied. The meas- res they advocate range from right- o-work to Landrum-Griffin. But es- entially they all seek the same end— he elimination of organized labor as n effective force in American eco- nomic and political life.

Efforts Pay Off

That their efforts are paying off s attested to by the fact that the growth of organized labor has failed o keep pace with the growth in our working force. In the past 10 years our total labor force has increased by ome 10 or 11 million workers. Dur- ng this same period the labor move- ment has grown very little. In fact, here is good reason to suspect that t even decreased in the past 10 years.

The restrictive laws which have been passed since 1947 contributed sub- stantially to this decline in labor's ercentage of the total work force rganized. But another factor played very important part. In the last 8 ears, production of durable goods as increased by nearly 30 per cent, ut the number of workers required o turn out these goods decreased by 11,000. In the same period, the roduction of non-durable goods grew y better than a third. But the num- er of workers producing them fell by 488,000.

Most of these displaced workers were union members, since the pro- duction industries are the best organ- zed. Up until 3 years ago, the num- er of production workers always xceeded the number of service work- rs in the United States. But not any more.

As far back as 1910, a trend of fewer production workers and more ervice workers began to make itself elt. The pace accelerated over the ears. And about 1957, the service



General President M. A. Hutcheson

employment actually passed the production employment for the first time in history.

As of now, there are some 32½ million people employed in the service industries—11½ million in trade, 8 million in government, 4 million in transportation and public utilities, 2½ million in finance, insurance, and real estate, and 6½ million in all others.

By contrast, there are only 26 million employed in the production of goods—16 million in manufacturing, 6 million in agriculture, 3 million in construction, and about 1 million in mining.

Since organization has been most complete in production industries, and lightest in service industries, the trend has reflected itself in total union membership records.

A recent study by the Department of Labor entitled, "Manpower: Challenge of the 'Sixties", foresees a continuation of this trend away from production employment and toward service industry employment.

The Department of Labor study visualizes a growth of 20 million workers in the labor force during the decade of the 1960's. By some mysterious alchemy it also foresees a total increase of about 20 million in jobs between now and 1970. This, of course, makes a neat package, with the number of people entering the labor market and the number of new jobs cancelling each other out.

However, there is one questionable factor in the Labor Department's projections. These projections are based on the last decade's technology. But technology is moving ahead faster than anything else. As technology increases, fewer and fewer workers are needed to produce the goods we require. Even the service industries are not immune from this constant trend toward automation.

If technology did not increase any in the next 10 years, the projections of the Department of Labor might have real validity. But the constant improvement and expansion of auto-

"CARPENTER PIONEERS"



J. G. GORG
ST. LOUIS, MO



J. B. GOOOWIN
CHICAGO, ILL



E. WIND
ST. LOUIS, MO



A. OBERBECK
ST. LOUIS, MO



P. J. McGUIRE
ST. LOUIS, MO.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.



JOHN O. ALLEN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



THOS. P. CORAN
CHICAGO, ILL.



JOHN E. WALTON
KANSAS CITY, MO.



R. MATTHEISON
CHICAGO, ILL.



DAVID GREGG
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ELEVEN DELEGATES OF THE 36 ATTENDING THE FIRST CONVENTION IN 1881







Above is an old building at Nineteenth and Wright streets in St. Louis, Mo. where a group of St. Louis carpenters met to arrange to call a national conference of carpenters to organize an international union. At left is the entrance to 2912 Nineteenth street through which carpenters entered to reach the meeting hall on the second floor where they arranged to send notices for the Chicago conference to be held August 8, 1881.

matic machinery and equipment constantly tend to shrink the number of jobs available. Hence there is cause for skepticism regarding the optimistic findings of the manpower study.

The Department of Labor visualizes construction employment growing at a much faster pace than industry generally. As far as it goes, this prediction probably is based on solid facts. But the truth of the matter is that the dollar volume of construction needed to provide a day's work for a construction worker is constantly going up. The growing population insures that there will be an expanding demand for schools, churches, office buildings, factories, etc. But the total effect on construction employment will not keep pace simply because fewer workers turn out more dollars' worth of work each year. To assume that because 40 billion-dollar volume today provides three million jobs, that 80 billion in 1970 will provide six million jobs is to ignore the pace at which technology is advancing.

Furthermore, the Department study fails to give consideration to the fact that construction, more than any other industry, is sensitive to interest rates and the availability of money. Interest rates have skyrocketed at an alarming rate over the past 10 years. This trend is not likely to reverse itself very soon. Every time interest rates increase by a small percentage, the effect is immediately felt by the construction industry.

Tight money (and the high interest rates it induces) already have applied a substantial brake on home construction as well as industrial and commercial building. In too many instances, construction is an item that can be postponed for a reasonable length of time. The family that needs a new home, the church that needs a bigger structure, the factory that would like to have a larger plant—all can postpone their building plans for a considerable length of time if they entertain the hope interest rates may go down.

This means that every increase in interest rates will shrink the construction market by a sizeable percentage.

Consequently, there may be some wishful thinking included in the Labor Department's analysis of building prospects for the next 10 years unless the tight money policy is eased.

On the other hand, there is a development in construction which lends considerable optimism to the picture for the 1960's.

The very trend toward automation which is shrinking factory jobs rapidly is contributing to the demand for new buildings. Automated factories require buildings especially designed and erected to fit the production process involved. Technology is changing so rapidly that durability is no longer an important factor in factory structures. In 20 years or less, the average factory (and the structure that houses it) both will become obsolete. New machinery will require a new building. This process will repeat itself every 15 or 20 years. The factory built to last 100 years is a thing of the past.

In office buildings the same trend away from permanency prevails. Land is growing so valuable, bigger and higher buildings must be erected each generation to make the land pay. This means that construction will have heavy demands made on it for a long time to come.

I sincerely hope that the matter of a shorter work week will be given greater attention by all workers in the days ahead.

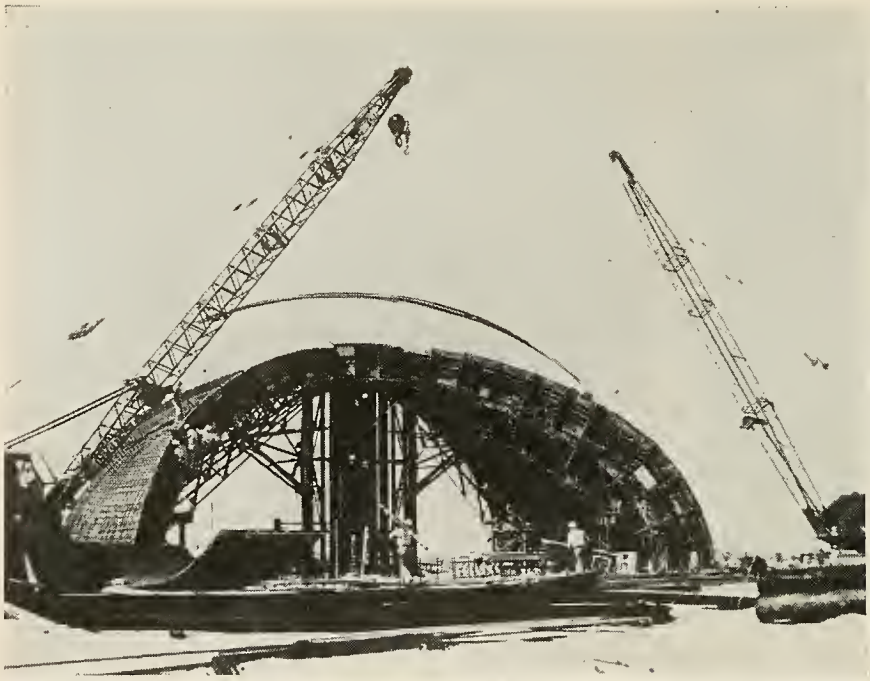
Ever since the end of World War II, there has been a good deal of talk about a 32- or a 30-hour week. But to date, specific action along this line has been quite spotty. The truth of the matter is that most of the talk about a shorter work week comes from union officials. There seems to be very little agitation on the part of the rank and file for such a move.

In this day and age of inflated prices and increasing pressures for more and more luxury goods, it is understandable that men are driven to seek maximum earnings.

But principles cannot be ignored forever. The 8-hour day has been in existence since the United Brotherhood spearheaded a drive for the entire labor movement to establish it away back in 1896. The 5-day week is at least 35 years old. I believe it is high time for organized labor to consider taking a part of its rewards for increased productivity in the form of greater leisure time.

It is obvious that the first step in insuring ample employment opportunities during the 1960's rests on our ability to organize a far greater percentage of our craft. Certainly, it will not be possible to decrease the work week until such time as a much more substantial percentage of our trade is unionized.

Similiarly, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain full employment in our industry if a great many work-



Since World War II America has been engaged in a national defense program which has included a wide range of installations. This one above in an isolated area of the West is typical of those under way in the last 15 years. Carpenters are making important construction contributions in missile base construction work.

ers are subject to the whims of non-union employers.

Therefore, it seems that our challenge for the next 10 years is to greatly increase our effectiveness in the field of organizing on the construction site and in the industrial plant.

I want you to know that we have the largest and best organizing staff in our history working in the field. However, organizing is a matter that takes initiative and cooperation at the local level. The best organizer in the world cannot make progress very fast if the local unions and district council in the area in which he is operating do not lend him wholehearted assistance and undergird his efforts with some effort of their own.

Whether the problem is maintaining high employment, cutting hours, fighting anti-labor legislation, or making gains in the area of social legislation, organizing is the key.

With the overwhelming majority of our trade organized, there is no limit to the progress we could make. But we operate under a handicap when only a part of the people in our trade are organized.

Organizing has been made doubly difficult by the anti-labor laws passed during the past 12 years. One of our most important goals must be to get these laws amended or repealed.

But in this field, too, we are slowed down because too large a percentage of workers in our trade is outside the union fold. Our political effectiveness will never be what it should be until such time as we have the vast bulk of the people who rightfully belong in our organization carrying Brotherhood books.

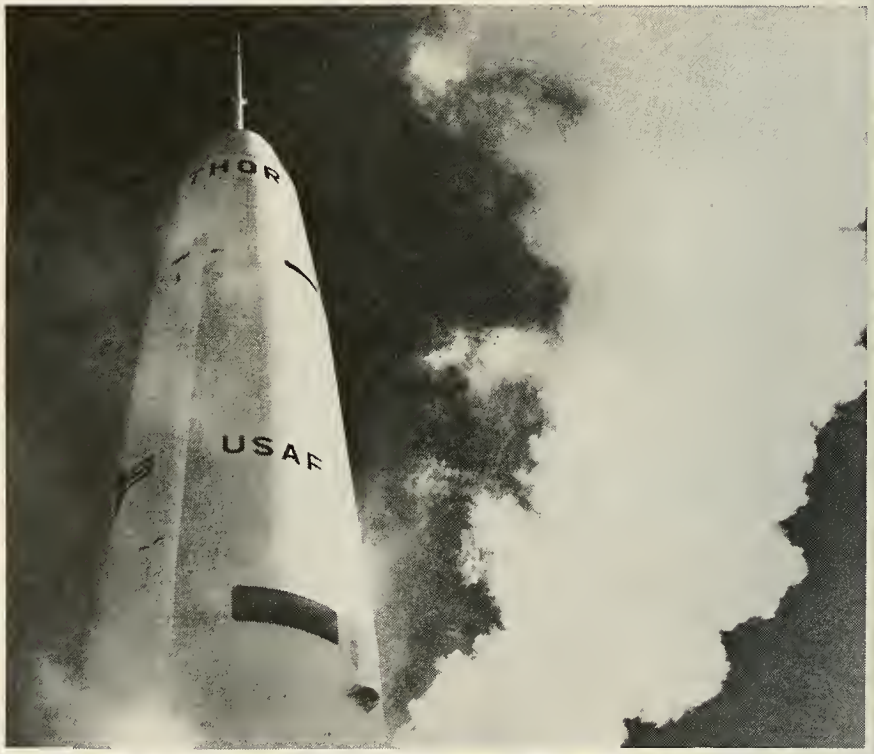
From all this you should be able to deduce that I consider organizing the key to most of our problems. This is so. Whether you consider ample employment, shorter work week, higher wages, or better labor legislation the No. 1 problem, organizing the unorganized is the first big step toward the solution.

Therefore I hope all of us—at the local level, as well as the General Office—can give much greater emphasis to organizing activities in the years ahead. And I want to assure you that the General Office will lend every possible effort to the cause.

In this era of turmoil it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize that we are citizens of the United States or Canada first and Brotherhood members second. We want a chance to solve our problems, but the problems of national survival deserve and will get priority.

From the very beginning we have operated on the theory that free men have a responsibility to protect and nurture the institutions and processes of government that make them free, even though personal sacrifices may be entailed. We have no intention of changing at this late date.

In the final analysis, loyalty and dedication will solve all our problems, both those that face us as United States and Canadian citizens, and those that face us as members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.



This photograph of a space age missile typifies current problems and challenges. The construction program incident to missile support requires the skills of many trades and in this work Carpenters are called upon for exacting and diversified tasks.



CHICAGO *Welcomes the* CARPENTERS



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

RICHARD J. DALEY
MAYOR

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters &
Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

As Chief Executive of the City of Chicago, it gives me great pleasure to officially welcome the Special Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to our exciting city.

It is a happy circumstance that brings this convention to Chicago. The United Brotherhood was born here nearly 80 years ago. The first convention represented barely 2,000 members. I understand the 1960 convention will be speaking for a membership of 800,000. This is solid progress.

Like the United Brotherhood, Chicago also has prospered. In 1881 the population of the entire State of Illinois was considerably smaller than the present population of Chicago. We consider this real progress too.

Under such circumstances, it is no exaggeration to say that the United Brotherhood and the City of Chicago grew up together. In fact, they helped to build each other. The skyscrapers, factories, and homes that stretch out in all directions were built by Brotherhood members. And the growing city provided jobs for thousands of building craftsmen year in and year out. Chicago and the United Brotherhood weathered many political and economic storms together over the past three-quarters of a century.

For all these reasons I am extremely happy to be able to say "Welcome Home" to the United Brotherhood for the brief period of this Convention. Chicago is a hospitable and warm-hearted city. I know your stay will be a pleasant one because we have the facilities for gratifying every taste and meeting every need. Knowing most of your General Officers as I do, I cannot conceive of your Convention being anything but a productive and rewarding one.

Thanks again for coming to Chicago.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Daley

Mayor



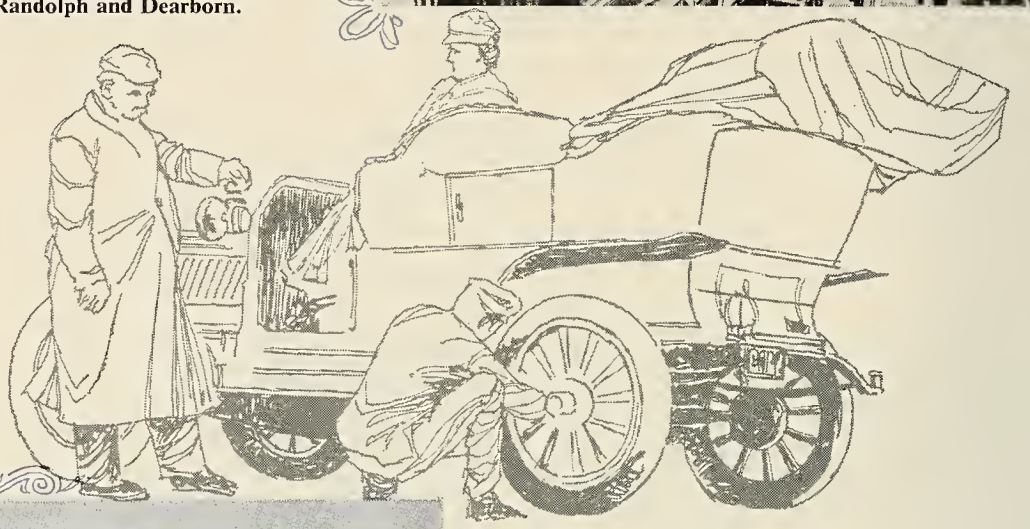
CHICAGO
Yesterday and Today

CHICAGO, one of the most interesting and exciting cities in the world where the natives proudly boast that "there's something happening every minute", is host to the 1960 Special Convention of the United Brotherhood.

Something seems to have been happening every minute in Chicago since it first became one of a chain of fur trading posts back in 1673 when French explorers and traders founded the port city. The names of these early explorers are still familiar to Chicagoans in names of streets, buildings, sections, etc.—LaSalle, Joliet, Marquette.



Traffic tangle of 1908 at right. This snarl of horsedrawn vehicles appears to have tied up things at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn.







This is an 1898 view of the City Hall and County Building and at right is a ferris wheel at the World's Fair of 1893.





Above is a view of the spectacular Chicago skyline. At right is a photograph of the Hotel Morrison which will be the headquarters hotel for the 1960 convention.

The portage possibilities of transit from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi System was early recognized by the French and has been a source of transportation and economic importance since the days of the fur traders. Transportation has been of primary importance to Chicago and it became one of the early centers of railroading. The location of the city made it ideal for redistribution of goods—from the lakes southward, from the Northwest to the East, from the East to all points in the West. It is today the rail capital of the nation, a distinction it has enjoyed for decades.

Just ten years before the founding of the Carpenters in Chicago the great lake city suffered its gravest disaster, the Great Chicago Fire of October 8, 1871. The fire broke out in the lumber area on the West Side and before the fire was subdued 27 hours later two-thirds of the city was destroyed and 100,000 were homeless. The U.S. and foreign countries rallied to aid in a relief campaign of magnificent proportions with gifts of money, food, clothing, medicine supplies.

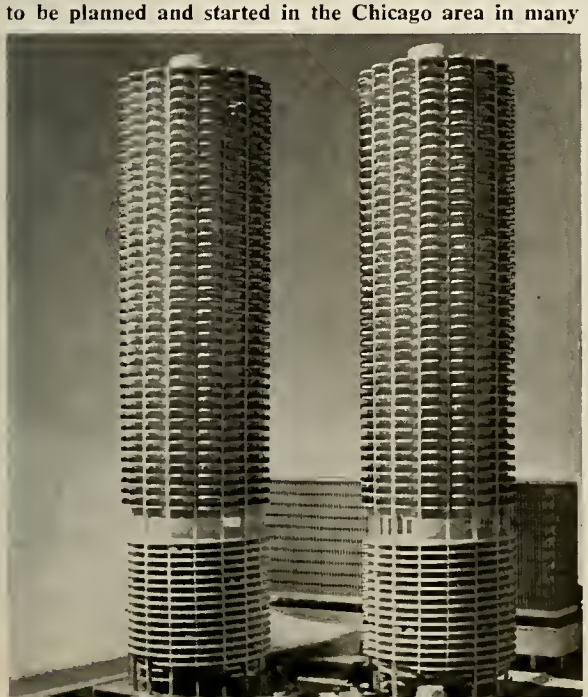
Chicago, lusty and dynamic then as now, rebuilt its business section in a year and in three years most of the scars of the holocaust had been obliterated.

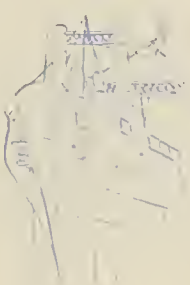
Chicago became a great industrial center and construction was an important industry in the growth of new industries, housing and public service buildings—schools, churches, clubs, meeting halls, etc. As the industry grew labor unionism developed and Chicago lays proud claim today to being one of the greatest training grounds in America for union leaders, particularly in the building and construction trades.

Chicago has drawn visitors as if it were a great magnet and many have come to stay. The city is one of the greatest centers of immigrant strains in America with names which remind the visitor of practically every country of the Old World.

The city is a strong one for expositions and has for decades been a great convention city. It leans heavily to national and international expositions going back to the great Columbian Exposition of 1892 and coming on down to the Century of Progress.

Twin towers will be erected in Chicago by the Building Service Employes Union. This is one of the more spectacular projects to be planned and started in the Chicago area in many years.





Since 1881, when the Carpenters Union was founded when Chicago was a city of 503,185 until today as the organization meets in Special Convention, Chicago has shown remarkable growth. It now has 3,511,648 and is America's second city in size.

The city is strongly represented in many industries such as meat packing —Carl Sandburg called it "hog butcher for the world"—food products, iron and steel, machinery, electrical ap-

(Continued on page 46)

Points of Interest

- "The Loop", downtown business section of stores, shops, offices.
- Chicago Stockyards, world's largest.
- Merchandise Mart
- Chicago Board of Trade
- Chicago Art Institute
- Buckingham Fountain
- Gold Coast
- Lincoln Park, Zoo, Conservatory
- Elks' National Memorial
- Adler Planetarium
- Shedd Aquarium
- Soldier Field
- Chinatown
- Oriental Institute
- Museum of Science and Industry

the challenge facing apprenticeship





By John R. Stevenson

First General Vice President

FROM the beginning of the industrial age in the United States and Canada, the importance of good equipment, properly housed, has been known to management. When managers needed a piece of new equipment they bought it. When they needed a larger building they made arrangements to erect it. One way or another, they took care of the costs because they realized that over the long haul the advantages would out-weigh the expense.

However, only in relatively recent years has there been recognition of the fact that skilled manpower is an important ingredient in industrial progress, and that properly trained manpower can come only through investment in effective training programs. Only recently have employers recognized that training young men for skilled trades is an investment as surely as the purchase of new equipment is.

Although apprenticeship training literally is as old as the pyramids, the formalized program we follow today dates back only a few generations. In that short time it has come a long way, but it also has a long way to go. I say this as a member of the National Committee on Carpentry Apprenticeship, a position that puts me in an advantageous spot to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the whole apprenticeship training effort. From this vantage point I would like to briefly discuss the status of apprenticeship training as I see it.

If forecasts of the Department of Labor are correct, a million new construction workers will need to be recruited and trained between now and 1970. This is an increase of one-third in the present supply of building tradesmen. The Department considers there are 3 million workers engaged in the construction industry today. This figure must climb to 4 million by 1970, the Department believes. I sincerely hope the forecasts of the Labor Department's statisticians are true.

The Department of Labor predictions quoted above are set forth in a recent pamphlet entitled "Manpower —Challenge of the Sixties." The ultimate conclusion which the Department of Labor statisticians reach in this pamphlet is that the United States will be hard pressed to fill the demands for skilled labor in 1970.

To be a little more specific, here is the way the pamphlet visualizes changes coming in the next 10 years. Best estimates are that the population of the United States will increase from the present 180 million people to 208 million by 1970. This represents an increase of 28 million, or 15 per cent. Young workers will account for a major share of the increase in the working population. Even though there is a trend for young people to stay in school longer, workers under 25 years of age will account for a large part of the labor force during the 1970's.

On the other hand, the number of workers between 35 and 44 will actually decrease. This is the generation that was born during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Accidents, death and retirement will gradually thin the ranks.

While the population itself is growing 15 per cent, the demand for skilled workers will increase by approximately 40 per cent. So the percentage of skilled workers will go up steadily even as the population itself grows.

This naturally means that the training efforts of all groups employing skilled mechanics will have to be stepped up considerably. The way the Department of Labor sees things, total



First General Vice President John R. Stevenson

employment will rise about 20 per cent in the next 10 years. However, construction employment will increase much faster than employment in general. On the other hand, semi-skilled employment will increase less than employment in general during the period.

I think there are some serious implications for our organization in these figures. If a larger percentage of the work force is to be made up of younger workers, it follows that our organization will be required to help train them.

Our Brotherhood has maintained a continuing interest in apprenticeship training from the day it was born. In fact, the lack of any formalized plan for passing on skills was one of the unhealthy conditions prevailing in 1881 that prompted the carpenters of that era to form a national union. In the original convention call that was issued in May of 1881, the following sentence was included:

"And for want of a strict apprentice system and through lack of union among mechanics, the trade literally swarms with unskilled men."

By 1886, after the Brotherhood became the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, efforts to inaugurate an effective apprenticeship program were already under way. The constitution of that day set forth that "Any apprentice . . . of good moral character, may be admitted and have voice and vote in the union."

This demonstrates, I think, that our organization has always had a keen and continuing interest in good apprenticeship training. Over the years, we have spent a great deal of time, effort and money promoting sound apprenticeship training.

The 1946 Convention, in line with a recommendation contained in General President William L. Hutcheson's report, authorized the establishment of a standing committee on apprentices and the compilation of a standard apprenticeship training manual. The committee did its job well and the standard Brotherhood manual is widely used throughout the United States and Canada.

This manual is made up of units numbered from one to 12. Also included are blueprints — 15 to a set. The latest units off the press deal with the all-important matters of safety and mathematics for carpenters. These units are as useful for journeymen as they are for apprentices. I highly recommend them to all members who want to work without getting hurt or to brush up on their mathematics.

In 1937 the Federal government set up the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training within the Department of Labor. The services of the Bureau have been a tremendous help in setting up joint committees and in coordinating the efforts of employers and unions in apprenticeship matters. As the result of all this cooperation and effort, a fine system of apprenticeship training has been created. We now have the machinery for doing the necessary job; all that is needed is a greater awareness of the size of the task facing us.

Apprenticeship Sags

Despite the challenge clearly outlined in the Department of Labor's new pamphlet, apprenticeship enrollments registered with the government have been sagging. *Engineering News Record* last year reported that the total number of registered apprentices in building construction had fallen off steadily over the three preceding years. The total 1959 figure stood at 105,523 compared to 112,619 registered apprentices three years previously.

All this adds up to one thing— apprenticeship training faces a great challenge if the Department of Labor forecasts are valid. All building tradesmen have a stake in the outcome. When sufficient skilled workers are not available, employers tend to break down trades into simple components that can be taught quickly. This downgrades the whole stature of the trade and produces an army of half-trained workers who are capable of doing only one thing. These half-baked operatives clutter up the industry. Being neither fish nor fowl, they cannot command decent wages because their usefulness is limited. So they hold back the whole trade.

The only way properly trained men can be developed is through good apprenticeship training.

I am happy to say that our efforts along this line are setting the pace for the building industry. Our records show that we have had between 30,000 and 40,000 young men undergoing apprenticeship training every year since the end of World War II. And I believe the quality of the training we are providing is among the best in the industry.

Admittedly, our apprentice programs are not equally effective throughout all parts of the United States and Canada. Some areas do a first rate job, while others dawdle along. There are some areas where beefing up of our program needs to be achieved.

Screening Necessary

First, I believe we need to develop good screening programs for weeding out applicants who have neither the flair nor the proper mental attitude for becoming good craftsmen. Every misfit who stumbles into apprenticeship training gives a black eye to our trade. Either he drops out somewhere along the line or becomes a mediocre craftsman. In either case, he is no asset to our organization or to our industry. So it seems to me that a good screening program can save us considerable grief along this line.

The employer who uses an apprentice as a source of cheap labor rather than treating him as a learner whose training should encompass all facets of the trade, does a disservice to the entire industry. Similarly, the union that does not police apprenticeship training sufficiently to eliminate this sort of thing is doing a similar disservice.

I believe, too, that we need to expand our sponsorship of refresher courses for journeymen who have been working at the trade for years. Techniques and materials are changing so rapidly that new understanding and new know-how often become necessary. A piece of plastic substituted for a piece of wood must be laid out in the same way. But the techniques for cutting plastics and the techniques for installing them may require treatment unrelated to handling wood. The topnotch mechanic of 5 years or 10 years from now may have to have some understanding of the properties of various building materials—their tensile strength, elasticity, compressibility, etc.

Coupled with this is the certainty that the recruitment of competent supervisory personnel is going to become an increasingly important prob-

UNITED BROTHERHOOD APPRENTICE

RANKING CHART

AREA	No. of APPRENTICES	% of JOURNEYMAN
ALABAMA	436	7.1%
ALASKA	88	4.1%
ARIZONA	604	9.7%
ARKANSAS	119	4.4%
CALIFORNIA	6744	7.7%
COLORADO	283	5.0%
CONNECTICUT	472	6.8%
DELAWARE	122	8.9%
FLORIDA	875	5.8%
GEORGIA	328	6.3%
HAWAII	92	7.8%
IDAHO	155	7.1%
ILLINOIS	2393	5.0%
INDIANA	641	4.7%
IOWA	402	8.2%
KANSAS	344	7.4%
KENTUCKY	297	6.1%
LOUISIANA	706	7.9%
MAINE	45	2.5%
MARYLAND	142	3.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	834	6.4%
MICHIGAN	1177	6.3%
MINNESOTA	977	7.3%
MISSISSIPPI	295	7.8%
MISSOURI	1165	6.9%
MONTANA	275	6.4%
NEBRASKA	187	6.8%
NEVADA	146	6.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78	3.6%
NEW JERSEY	639	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	212	9.5%
NEW YORK	4148	9.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	41	3.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	123	9.6%
OHIO	1741	7.0%
OKLAHOMA	318	6.9%
OREGON	388	5.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	1342	6.2%
RHODE ISLAND	147	5.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	45	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	68	6.9%
TENNESSEE	329	4.6%
TEXAS	1127	6.7%
UTAH	121	5.5%
VERMONT	43	9.5%
VIRGINIA	147	4.9%
WASHINGTON	933	5.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	238	8.5%
WISCONSIN	616	5.6%
WYOMING	155	10.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	194	5.2%
CANAL ZONE	1	2.9%
PUERTO RICO	0	—
ALBERTA	138	3.9%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	296	5.3%
MANITOBA	19	1.3%
NEW BRUNSWICK	13	1.4%
NEWFOUNDLAND	44	3.2%
NOVA SCOTIA	88	5.5%
ONTARIO	396	2.7%
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	3	2.1%
QUEBEC	124	2.1%
SASKATCHEWAN	47	4.7%
YUKON TERRITORY	2	1.8%

AREA	JO
MANITOBA	
NEW BRUNSWICK	
YUKON TERRITORY	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	
QUEBEC	
MAINE	
ONTARIO	
CANAL ZONE	
NEWFOUNDLAND	
NORTH CAROLINA	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
SOUTH CAROLINA	
ALBERTA	
MARYLAND	
ALASKA	
ARKANSAS	
TENNESSEE	
INDIANA	
SASKATCHEWAN	
VIRGINIA	
COLORADO	
ILLINOIS	
OREGON	
WASHINGTON	
NEW JERSEY	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
NOVA SCOTIA	
RHODE ISLAND	
UTAH	
WISCONSIN	
FLORIDA	
KENTUCKY	
PENNSYLVANIA	
GEORGIA	
MICHIGAN	
MASSACHUSETTS	
MONTANA	
NEVADA	
TEXAS	
CONNECTICUT	
NEBRASKA	
MISSOURI	
OKLAHOMA	
SOUTH DAKOTA	
U. B. AVERAGE	
OHIO	
ALABAMA	
IDAHO	
MINNESOTA	
KANSAS	
CALIFORNIA	
HAWAII	
MISSISSIPPI	
LOUISIANA	
IOWA	
WEST VIRGINIA	
DELAWARE	
NEW MEXICO	
VERMONT	
NEW YORK	
NORTH DAKOTA	
ARIZONA	
WYOMING	

lem in the years ahead. Only men who know their industry thoroughly can supervise others effectively. Good supervision also demands some knowledge of human psychology and the ability to get along with people. These things cannot be taught to an unresponsive individual, but the man who is perceptive and interested in people can sharpen his skills for leadership through good training.

For all these reasons, I think that all of us should be looking toward a substantial broadening of our training courses for journeymen.

The whole aspect of our trade is changing rapidly. But the adequately trained mechanics have little to fear. Our industry has never stood still. It was in a process of change from the day it was born. In my own time I saw the transition from the handsaw to the power saw take place. This was as radical a change as any we are facing today. But the men who had the proper training made the transition without too much difficulty. And I am sure that those who enter our trade today after completing apprenticeship training and those journeymen who keep up their interest in learning more about their jobs will have little difficulty in adjusting to the changes ahead.

I believe everybody gains from apprenticeship training. The trainee acquires a skill that can command for him a decent living standard and the respect of his fellow citizens. The employer acquires an employe who knows his business and can turn out an acceptable day's work with a minimum of waste material or motion. The community gains because a trained and adequately paid citizen is a stable citizen. The nation gains because skilled workers are the backbone of the economic race against Communism.

The nation is greatly disturbed because our supply of scientists is too small. This, indeed, is cause for alarm. But a shortage of skilled mechanics can be just as dangerous.

The scientists dream up new gadgets and weapons; but it takes skilled men to produce them. Unless there are enough skilled men to take the drawings of the scientists and translate them into working models of wood, metal, and ceramics, the dreams of the scientists come to nothing.

I do not discount the importance of training more scientists, but I feel that the battle for survival against the Reds may, in the long run, hinge as much on adequate supplies of trained mechanics as it does on more scientists.

Consequently, all of us who are involved in apprenticeship training in any way have a grave responsibility to recognize the challenge as it exists. Loyalty to our country, our union, and our industry demands as much.

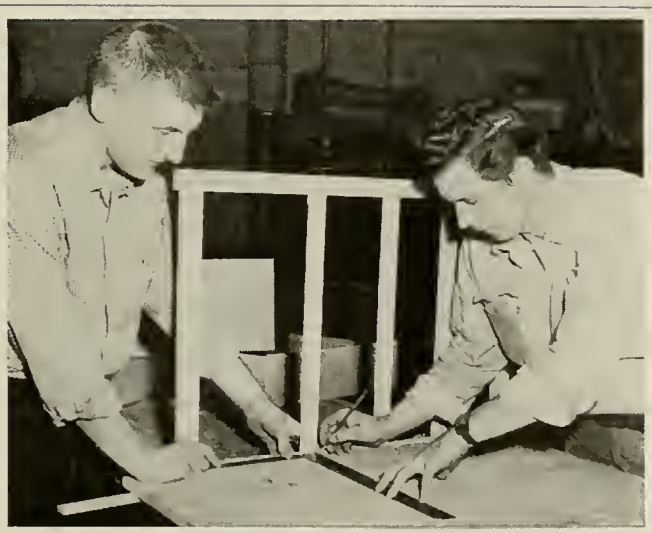
Presented herewith are two charts, setting forth various information concerning United Brotherhood apprentices. This information is based upon the membership study, ending First Quarter, 1960, and agreements on file and current as of July 1, 1960.

Chart No. I sets forth the number of apprentices in each state and province and expresses their number as a per cent of journeymen. Also contained in this chart is a ranking table, listing the various areas according to their number of apprentices as a per cent of journeymen. This range is from 1.3% in Manitoba to 10.2% in Wyoming. The Brotherhood average is 7%, and 18 of the 63 areas have 7% or more.

Chart No. II sets forth the number of apprentices in each state and province and indicates apprentice wage schedule information. For various reasons, it would be impossible to obtain the absolute apprentice wage rate information for the various states and provinces; therefore, we have selected a particular District Council or Local Union in each of the states and provinces which would indicate the general practice in the state or province. The District Council or Local Union selected is shown under the column headed "Indicative L. U. or D. C." The "Starting Per Cent" column indicates that of the 57 areas, only 12 areas established their starting rate on a dollars-and-cents basis, rather than as a per cent of journeyman-wage-rate; that the starting rate as a per cent of journeyman rate ranges from 32% in Massachusetts to 80% in Vermont; that 18 areas provide for a starting rate of 50% or less; and 22 for a rate between 51% and 60% of the journeyman wage rate; 12 for a rate between 61% and 70% of the journeyman wage rate; and 5 provide for a starting rate of 71% or greater. The most frequent starting rate, however, is 60% of the journeyman wage rate.

The "Starting Rate" column shows the dollars-and-cents starting rate in the various areas; it ranges from $1.05 in Quebec to $3.04 in Alaska. Taking into account the starting wage rate and the number of apprentices in the various areas, the weighted average starting rate is $2.01.

The "Interval" column shows the interval used for periodic advancement; the great majority (31) provide for an interval of 6 months; 18 provide for annual periods; 4 provide for intervals based on number of hours, and 2 provide for periods of 3 months and 4 months.



Two Carpenter apprentices work on an apprenticeship class problem. Training of Carpenters of the future is an important element in guaranteeing the nation needed manpower for the needs of a growing population.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD APPRENTICES

AREA	No. of APPRENTICES	INDICATIVE L.U. OR D.C.	START-ING %	START-ING RATE	INTERVAL	JOURNEY-MAN RATE
ALABAMA	436	TRI-STATE DC	60%	$1.98	1 YR.	$3.30
ALASKA	88	ALASKA DC	64%	3.04	1000 HRS.	4.75
ARIZONA	604	(STATEWIDE)	67%[1]	2.525	6 MOS.	3.775
ARKANSAS	119	#690, LITTLE ROCK	56%	1.79	6 MOS.	3.20
CALIFORNIA	6774	BAY COUNTIES DC	60%	2.235	6 MOS.	3.725
COLORADO	283	DENVER DC	60%	2.16	6 MOS.	3.60
CONNECTICUT	472	BRIDGEPORT DC	45%	1.665	6 MOS.	3.70
DELAWARE	122	#626, WILMINGTON	35%	1.33	6 MOS.	3.80
FLORIDA	875	MIAMI DC	52%	1.81	6 MOS.	3.45
GEORGIA	328	#225, ATLANTA	58%*	1.93	6 MOS.	3.35
HAWAII	92	#745, HONOLULU	50%	1.55	6 MOS.	3.10
IDAHO	155	ROCKY MOUNTAIN DC	50%	1.625	6 MOS.	3.25
ILLINOIS	2393	CHICAGO DC	50%*	1.95	1 YR.	3.91
INDIANA	641	CENTRAL INDIANA DC	72%[2]	2.55	6 MOS.	3.55
IOWA	402	TRI-CITY DC	60%	2.02	1 YR.	3.37
KANSAS	344	#1445, TOPEKA	65%	2.11	6 MOS.	3.25
KENTUCKY	297	FALLS CITIES DC	60%	2.145	1 YR.	3.575
LOUISIANA	706	NEW ORLEANS DC	57%	1.85	1 YR.	3.25
MAINE	45	#621, BANGOR	70%	1.855	6 MOS.	2.65
MARYLAND	142	#101, BALTIMORE	63%*	2.02	6 MOS.	3.50
MASSACHUSETTS	834	BOSTON DC	32%**	1.15	3 MOS.	3.65
MICHIGAN	1177	DETROIT DC	50%	1.81	4 MOS.	3.63
MINNESOTA	977	TWIN CITY DC	50%	1.725	1000 HRS.	3.45
MISSISSIPPI	295	SOUTH MISSISSIPPI DC	60%	1.80	1 YR.	3.00
MISSOURI	1165	ST. LOUIS DC	50%	1.91	1 YR.	3.825
MONTANA	275	SOUTH CENTRAL DC	79%*	2.60	1 YR.	3.30
NEBRASKA	187	OMAHA DC	65%	2.31	6 MOS.	3.55
NEVADA	146	#971, RENO	65%	2.535	6 MOS.	3.90
NEW HAMPSHIRE	78	#921, PORTSMOUTH	60%	2.055	1 YR.	3.425
NEW JERSEY	639	ESSEX COUNTY DC	35%	1.575	6 MOS.	4.50
NEW MEXICO	212	NEW MEXICO DC	60%	2.09	6 MOS.	3.49
NEW YORK	4148	NEW YORK DC	50%	2.275	1 YR.	4.55
NO. CAROLINA	41	#1469, CHARLOTTE	60%*	1.50	6 MOS.	2.50
NO. DAKOTA	123	#1091 BISMARCK-MANDAN	70%*	1.87	6 MOS.	2.67
OHIO	1741	CUYAHOGA DC	49%	2.01	6 MOS.	4.11
OKLAHOMA	318	#1585, LAWTON	60%	1.74	1 YR.	2.90
OREGON	388	(STATEWIDE)	65%	2.25	6 MOS.	3.46
PENNSYLVANIA	1342	METROPOLITAN DC	33⅓	1.295	6 MOS.	3.885
RHODE ISLAND	147	PROVIDENCE DC	50%	1.70	6 MOS.	3.40
SO. CAROLINA	45	#1907, ANDERSON	57½%	1.29	6 MOS.	2.25
SO. DAKOTA	68	#587, PIERRE	58%	1.74	6 MOS.	3.00
TENNESSEE	329	MIDDLE TENNESSEE DC	60%	1.92	1 YR.	3.20
TEXAS	1127	HOUSTON DC	60%	2.14	6 MOS.	3.565
UTAH	121	(STATEWIDE)	65%	2.145	6 MOS.	3.30
VERMONT	43	#2256, WHITE RIVER JUCT.	80%	2.48	1 YR.	3.10
VIRGINIA	147	EASTERN DC	60%	1.74	1 YR.	2.90
WASHINGTON	933	SPOKANE DC	70%	2.44	1 YR.	3.48
W. VIRGINIA	238	#1207, CHARLESTON	75%*	2.85	1 YR.	3.775
WISCONSIN	616	MILWAUKEE DC	35%	1.25	780 HRS.	3.57
WYOMING	155	#469, CHEYENNE	60%	1.88	1 YR.	3.14
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	194	WASHINGTON DC	56%	2.10	6 MOS.	3.75
CANAL ZONE	1		Not Available			
ALBERTA	138		Not Available			
BRITISH COLUMBIA	296	BR. COL. PROV. COUNCIL	40%	1.17	6 MOS.	2.92
MANITOBA	20	#343, WINNIPEG[3]	Not Available			
NEW BRUNSWICK	13		Not Available			
NEWFOUNDLAND	44	#579, ST. JOHNS	50%	.91	6 MOS.	1.82
NOVA SCOTIA	88	CAPE BRETON ISLAND DC	65%*	1.52	1000 HRS.	2.35
ONTARIO	396	CENTRAL ONTARIO DC	60%	1.47	6 MOS.	2.45
PRINCE EDWARD ISL.	3		Not Available			
QUEBEC	124	MONTREAL DC	50%	1.05	1 YR.	2.10
SASKATCHEWAN	47	#1867, REGINA	79%	1.78	N.A.	2.25
YUKON TERRITORY	2		Not Available			

* Starting rate stated in dollars and cents; starting % calculated.
** Starting rate increases to $1.91 (52%) after 6 weeks.
[1] Starting rate $1.25 less than Journeyman rate; starting % calculated.
[2] Starting rate $1.00 less than Journeyman rate; starting % calculated.
[3] Per Apprenticeship Board of Manitoba.

EDITORIALS



WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SPIRIT OF NATHAN HALE?

LAST month the bones of Nathan Hale must have turned over in their grave. Every school boy knows the story of Nathan Hale, who, when captured and convicted of spying by the British during the struggle for independence, told his captors, *"I am sorry I have but one life to give for my country."*

By way of contrast—and a very sorry contrast it is, indeed—Francis Powers, the U–2 pilot who found himself in similar straits before a Russian court a few weeks ago, bartered his birthright for a light sentence.

In effect, he said: *"Look, I am just a poor country boy doing what I was told to do. The fault lies with my country. What I did was wrong, but the guys who sent me are to blame. If anybody is to be condemned, condemn them, not me."*

Between the attitude of Nathan Hale and that of Francis Powers a hundred and eighty years of history stretch. In the time of Nathan Hale the United States did not even exist. But at the time of Francis Powers, 180 million people were trying to keep the torch of liberty aflame in a world shot through with totalitarianism in divers forms.

The United States is not perfect. But it comes closer to perfection than any other form of government ever conceived by the mind of man. There is poverty in America—and we have spoken out against it many, many times. But it is not hopeless, grinding poverty with roots deeply imbedded in caste, class, or birthright. It is poverty based on happenstance rather than circumstance. It is poverty that can be cured and for that matter is being cured by leaps and bounds.

There is discrimination in America. But the people who are discriminated against feel no compunction to flee to climates that lure them with rosy promises. In fact, the blacks, browns and reds who berate us most loudly for discrimination cast longing eyes toward our shores. But for the immigration restrictions that exist, millions of them would gladly migrate to our small portion of the world. We need no laws to keep our citizens from emigrating, but we do need rigid immigration laws to keep ourselves from being swamped by floods of newcomers of every race, creed, and color. Surely this indicates that what discrimination still exists is neither as evil nor as hopeless as our enemies picture it. And discrimination, too, is being eliminated by slow degrees.

There is materialism in America, materialism that dilutes the spiritual values of life and obscures the things of lasting consequence. But the rest of the world is desperately endeavoring to achieve a meager approximation of our living standards, and we are spending billions annually endeavoring to help them achieve this end.

Never before in human history has one nation been so generous and open-handed with friend and foe alike. It is difficult to establish a firm figure, but common sense indicates that the average American family must have contributed several thousand dollars in taxes to keep the foreign-aid program in effect since the end of World War II. If that is materialism, it is the kind the world needs more of everywhere.

In the final analysis, it is clear that the United States and Canada have achieved the kind of glory Nathan Hale visualized as worth dying for. The question is, have enough of the spirit and dedication of Nathan Hale survived through the centuries to keep the dream alive in an age when totalitarianism batters at our gates on all sides?

This is a question each of us must answer for himself. Few of us will ever find ourselves facing foreign courts as Francis Powers did, but we all are required to answer the question in countless little ways every day. The question confronts us on election day, because registering and voting are vital parts of true citizenship. It plagues us when we drive a car, fill out an income tax blank, or hear disrespectful words spoken of our President, Congressmen or courts. It is there when the Khrushchevs and Castros (either the home-grown variety or the real thing) attack us and berate us with weasel words.

On too many sides we see people giving Francis Powers' answer rather than Nathan Hale's. In this direction lies little hope for the future.



A PROUD RECORD

A CONVENTION is a time for laying future plans. However, before new courses can be charted it is essential to know what pathways have been traveled and how much progress has been made. Therefore, a brief review of our efforts over the last couple of years is in order.

As a free and independent labor organization, we have many responsibilities in addition to improving wages and bettering working conditions. However, wage rates are a matter of prime importance. They constitute the best

measuring stick for gauging the progress a union is making.

Using wage scales as a measuring stick, what kind of progress has our Brotherhood made since the 28th General Convention?

The answer is to be found in statistics compiled by the Department of Labor. Each quarter the Department surveys wage rates for seven basic building trades in 100 major cities. Carpentry is one of the trades included.

When the Department concluded its 1959 survey, the figures showed that our members headed the wage parade during the all-important second quarter, when the vast bulk of building trades contracts are renewed. A release issued by the Department of Labor on August 3, 1959, summed up the situation as follows:

* * *

"Reflecting numerous spring and early summer contract reopenings, wage increases at the quarter raised the average scale 9.9¢. Gains for individual trades varied from 4.2¢ for painters to 11.9¢ FOR CARPENTERS. Higher wage scales were reported for two of three construction workers included in the Bureau's quarterly survey of seven major building trades in 100 major cities. Rates advanced for 79% OF THE CARPENTERS, 75% of the bricklayers, 73% of building laborers, and from 55% to 67% of the workers in each of the other trades."

* * *

The figures speak for themselves. They show that our members received the greatest average wage increase in the building trades. And they also show that a larger percentage of our members got wage increases than was the case in any other group. That was in 1959.

What is the story for the second quarter of this year? Let us again quote a news release from the Department of Labor. This one is dated August 8, 1960.

* * *

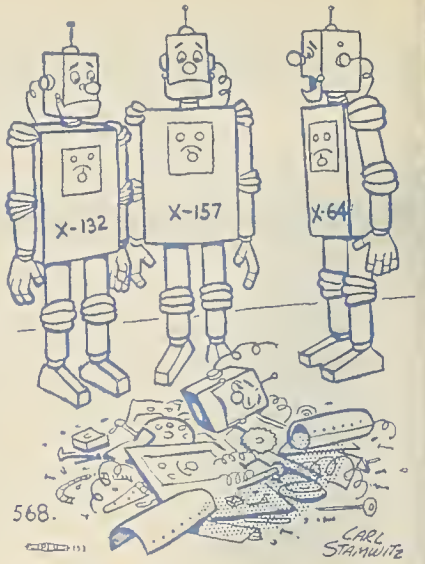
"Wage negotiations in numerous spring and early summer contract reopenings advanced the hourly wage scale for all building construction workers 9.8¢ during the second quarter of 1960. Among the individual trades studied, the increases ranged from 6.3¢ for plasterers, to 10.9¢ FOR CARPENTERS. For bricklayers and electricians the advances were 10¢.

"Pay scales were increased for two-thirds of the building trades workers surveyed. Rates advanced for 76% of THE CARPENTERS and for 56% to 66% of the workers in each of the other trades."

* * *

So in 1960, as in 1959, our organization secured the largest average wage increase in the building trades during the all-important second quarter. Similarly, a larger percentage of our members received increases than was the case in any other union.

No comment is needed because the statistics tell the whole story.



"When X-113 learned that the union had succeeded in replacing him with a man, he went all to pieces!"

* * *

Jurisdiction is another important aspect of our operations. How well we protect our jurisdiction reflects itself in how steadily our members work. How did we do in maintaining our jurisdiction?

A breakdown of cases before the Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in which we were involved last year shows that we did very well indeed.

In 1959 our Brotherhood processed some 238 cases before the Joint Board. Figures show that we were successful in gaining favorable decisions in 229 of these. In nine instances our position was not upheld.

By an odd coincidence, other trades also processed 238 cases involving us. In these, we gained favorable decisions in 67 instances. Totaling up all cases involving our organization, we gained 296 favorable decisions during the year and failed to carry our point in only 180.

These figures, too, hardly necessitate editorializing.

* * *

Another extremely important aspect of our responsibilities is organizing. In this area, too, our progress has been consistently good. Last year, a year in which the 1958 depression was still making its effects felt, figures show that we initiated 97,065 new members. Unfortunately, nearly as many members (89,874) dropped out of our organization for various reasons. The result was only a nominal membership gain, but in an era when many international unions are actually losing ground due to higher productivity per man, the record of 97,000 initiations is a very good one.

Adding it all up, our progress under a capable and dedicated set of officers has been outstanding. Under their leadership we have forged ahead in spite of an anti-labor climate and spotty economic conditions. Building on this firm foundation, we can chart bold new courses with confidence.

LABOR HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN POLITICS

ANY idea that "Labor in Politics" is something new in the American political scene is overwhelmingly refuted in an AFL-CIO pamphlet just published with the striking title, "Union Political Activity Spans 230 Years of U. S. History."

The pamphlet lists many highly constructive laws which have been enacted through the political activities of organized labor—laws which have aided enormously in the growth of America's high standard of living and today are accepted as basic parts of American life.

The pamphlet is based on a legal brief, which has been submitted to the Supreme Court in a Georgia case involving the use of union dues under a union shop contract for political and legislative activities. It helps to explain why reactionary business and interest groups have been waging a bitter campaign to drive labor "out of politics" at any cost.

"American labor went into politics as early as the 1730's," says the pamphlet, which then traces step by step the activities of workers not only on the collective bargaining front but on the political front, where democracies determine the social and economic lives of their people.

* * *

Here are some of the outstanding achievements on the legislative front that have been scored with labor help over the years:

- **Unceasing advances in the fight for civil liberties.**
  - *The early Nineteenth Century fight for the 10-hour day in a world that toiled from sunrise to sunset.*
- **The fight for public education that opened the way for American workers to climb from the bottom of the economic ladder to the very top.**
  - *The fight for child labor laws to protect our children from cruel exploitation.*
- **The fight for the 8-hour day, won, at least for government employees, as early as 1866.**
  - *The fight for currency reforms, national and state bureaus of labor statistics, the prohibition of convict labor and the suspension of the importation of servile labor.*
- **The fight to make collective bargaining accepted as American policy in labor-management relations, to make the 8-hour day universal, to banish sweat-shop labor and the exploitation of women, factory and mine safety.**
  - *The great reform measures of the New and Fair Deals, strongly supported by labor, giving us the social security system, public works programs, the 40-hour, five-day week, unemployment compensation, the minimum wage.*

* * *

All these are milestones in American history, fought for by organized labor in the political arena, sometimes against overwhelming odds.

They represent immense accomplishments in the interest of the welfare of all the American people and raise the legitimate question of whether they would ever have been enacted had the country's Chambers of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers succeeded in driving labor "out of politics," as they are now trying to do.—PAI.



VICTORY IN DEFEAT

IN its closing hours, the bobtailed, midsummer session of Congress passed a medical aid bill for senior citizens. It may be stretching the imagination a bit to dignify this hodgepodge measure with the title, "Medical Aid Bill for Aged Citizens," because it does not even scratch the surface of the problem, but at least it is a start in the right direction.

It actually gives senior citizens nothing, because any aid they get through the measure is dependent on action by individual states. Anyone conversant with the reluctance of states to enact good social legislation knows that only a handful of truly progressive states can be counted on to do anything about implementing the medical aid bill.

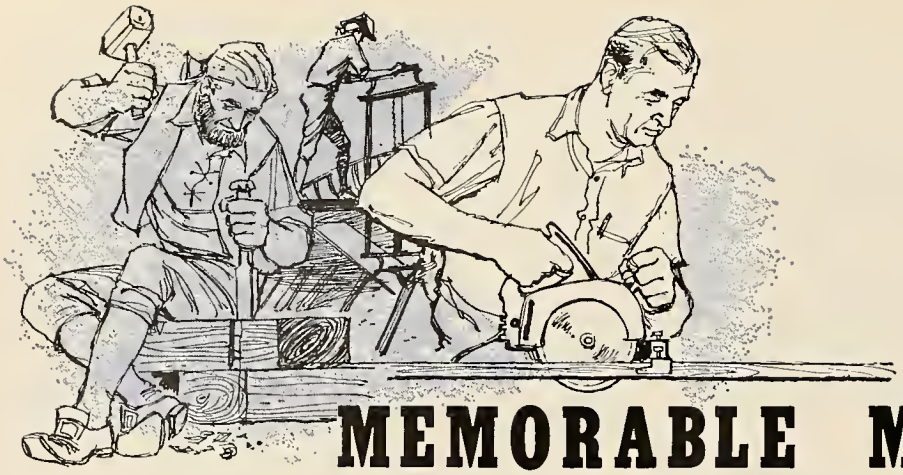
Despite this fact, however, passage of the bill was a tremendous victory. Weak as it is, the medical aid bill is the first really new piece of social legislation passed since New Deal days. Nearly every recent session of Congress has enacted some social legislation, but until the medical aid bill was adopted last month it was always an expansion or liberalization of a bill born during the FDR era.

What makes the medical aid bill important is the fact that it puts the Federal government on record as recognizing an obligation toward helping older citizens solve their medical problems. Once a social reform is entered on the statute books it usually is there to stay. Subsequent sessions of Congress usually improve it from time to time so that eventually it does the kind of a job that needs doing.

Getting medical aid for senior citizens recognized as a legitimate responsibility of the Federal government constituted a real achievement.

The ideal bill is one which integrates medical aid into the existing Social Security system. This important end was not achieved this time. But it is a foregone conclusion that sooner or later it will be, because that is where medical aid belongs.

It is already time to start working toward this end. It may take several sessions of Congress to get the job done, but Rome was not built in a day. The more pressure that is exerted on Congress, the sooner will a real medical aid bill be enacted.



MEMORABLE MILESTONES

Pre-Organization Period

1620—More carpenters on Mayflower than any other vocation.

1660—Carpenters in Colony of Massachusetts have specific wage scale set at two shillings a day. Law provides: "nor shall any man give more under pain of a fairly heavy fine."

1724—One of first labor organizations in America is "Ship Carpenters and Caulkers Club" of Boston. Idea of a Boston tea party is first promulgated in meeting of carpenters and caulkers.

1724—Carpenters Company of Philadelphia is organized, and includes master and journeymen carpenters.

1771—Meetings of Colonial Congress prior to Declaration of Independence are held in meeting hall of the Carpenters Company.

1791—Journeymen carpenters' unions set up in Philadelphia.

1795—Unions established in New York, Carlisle, Pa., Halifax, N. S., Savannah, Ga., and Boston, Mass.

1831—Sept. 22—Journeymen Carpenters' Union of Pittsburgh, Pa., hold meeting to protest long work day. Early in the nineteenth century, Seth Luther, carpenter organizer and vigorous advocate of a free public school system, sparked program for ten-hour day for trade.

1836—October 24—National Convention of Carpenters is held, promoted by the Philadelphia Association of Journeymen House Carpenters. Ten-hour day is chief topic. Other locals are organized in this period: Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Washington, D. C., Greenpoint, L. I., and St. Louis.

1853—Ship Caulkers Association of San Francisco is formed.

1854—Effort is made to organize a National Carpenters Union of America, but fails.

1865—Similar effort fails.

1872—A National Woodworkers' Union meets in Syracuse, N. Y., but this is apparently only step taken. Efforts to form a national union fail to jell.

Events Since Brotherhood's Establishment

1881—August 8—36 delegates meet in Chicago from 14 locals in 11 cities to organize Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Gabriel Edmonston, Washington, D. C., a Civil War veteran, is named general president, and Peter J. McGuire, St. Louis, Mo., general secretary; he is editor of publication, The Carpenter. McGuire is called the "Father of Labor Day."



1882—January 30—Brotherhood of Carpenters issues first charter to Local Union No. 1 in Washington, D. C.; 29 charters in 22 cities issued first year.

1882—March—Financial balance sheet of new national union shows a surplus of $4, but locals are reporting success in organizing and in securing better wages and hours.

1882—August 1—Second annual convention held in Philadelphia. Convention adds two pages to The Carpenter (for German language use); endorses 9-hour day, urges locals to take active part in building trades councils.

1883—May—San Francisco establishes 9-hour day; followed by similar success in Oakland, Alameda, San Rafael and other coastal cities; movement spreads eastward.

1883—By mail ballot union members through The Carpenter vote to forego convention this year. Dues are being increased to 50 cents monthly and

initiation fee generally $2; many locals introduce sick and accidents benefits.

1884—Edmonston introduces in Federation of Labor Convention series of resolutions calling for 8-hour day to take effect May, 1886.

1884—August 5—Fourth annual convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and adopts official emblem; rule, compass, jack plane within shield; headquarters moved to Cleveland; 8-hour day a lively issue.

1886—American Federation of Labor is founded with Carpenters participating; Carpenter headquarters moved to Philadelphia about this time.



1886–1888—Executive Board adopts basic policy governing apprenticeship training. Basic rule states: "Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule and is 21 years of age at completion of his apprenticeship."

1888—Fifth convention in Detroit, Mich., 100 delegates from 78 locals present. United Order of Carpenters is amalgamated with Brotherhood of Carpenters. (United, founded in 1872, had 5,000 members.) New organization called "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Brotherhood jurisdiction divided into seven districts and with seven vice presidents. Wages reported from $2.25 to $3.00 per day.

1889—AFL Executive Council selects the Carpenters to spearhead fight for 8-hour day because they are best organized.

1894—Eighth general convention held in Indianapolis; panic of '93 still affecting economy; tight money, unemployment, wage cuts and political action are prime topics.

1896—Ninth general convention held in Cleveland.

1873–1898—United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers was very active in Chicago over this period. Negotiations for merger went on for many years. Not until 1918 did this organization finally become a part of the United Brotherhood. Women members given first recognition.

1899—Major agreement is made in Chicago between Carpenters Executive Council of Chicago and contracting carpenters and builders, providing for closed shop and wage and hour benefits.

1900—Following above agreement in Chicago an employers' lockout took place which required great financial resources and aid and 13 months struggle to break.

1900—Eleventh general convention held in Scranton, Pa., in which general secretary reports "wondrous increase in membership and marvelous growth in local unions." A Brotherhood label for use on all union-made products is adopted.

1901—July 23—General Secretary-treasurer Peter McGuire is retired, taking from scene one of grand old men of labor. Retirement made permanent April 30, 1902. Frank Duffy, New York, succeeds him, beginning official career lasting next 47 years.

1902—October 15—Union referendum approves union label.

1902—Atlanta, Ga., convention decides to move headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., and that general officers of United Brotherhood include president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, plus a General Executive Board of seven members. Headquarters is in seven rooms in Stevenson Building in Indianapolis.

1904—September 19—Thirteenth general convention held at Milwaukee, Wis., 497 delegates present and 25 cents monthly tax voted for general office.

1906—September general convention held in Niagara Falls, N. Y.; delegates vote to buy site and erect own building.

1908—September 21—Fifteenth general convention meets in Salt Lake City, Utah, with only 284 delegates present; several financial proposals are vetoed in referendum.

1909—July 22—New headquarters building is dedicated at 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, a 60 by 100 foot structure.

1910—September 19—Sixteenth general convention meets in Des Moines, Iowa, and union is honored by Governor, various public officials in big parade and pageant.



1912—September 16—Samuel Gompers gives chief speech at seventeenth general convention in Washington, D. C. About this time General President William D. Huber resigns after almost 13 years, saying, "The salary you pay your general officers is insufficient. I have been a pauper for 12 years. That is long enough for me. I have been on the road about two-thirds of the time and allowed only $1.50 a day spending money, and I have met Presidents, Congressmen, from the highest to the lowest."

1912—Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union, which competed with the United Brotherhood for 25 years, is absorbed by the United Brotherhood. The same year, the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a union made up largely of English immigrants, is revoked by AFL.

1915—October 8—First Vice President William L. Hutcheson becomes General President upon the death of President James Kirby. Hutcheson begins career extending to 1952.



1920—September 20—Twentieth general convention held in Indianapolis with 636 delegates present.

1920–1923—Problem of a Home for Aged Carpenters and an Old Age Pension Program resolved during this period. Membership approves idea of a home and the pension program. A suitable site is bought in Lake County, Florida (1,684 acres). Contract signed and payment of $100,000, December 15, 1923. Construction completed March 1, 1928, at cost of $1,494,000.

1928—October 1—Twenty-second general convention held at the Carpenters Home; official dedication takes place.

1929—January 1—Home is opened.

1929—April 1—Payment of pensions under new program begins.

1931—Fiftieth anniversary year. Many celebrations held throughout United States and Canada.

1932—Due to depression conditions, the general convention scheduled for this year is postponed.

1935—AFL Executive Council awards jurisdiction of Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers, Veneer Workers, Shingle Weavers and similar branches of the trade to our Brotherhood. These are chartered as non-beneficial local unions; later these become semi-beneficial, and finally beneficial members.

1941—August 18—Sixtieth anniversary of founding is celebrated in Chicago Stadium with President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany appearing. General President Hutcheson relates story of the union during a special 30-minute NBC broadcast.

1941—United Brotherhood wins Supreme Court case quashing efforts of Justice Department to bring unions under Sherman Anti-Trust Act. A tremendous victory for all labor.

1941—December 7—War breaks out and General President William L. Hutcheson pledges all-out support from United Brotherhood; 75,000 members serve in armed forces during conflict.

1942—June—Membership passes 500,000 mark.

1942—Wage stabilization goes into effect.

1942—Brotherhood initiates a program that provides a million free cigarettes a month to servicemen for the duration.

1943—Seabees organized and many Brotherhood members serve in this unit which makes outstanding war record.

1946—April 22—Twenty-fifth general convention—first post-war convention—held at Lakeland, Fla.

1948—General President William L. Hutcheson appointed member of 12-man Labor-Management panel by President Truman.

1948—United Brotherhood participates in formation of National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

1948—July 31—General Secretary Frank Duffy retires after 47 years of outstanding service.

1950—Sept. 5—Twenty-sixth General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1951—December—Membership reaches 800,000 mark.

1952—January 1—First General Vice President Maurice A. Hutcheson becomes General President by terms of our Constitution when William L. Hutcheson resigns to become General President Emeritus.

1952—August 9—Memorial to Peter J. McGuire dedicated on 100th anniversary of his birth.

1953—October 20—William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, dies in Indianapolis.

1954—November 15—Twenty-seventh General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1955—January—AFL and CIO merge after twenty years of conflict.

1955—August 3—Executive Board approves purchase of Mettler's Woods, 65-acre island of primeval forest 50 miles from New York City, as memorial to William L. Hutcheson. Under trusteeship of Rutgers University, the woods are to be a perpetual forest laboratory.

October 15—Formal dedication of Memorial.

1955—July 11—General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy passes away at age 94 after 70 years in Carpenters Union.

1956—October 23—Twelve hundred attend seventy-fifth anniversary dinner at Washington, D. C.

1958—October 17—Building site in Washington, D. C., purchased.

1959—December—Construction begins on Headquarters Building.



The WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON MEMORIAL FOREST

at Rutgers
the State University





THE William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest is bearing important scientific fruit. Scientists at Rutgers University are reaping a plentiful harvest as they use the forest as a living laboratory for a variety of projects designed to unlock the mysteries of the woods and forest ecology.

Dedicated five years ago in memory of the beloved president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the 136-acre tract near East Millstone, N. J., is one of the few hardwood forests of the eastern United States which has remained practically undisturbed since the time of the Indians.

A woodland sector of 65 acres is surrounded by fields which are now being allowed to grow back into their natural state. The area is thus an invaluable study aid for scientists investigating the methods and processes used by nature in developing and maintaining a forest free from human interference.

According to Dr. Murray F. Buell, professor of botany at Rutgers and director of the forest, research activities are currently being conducted in many phases of forest ecology. The most recently inaugurated projects deal with rainfall interception, bird population, flowers and insects. Many other studies are in various stages of completion.

This summer's bird census is under the direction of Dr. Jeff Swinebroad, ornithologist at Douglass College, women's division of Rutgers. Dr. Swinebroad employs fine nets which provide a painless method of catching, banding, counting and finally releasing the birds.

Dr. Swinebroad's counting method has been introduced in an effort to check the accuracy of the traditional "singing male count." Researchers employing the latter system count the birds according to prevalent songs in particular areas of the forest.

Dr. Swinebroad and other scientists have conducted various studies of the forest's bird population in the past. These are important since birds play a vital role in the life and regeneration of the forest.

Another census is being conducted by Miss Karen Frei, teaching assistant in botany. Miss Frei is recording the various species of flowers in the forest and their habitats.

William Reiners, teaching assistant in botany, is heading the rainfall interception project. He is searching for a method of studying rainfall interception and stem flow. Such knowledge is valuable since it enables the scientist to record the amount of rainfall which finds its way into the ground for use in plant root systems and in water reservoirs.

A study of the population density of the insects in the forest litter is being directed by Paul Shubeck, a graduate student. This study differs from another insect project, begun two





years ago, which involves an insect census of the entire memorial forest.

Projects which have been continued from other years are exploring the relationships of plants, animals and the general forest environment. Some of these studies are nearing completion; others could conceivably continue for years to come.

Dr. John A. Small, associate professor of botany, is investigating the effect of drought on the trees. The study was prompted by a severe dry period in 1957 and has continued as the scientist attempts to discover which trees are killed by drought and which can escape into dormancy and subsequently resume normal growth.

The fungi of the forests are being studied by Dr. Small. Fungi play a key role in the decomposition of forest plants and the return to the soil of nutritive material.

Dr. Small has joined with Dr. and Mrs. Buell in a study of the growth and periodicity of the woods. The scientists continuously record various aspects of tree growth such as annual inception and termination, date of leafing out, flowering and leaf fall. The project is, therefore, of a long-term nature.

Although the more than 8,000 trees are the forest's most conspicuous feature, considerable attention is also being given the animals who make their homes on the forest floor. Typical of this research is a study of the forest mammals which is being conducted by Dr. Paul G. Pearson, associate professor of zoology. Dr. Pearson has observed the relationship between occurrence of mammals and different types of vegetation within the forest and has also compared the population of the woodland area to that of the surrounding fields.

These research programs and the many others which are in progress might well be said to have had their



Carpenters at work on a combination caretaker's home and laboratory which they volunteered to build at the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest. The efforts of these New Jersey volunteers are making it possible to protect the memorial forest from vandalism.



Douglass College students with instructor, Dr. John Small, collect insect specimens at edge of the Hutcheson Memorial Forest, Rutgers University.

beginning on October 11, 1955. It was on that date that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners turned over the deed of the forest to Rutgers, thus preserving a priceless natural shrine.

Before the Brotherhood entered the picture, it appeared that the forest would fall victim to the woodsman's ax. In fact, many of the trees had already been marked in preparation for their destruction.

The forest, originally known as Mettler's Woods, had been occupied by white settlers as early as 1701. Fire scars indicated that Indians had deliberately set fire to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. There was evidence that the 65 acres in the forest's easternmost sector had remained undisturbed since the Ice Age. But, in 1955, it seemed that this long history was about to be brought to a close.

The only sizeable natural disturbance ever recorded in the forest almost sounded its death knell. A severe storm in November, 1950, felled many trees and led to some considerable salvaging operations. It was the human invasion for salvaging purposes, rather than the loss of trees, which assumed near-tragic proportions.

As prospective buyers became aware of the economic value of the fallen lumber, they began to covet the entire forest, healthy trees notwithstanding. By 1954, the increasing real estate potential of the area had combined with the lumber factor to induce Thomas Mettler, the most recent owner, to relinquish the property.

Recognizing the fact that Rutgers had been conducting research in the woods for some 20 years, Metler offered to sell the tract to the University at a price far below its actual value. But neither Rutgers nor the State of New Jersey could raise the necessary money.

At this point, a group of ctitizens formed a Commitee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods. Almost 1500 individuals and numerous organizations aided the committee as it attempted to raise the $100,000 needed for the purchase of the tract and the establishment of study programs. Gifts were received from 38 states and from seven foreign countries.

But by June of 1955, the committee had raised only slightly more than half of the required amount. The effort, heroic though it was, seemed doomed to failure.

It was then that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners literally rescued the forest from the executioner's block. Stimulated by its New Jersey membership and by a fine article in LIFE Magazine, the Brotherhood decided to provide the funds needed to save the forest and to turn it over to Rutgers for research and study by experts in various fields.

Not only did the Brotherhood's







promise better forests in the future receive the carpenter's support.

These words were once more converted into deeds in 1959 when carpenters again came to the aid of the forest. In the preceding spring, vandals had stolen the newly-planted shrubs from the base of the forest's magnificent redwood entrance arch. To prevent similar occurrences in the future, the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters rounded up volunteers from local unions in central and northern New Jersey and produced a $20,000 six-room caretaker's house, complete with garage and basement laboratory.

The unselfish action of these carpenters, who gave up their weekends to build this house, was lauded in newspapers throughout the state. They had once again proved that "whatever happens in the woodlands of America is close to the carpenter's heart."

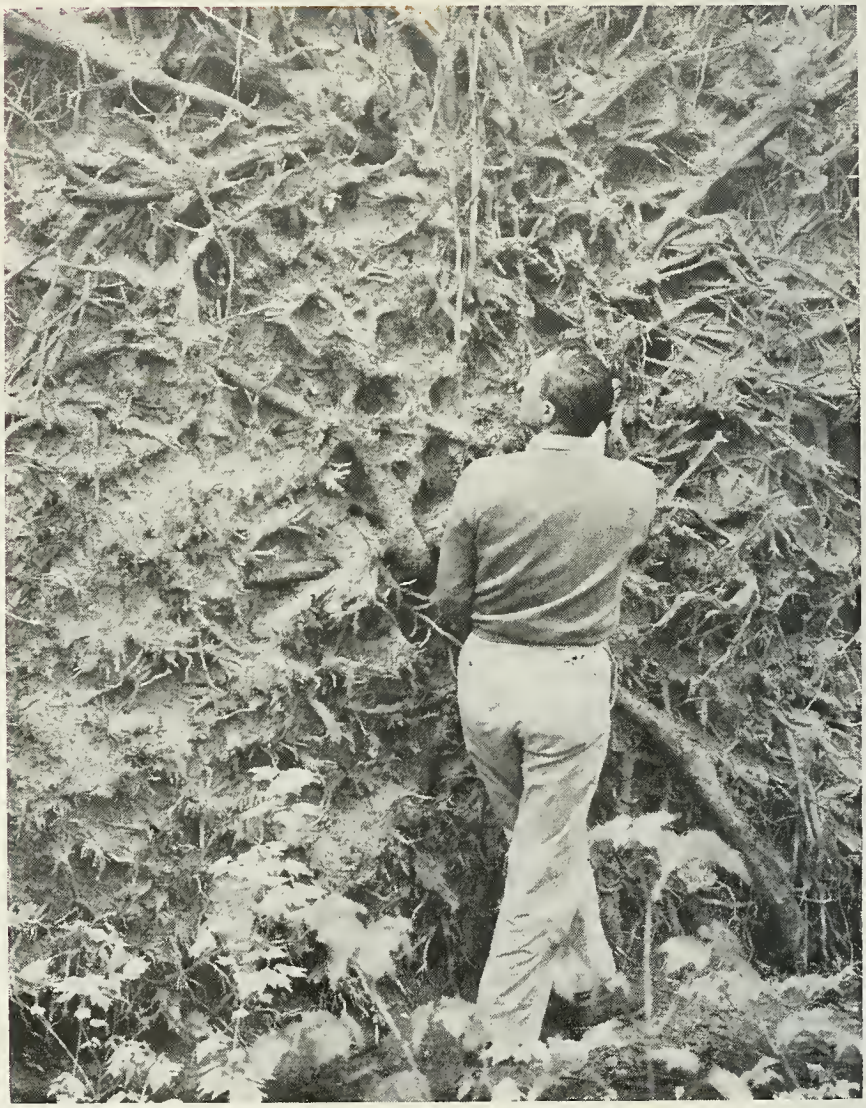
generous gift of $75,000 guarantee the preservation of a natural shrine; it also freed the sum previously collected by the citizens' committee and enabled Rutgers to establish a research fund with this money.

On October 11, 1955, dedication day, the woods were officially renamed The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest. It was fiting that the beloved president of the Brotherhood should be so honored. Hucheson, who grew up in the woods of Michigan, worked for wise management and conservation of natural resources throughout his lifetime.

In another sense, it was fitting that the Brotherhood should have come to the rescue of the forest. As President Maurice A. Hutcheson pointed out in a speech at the dedication ceremonies:

"As a whole, carpenters have, I believe, a greater interest in our forests and woods than any other branch of society. The kinship between carpenter and wood is as old as mankind."

Hutcheson added that whatever happens in the woodlands of America is close to the carpenter's heart and that scientific advancements which



Dr. Murray F. Buell, Rutgers University botanist, measures one of the largest trees in the 65-acre Hutcheson Forest tract.





PROGRESS REPORT



These photographs for this month's Progress Report were taken at press time of this special issue. Note U.S. Capitol Building in photo at top left. Other photos show various views of new building in Washington, D.C.







the future belongs to the prepared

By O. William Blaier
Second General Vice President

YOU cannot work in Washington for years—as I have done—without learning something of the tugging, hauling, and political in-fighting that go on constantly in the Halls of Congress and the inner rooms of the White House, as pressure groups endeavor to impose their wishes on the nation.

Whether we like it or not, our form of government more and more is becoming a contest of pressure groups. Lobbying has become a lucrative and highly specialized profession. There are men in Washington who draw fabulous salaries from Big Business for doing nothing more strenuous than trying to influence the votes of Congressmen; with favors if possible; with threats after all else fails.

Lobbying is a 24-hour-a-day, year-around proposition. Some of the work is done in the offices and halls of government buildings. But it carries over into cocktail parties, dinners, sporting events, etc.

All this buttering-up and kowtowing do not add to the stature of democracy. But that's the way things are. Since nothing short of a major upheaval can change the situation, the only alternative open to labor is to accept the climate as it exists and to operate within it as effectively as possible.

Against the polished and highly paid, professional lobbyist of Big Business, labor's efforts seem relatively puny—until the story of David and Goliath is recalled. Other than the representation which organized labor provides him, the working man has little or no voice in the legislative halls of the capital. Yet nearly everything that goes on in Washington affects him to greater or lesser degree. Without the strong labor voice speaking in his behalf, his job, his home, and his whole future would be considerably less secure.

He is well aware of the fact that the enemies of labor are on the march once again. Much has already been said about the new laws which have been enacted placing unfair restrictions on unions with, it is feared, the ultimate end being to fetter organized labor and silence its united voice.

The enemies of organized labor are smarter today than they were a hundred years ago. And they now have at their command a whole new arsenal of anti-union weapons. Madison Avenue is headquarters, with a vast majority of the nation's newspapers, radio and television stations strategically placed in key posts.

To conquer this will be a long and arduous task, but we must realize that our basic strength rests in people, and we must arouse our people and enlist their support in behalf of progressive trade unionism. We must have unity of purpose and unity of effort to prevail.

Unfortunately, at a time when there is a movement of anti-labor conservatism threatening to undercut the foundations of our free and independent labor movement, there are also hidden and subtle threats which might lead to the destruction of the construction industry.

We have made many and mighty gains in the living and working standards of the membership through united efforts, but these will be of no avail if the day comes when there are no jobs, no projects to be constructed with building trades craftsmen.

The construction industry itself faces a serious challenge to its continued independence and its capacity to serve the public. The contract method under which the country has been built to its present high state of development is being undermined by "do-it-yourself" construction on a grand scale. When the contract method goes, so go the construction contractors and the flexible and mobile pool of highly skilled craftsmen.

At various missile sites there has been a warning signal raised whereby huge production companies are making a determined drive to degrade the building operation normally performed by the construction industry to the status of a minor service which they, themselves, think can be done with little effort. The aircraft manufacturers, faced with a disappearing market for militay aircrafts, now maintain that they can be responsible for the production, construction and modification of all facilities for use in the research, development and manufacture of weapons, plus the alarming argument that they can also design and construct the necessary launching sites, modify, maintain and service a building project.

An additional threat on these missile project sites is the use of force account and conscript labor (military personnel) and the repressive and inequitable administrative procedures in the handling of contracts. The construction worker is faced with competition from so-called "technicians" and production workers and government-paid, on-the-site military men.

We Must Unite

The construction industry, in whole and in part, will have to unite to combat this threat, but the relatively new field of missile installations and the coming "Space Age" should and will, if we are successful, provide many heretofore unknown avenues of employment for members of the organized labor unions.

Another immediate cause for alarm confronting us is the flight of many major American industries to foreign countries to take advantage of low wages, tariffs and taxes. This movement has accelerated to the extreme in the past twelve months, and this migration affects almost every key



Second General Vice President William Blaier

industry in this country as well as large and small communities which depend upon manufacturers for employment, wages, purchasing power and taxes. Besides causing a direct loss of jobs in the United States, these industrial exiles ship their low-cost products back to the United States under favorable tariffs to undersell the labor and products of the stay-at-home workers and firms.

These run-away manufacturers have located in England, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Scotland, Switzerland and Brazil. In these foreign countries former "Made in America" products such as automobiles, tires, farm equipment, machine tools, business machines, office furniture, kitchen equipment, toys, fountain pens, barbed wire and even the nails you pound in wood every day are produced for less and sell for less in your own stores.

In addition to the adverse impact on employment, wages, jobs, purchasing power, savings and investments throughout the United States, this imbalance has meant a serious loss of Fort Knox gold, a lower value of the dollar abroad and a decline of international prestige.

To give you a figure, it is estimated that at least two billion dollars' worth of a yearly total of imported manufactured goods was produced in overseas plants owned fully or partially by American interests. On this basis, it is estimated further that these American-financed imports were responsible for the loss of between 500,000 and 600,000 jobs in this country. In addition to factory workers displaced by this unfair competition, the producers of raw materials, clerical help, truckers and those who would normally construct these plants were adversely affected. Taking into consideration the fact that we have a working force of 65 million, the loss of 600,000 jobs might not seem disastrous, but its effects are far-reaching. An authority on finances, industrial trends, tariffs and taxes has shown that it deprives a single community of $300,000 in an-

nual sales, $270,000 in bank deposits, 107 automobile sales, the purchasing power of 112 households, 74 jobs in other industries and four retail establishments. In addition to the foregoing, there is an appreciable loss in payments to Social Security, Unemployment Compensation, Health & Welfare funds, pension plans and Federal, state and local taxes through the loss of employment hours being afforded the American worker, which imposes an additional financial burden on the stay-at-home industrial and construction workers.

America was responsible for the invention of the sewing machine, the modern typewriter, barbed wire and wire nails. With these products today, we are importing fifty times as much as we sent to other countries. Nails are a West Germany monopoly and can be sold at Cleveland for $40 a ton less than nails made in other Ohio cities.

The American free enterprise system is in danger of being overwhelmed by the mounting weight of foreign competition. They can undersell us in foreign markets. How long can we survive, economically, if United States firms transfer more and more of their productive facilities overseas?

To ease this problem of industrial migration, it is obvious that labor and management must cooperate. They must increase productivity without inflating the cost of exportable products; if labor shows restraint with respect to wages, management must also exhibit a similar restraint with respect to profits. It would also follow that a boycott of these American-produced, foreign-imported products might produce the desired results.

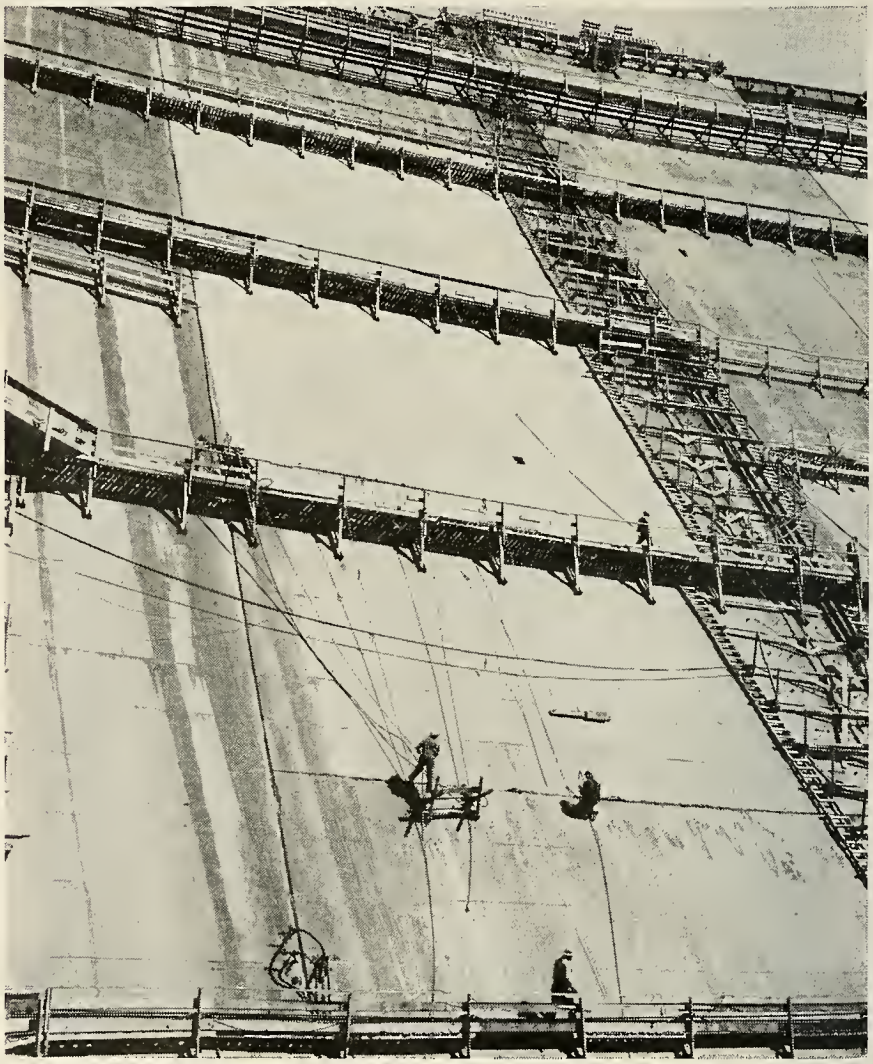
You have been alerted to the threats on hand, and if they are conquered, I can give you a promise of bright horizons to come within a short period.

We should see, within the next decade, the beginning of the greatest building project of all time. The additional population expected will require millions of new dwelling units and provisions must be made for replacement of existing structures. Highway construction will be expanded far beyond the present program as traffic grows. Everything you can name will have to keep up with population growth and technological change.

In the construction field, our rate of replacement of existing houses in recent years has been extremely low. Despite some opinions to the contrary, it seems most likely that we have been underbuilding rather than overbuilding in relation to our housing needs. There



A dramatic view in a diversion tunnel on one of the great reclamation projects of the West. Below is one of the major dams under construction. Carpenters have played an important role in the many projects which have marked the growth of Western reclamation. Construction has been basic to Western expansion.

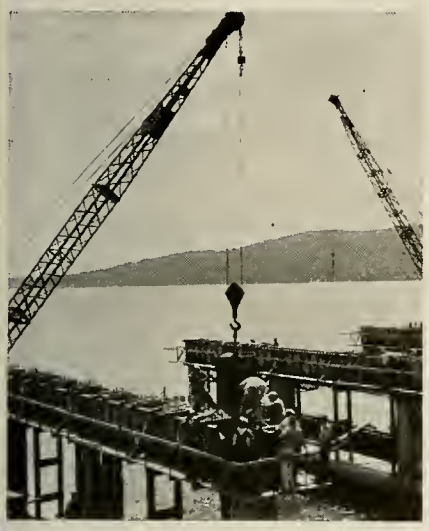


were high levels of construction in 1959, but this represents catching up with the past rather than borrowing from the future.

With the ever-increasing popularity of air travel and the need for expanded facilities to handle jet planes, airport construction will also move ahead.

The market for construction materials and services in 1960 alone will be among the very largest in history and the forerunner of even more prosperous years ahead.

Ours is an economy that thrives on expansion. Its possibilities are limitless if men are permitted to maintain the freedom to forge their own destinies as they always have, particularly if they retain the right to voluntarily join together in democratic societies for the purpose of making tomorrow better than today. How much of our progress stems from the existence of that right in years gone by cannot be



Public construction projects are sources of construction jobs.

over-estimated. That we are in such a position is due largely to the never-ending struggle of organized labor for constantly improving today and tomorrow.

Therein lies the secret of a boundless prosperity for years to come. More and more of the good things of life must be made available to more and more people. The luxuries of today are the necessities of tomorrow.

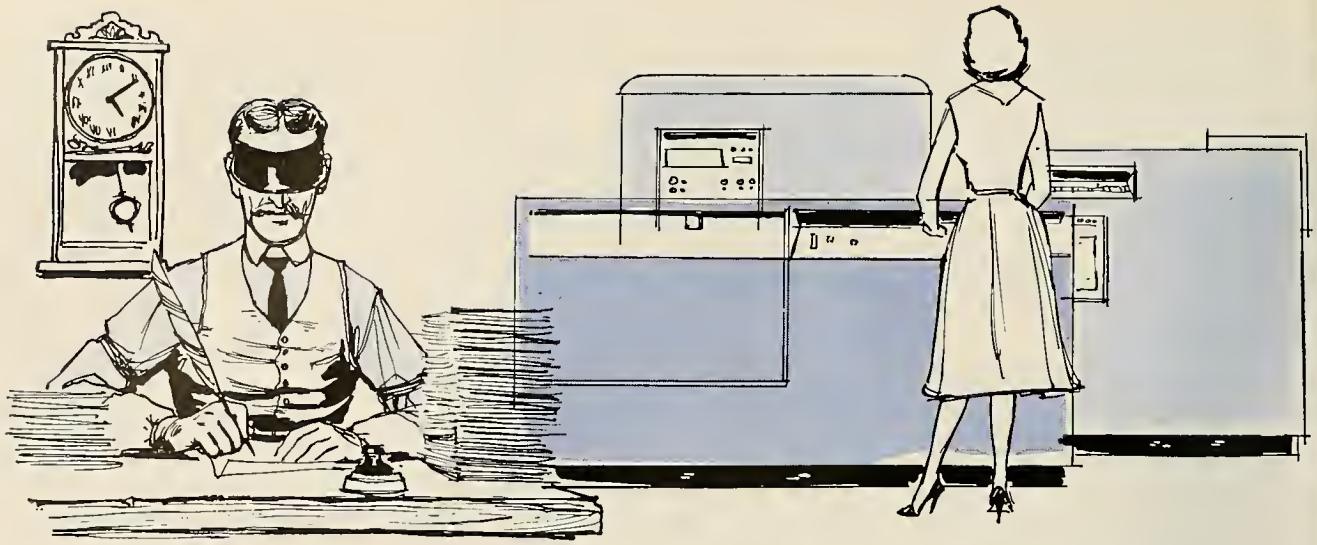
The constant union pressure for better living standards makes way for a constant and prosperous growth for all American industry and a better way of life for all. Unions played a vital role in making today better than yesterday, and tomorrow can be made better than today if the threats outlined above are met courageously and with a determined effort on the part of all.

From all that I have said I think it is obvious that the kind of growing economy we need and can have depends on forward looking administrations in Washington and Ottawa. We need men in high office who understand that no nation can grow and prosper unless its working population has the purchasing power to maintain an expanding living standard.

This is a simple statement but one that is the basic truth of all economics. Our challenge, then, is to increase our political effectiveness. This we can do only by devoting the same high degree of energy and dedication to political activity that we traditionally have devoted to matters concerning wages and working conditions.

REGISTRATION DEADLINES FOR 1960

Alabama	**Oct. 28**
Alaska	**No Reg.**
Arkansas	**No Reg.**
Colorado	**Oct. 24**
Connecticut	**Oct. 15**
Delaware	**Oct. 15**
Florida	**Oct. 8**
Hawaii	**Oct. 18**
Idaho	**Nov. 5**
Illinois	**Oct. 10**
Indiana	**Oct. 10**
Iowa	**Oct. 29**
Kansas	**Oct. 28**
(Topeka, Kansas City and Wichita)	**Oct. 18**
Louisiana	**Oct. 8**
Maine	**Varies by city**
Massachusetts	**Oct. 7**
Michigan	**Oct. 10**
Minnesota	**Oct. 18**
Missouri	**Varies by county**
Nebraska	**Oct. 29**
(Lincoln and Omaha)	**Oct. 28**
Nevada	**Oct. 8**
New Hampshire	**Oct. 29 (Variations)**
New Jersey	**Sept. 29**
New Mexico	**Oct. 8**
New York	**Oct. 15**
North Carolina	**Oct. 29**
North Dakota	**No Reg.**
Oklahoma	**Oct. 28**
Oregon	**Oct. 8**
South Carolina	**Oct. 8**
South Dakota	**Oct. 31**
Tennessee	**(larger counties) Oct. 19 (smaller counties) Oct. 29**
Texas	**No Reg.**
Utah	**Nov. 2**
Vermont	**Nov. 5**
Virginia	**Oct. 8**
Washington	**Oct. 8**
West Virginia	**Oct. 8**
Wisconsin	**Oct. 26**
Wyoming	**Oct. 24**



brotherhood belongs in our name

By Richard E. Livingston
General Secretary



General Secretary Richard E. Livingston

SOMEWHERE in the archives at the General Office there is a picture of Peter J. McGuire, first General Secretary, sitting at a battered desk conducting the business of his office with a single hand.

Some days, when the incoming mail is particularly heavy, I think of that picture and the tremendous changes that have taken place from his time to mine. The great satisfaction I get out of the situation is to realize that the United Brotherhood today is fulfilling most of the dreams that Peter J. McGuire dreamed when he spearheaded the drive to form our international union. We have come a long way, indeed, since 1881. And we are going much farther.

I have only been in office three years and I am frank to say they have been three years of constant learning. The task of maintaining records of an organization as large and as complex as ours is a challenging job, and the task has not been made any easier by passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill, with all its demands for endless reports and complicated bonding provisions. But with the aid of a dedicated staff and the constant addition

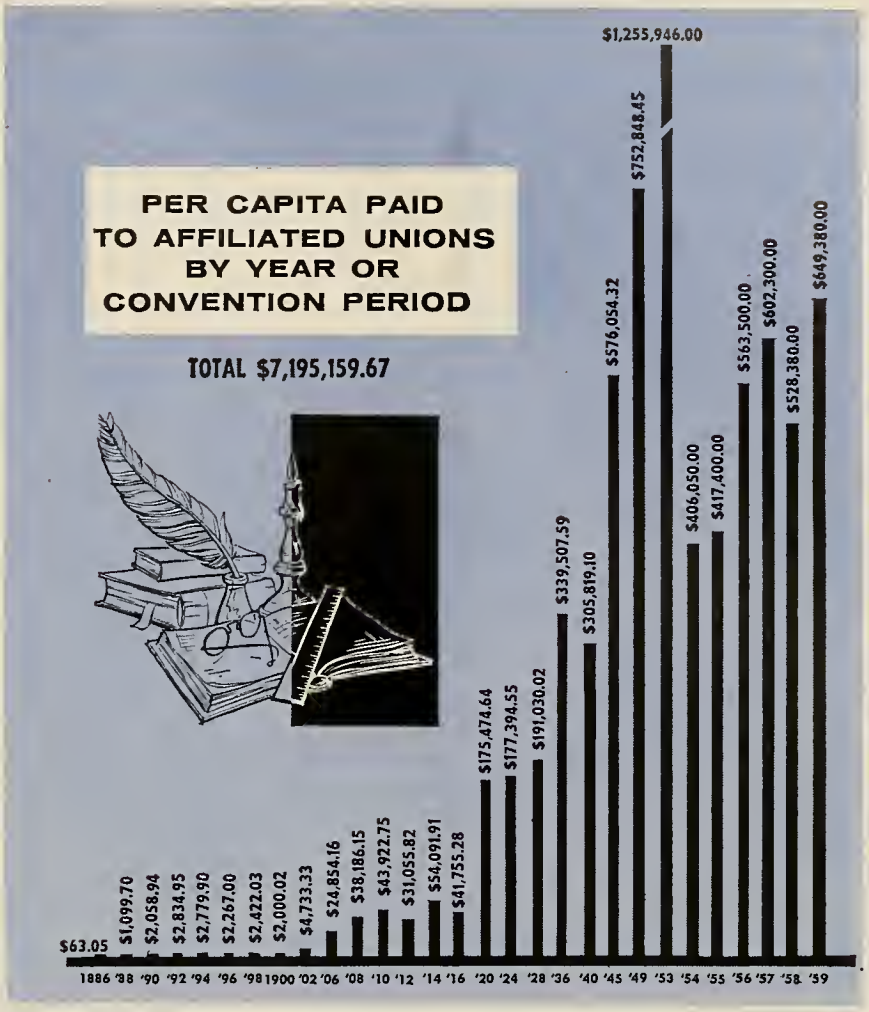
of the latest in office equipment, I believe I can say, in all humility, the General Secretary's Department is being conducted with efficiency and faithfulness of purpose. Our constant aim is to do a better job.

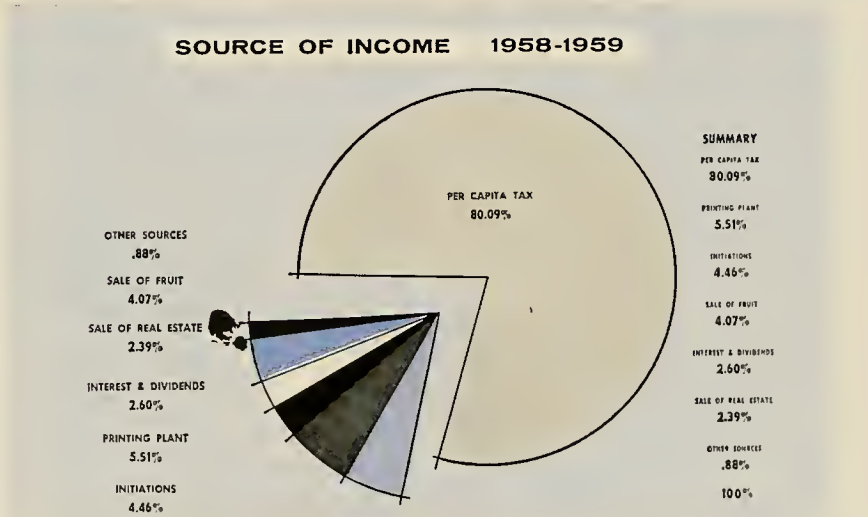
To emphasize the point that the office of General Secretary has increased tremendously in complexity and responsibility, I cite the fact that 245,322 pieces of mail were received during the years of 1958 and 1959, and 47,260 letters were mailed from the office. This, I think, pinpoints our progress more effectively than anything I could say.

In keeping with the growing complexity of the office, it has become necessary once more to update and modernize our financial and statistical accounting procedures. This, in itself, has posed a tremendous challenge.

Until the year 1946, membership records were kept in longhand on handwritten cards. By 1946, the system became bogged down by the sheer weight of the workload. In that year the General Executive Board authorized, and General Secretary Fischer supervised, a complete modernization of our accounting procedures by the installation of an IBM system with punch cards and the quarterly account sheet. It was a tremendous step forward and involved a great deal of planning and coordinating. Thanks to the untiring effort of General Secretary Fischer and the fine cooperation of Local Unions, it became an unqualified success.

Since that time it has served our organization well. But technology in accounting is advancing faster than practically any other field. Better ways of doing things are cropping up constantly. Therefore, a new system—arrived at as a result of a great deal of study and research—has been instituted to update our record-keeping procedures.





Changes Approved

In October, 1958, a national firm of accountants and auditors, after a survey of our present auditing and record-keeping system, reported to the General Executive Board and recommended certain changes to modernize our record-keeping, accounting controls and financial reporting activities. Their changes were approved by the General Executive Board with the objective that our activities be effectively and efficiently performed; that the financial reporting conform to generally accepted accounting principles, and that the Brotherhood fully discharge its responsibility for financial reporting and control to its membership.

This has resulted in a complete new bookkeeping system, mechanized to conform with modern, up-to-date standards and a new billing system to all Local Unions, which will relieve the Financial Secretaries of the necessity of figuring the quarterly account sheets.

A statement will be sent to each Local Union every month, detailing all transactions received by the General Office during the previous month.

This statement will show the net amount due the General Office as of the end of the month, the name of each Local Union member involved in an activity changing his status as a paid-up member of the Local Union, together with the charge or credit caused by that activity. Their activity charges will be added to (or subtracted from) the per capita tax amount which would ordinarily be due on the basis of the Local Union's membership count at the end of the previous month. For example:

If your Local Union had ten beneficial members at the end of one month, the tax would be 10 x $1.50 or $15.00. If three new members were initiated during the following month, and the General Office received their applications, each new member would be listed on your statement along with the tax and fee amounts due. In this case, the total tax due would be $15.00 plus 3 x $1.50 or $19.50. The semi-beneficial Local Union per capita tax rate would be $0.60 instead of $1.50. The initiation fees would be listed in a separate column and included in the total amount due.

New System Helpful

Under the new system it will no longer be necessary for the Local secretary to enter the dollar amounts of per capita tax and fees for members in good standing on the quarterly account sheets. These amounts will be developed mechanically by the equipment at the General Office. Remittances received from Local Unions during the month will be subtracted from the total charged against the Local Union, to arrive at the net amount due the General Office at the end of the month. Any items received after the end of the month will be included in the next month's statement.

Each Local Union will receive two copies of its monthly statement. One copy, marked "Return with Remittances," is to be mailed to the General Office with the check for the exact amount shown in the box marked "Amount Due This Month." The other copy is to be retained by the Local Union for its own checking purposes.

The advantages of the new system will be many. First, it will be possible for the General Office to keep accounts with Local Unions on a current month by month basis. Second, the load of the financial secretary will be reduced considerably, since he will not be required to do as much writing.

PER CAPITA TAX—1881-1959 TO AFFILIATES

YEAR	AFFILIATE	AMOUNT OF TAX PAID
1886	Federation of Trades	$ 63.05
1888	A. F. of L.	1,099.70
1890	A. F. of L.	2,058.94
1892	A. F. of L.	2,834.95
1894	A. F. of L.	2,779.90
1896	A. F. of L.	2,267.00
1898	A. F. of L.	2,422.03
1900	A. F. of L.	2,000.02
1902	A. F. of L.	4,733,33
1904 to 1906	A. F. of L.	17,275.92
	Structural Building Trades Alliance	7,578.24
1906 to 1908	A. F. of L.	22,377.90
	A. F. of L. Assessment	4,020.00
	Building Trades Dept.	10,747.25
	Canadian Labor Congress	1,041.00
1908 to 1910	A. F. of L.	20,593.70
	A. F. of L. Assessment	8,494.00
	Building Trades Dept.	9,829.10
	Building Trades Assessment	3,457.80
	Canadian Labor Congress	1,548.15
1910 to 1912	A. F. of L.	24,537.67
	Building Trades Dept.	4,417.50
	Canadian Labor Congress	2,050.65
1912 to 1914	A. F. of L.	33,358.83
	A. F. of L. Assessment	4,308.00
	Building Trades Dept.	13,411.70
	Canadian Labor Congress	3,013.38
1914 to 1916	A. F. of L.	32,393.24
	A. F. of L. Assessment	4,045.00
	Building Trades Dept.	3,228.68
	Canadian Labor Congress	2,088.36

YEAR	AFFILIATE	AMOUNT OF TAX PAID
1916 to 1920	A. F. of L.	$ 118,400.58
	A. F. of L. Special Assessment	3,120.51
	Building Trades Dept.	45,671.20
	Union Label Trades	1,451.00
	Canadian Labor Congress	6,831.35
1920 to 1924	A. F. of L.	151,908.17
	Building Trades Dept.	11,738.25
	Canadian Labor Trades	7,973.13
	Union Label Trades Dept.	5,775.00
1924 to 1928	A. F. of L.	156,690.00
	Building Trades Dept.	18,000.00
	Union Label Trades Dept.	6,125.00
	Canadian Labor Congress	5,215.02
	International Wood Workers	5,000.00
1928 to 1936	A. F. of L.	255,430.00
	Building Trades Dept.	60,187.50
	Canadian Labor Congress	8,021.39
	Union Label Trades Dept.	8,325.00
	International Wood Workers	7,500.00
	Amalgamated Builders Council	43.70
1936 to 1940	A. F. of L.	144,000.00
	A. F. of L. Special Assessment	102,000.00

	Building Trades Dept.	54,000.00
	Canadian Labor Congress	3,419.10
	Union Label Trades	2,400.00
1940 to 1945	A. F. of L.	425,000.00
	A. F. of L. Special Assessment	18,000.00
	Building Trades Dept.	117,750.00
	Canadian Labor Congress	11,263.50
	Union Label Trades Dept.	4,016.82
	International Labor Press	24.00
1946 to 1949	A. F. of L.	621,000.00
	Building Trades Dept.	108,000.00
	Canadian Labor Congress	17,750.00
	Union Label Trades Dept.	3,533.46
	Allied Organizations	2,565.00

YEAR	AFFILIATE	AMOUNT OF TAX PAID
1950 to 1953	(CONVENTION)	
	A. F. of L.	$1,080,000.00
	Building Trades	112,500.00
	A. F. of L. Labor League for Political Education	20,000.00
	Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	37,750.00
	Union Label and Service Trades	5,600.00
	International Labor Press	96.00
1954	A. F. of L.	360,000.00
	Building and Construction Trades	27,000.00
	Union Label and Service Trades	2,250.00
	Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	16,800.00
1955	A. F. of L.	360,000.00
	Building and Construction Trades	27,000.00
	Industrial Union Dept.	7,000.00
	Metal Trades Dept.	600.00
	Union Label and Service Trades	3,600.00
	Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	19,200.00
1956	A. F. of L.	360,000.00
	A. F. of L. Assessment	37,500.00
	Building and Construction Trades	36,000.00
	Building Trades Co-ordinating Committee Fund	10,000.00
	Industrial Union Dept.	84,000.00
	Metal Trades Dept.	3,600.00
	Union Label and Service Trades	3,600.00
	Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	28,800.00
1957	A. F. of L.	360,000.00
	A. F. of L. Assessment	97,500.00
	Building and Construction Trades	48,000.00
	Industrial Union Dept.	56,000.00
	Metal Trades Dept.	3,600.00
	Union Label and Service Trades	3,600.00
	Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	33,600.00
1958	A. F. of L.	412,500.00
	Building and Construction Trades	72,000.00
	Maritime Trades Dept.	2,200.00
	Metal Trades Dept.	3,600.00
	Union Label and Service Trades	3,600.00
	Union Label Trades Dept. of C.L.C. Canada	400.00
	Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	33,600.00
	Government Employees Council of AFL-CIO	480.00

YEAR	AFFILIATE	AMOUNT OF TAX PAID
1959	A. F. of L.	$ 487,500.00
	A. F. of L. 6-month Assessment	45,000.00
	Building and Construction Trades	72,000.00
	Maritime Trade Dept.	2,400.00
	Metal Trades Dept.	3,600.00
	Union Label and Service Trades	3,600.00
	Union Label Trades Dept. of C.L.C. Canada	1,200.00
	Labor Congress	33,600.00
	Government Employees Council of AFL-CIO	480.00

When all the "bugs" are ironed out, both the General Office and the Local Union will have a better and more up-to-date record of membership status.

Changing over to the new system may involve some problems of adjustment for the financial secretary. But with patience and willingness to adapt, there are none that cannot be solved. Cooperation is the essential ingredient. For my own part, I pledge that the General Secretary's office will do everything in its power to assist financial secretaries in familiarizing themselves with the new system, and I sincerely hope that the Local Unions will cooperate in making the necessary changes as smoothly as possible.

It is my desire and the aim of the General Secretary's Department that by the use of the revised accounting procedures, through mechanization and modernization, we will be of even more service to the members of the United Brotherhood.

New Legal Obligations

The passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill has added new responsibilities to the General Secretary's Department—the filing of LM-1-2-3 forms, termination reports upon the disbanding or consolidation of Local Unions, and the bonding provisions contained in Section 502 of the Act, of which you have been notified in Current Information Bulletins No. 106 and 109. The bonding arrangement was accomplished only after endless hours of negotiations with the surety company, but misinterpretation and reinterpretation by the Department of Labor caused endless confusion. However, by diligent effort on the part of General President M. A. Hutcheson and your officers, this has resulted in a bonding procedure that will save the Local Unions, District and State Councils thousands of dollars. Also, we were able through a Canadian surety company to pass this saving on to our Canadian Local Unions, District and Provincial Councils, providing only a minimum bond with the privilege of increasing same if they so desired.

The office of General Secretary is further complicated by the pending move to Washington. There are truckloads of records that must be moved, and the moving must be done in such a way as to preclude any suspension of services. This involves a great deal of pre-planning; and the department has already make a significant start in this direction.

At the time the actual move is made, the cooperation of Local Unions and

Councils will again be necessary. The way things are now planned, there should be no interruption of mail service. But in the event that hitches do develop, I hope that all subordinate bodies will maintain a patient attitude and tender the high degree of cooperation we have always received in the past.

All in all, I am sure that once the new accounting procedure has been firmly established and our headquarters have been moved to Washington, that we will be in a position to serve our Local Unions and Councils at the highest possible level of efficiency.

Union Held Its Own

In this era of widespread unemployment in depressed areas, and constant shrinking of jobs through automatic machinery, many international unions are losing ground steadily. I am happy to say that our Brotherhood more than held its own during 1959. During the year we initiated 97,065 new members. However, 89,874 members were suspended during the same period—largely for non-payment of dues. I think it is very much to the credit of our Local Unions, Councils, and organizing staff that nearly 100,000 men were initiated last year. Unfortunately, drop-outs came within a few thousand of balancing out initiations. But this is something over which we have very little control. In this day of swiftly changing technology, people are constantly on the move.

As of December 31, 1959, our Brotherhood was made up of 2,899 Local Unions with a total membership of 806,640. Total income for 1959 exceeded $13,000,000.

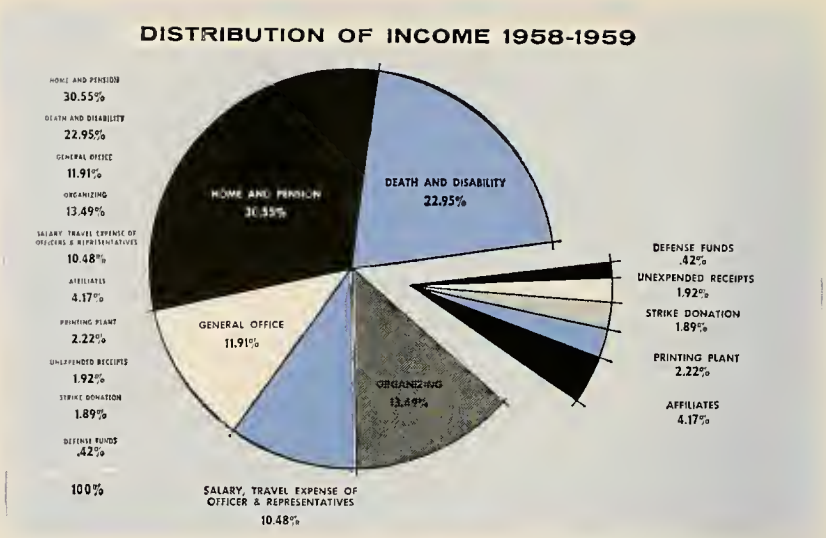
Presented herewith are charts that should be of considerable interest to our members since they present a general picture of our operations for the years 1958 and 1959.

The first chart analyzes our receipts for the years 1958-1959 by source of revenue. As the chart indicates, the vast bulk of our income is derived from per capita tax.

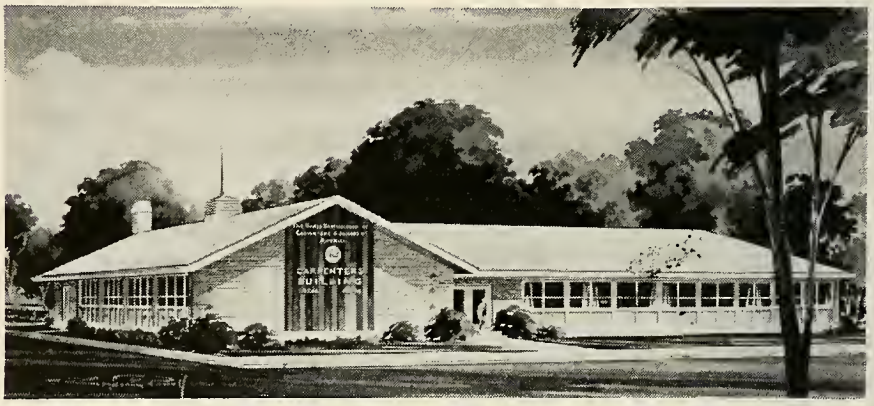
The second chart breaks down the distribution of income. It is interesting to note that 53.50% of our income is earmarked to go back to members directly in the form of death and disability donations, pensions, and maintenance of the Home for Aged Members. I think this dramatically emphasizes the fact that the word "brotherhood" belongs in our name, because the benefits paid represent a real helping hand to members who have suffered a tragedy through death or disability, or have become too old to work.

I think it is also of interest to note that 4.17% of our income was devoted to maintaining our affiliations with other organizations, namely, the AFL-CIO, Building Trades, Metal Trades, Union Label Trades, etc. The labor movement is fighting many battles on many fronts. This makes necessary the maintenance of numerous organizations and departments with specialized responsibilities. The fact that we contributed over $640,000 last year to support these organizations certainly indicates that we are doing our part all the way along the line.

From these charts it is obvious that our Brotherhood has maintained a high level of service to its members. It has been a great privilege to be a member of the team which made it all possible.



Providence Local Has New Headquarters Building



L.U. 94, Providence, R. I., is completing construction of a new union building. The above illustration is an architect's drawing of the new building scheduled for completion and dedication sometime this month.

When completed it will be one of the showplaces of the city. It is the fulfillment of a long-cherished dream of the officers and members of Local Union No. 94.

As the photograph shows, the new headquarters of the Providence Local is as modern as tomorrow. It will provide a meeting hall large enough to accommodate all of the Local's needs, plus ample office space for carrying on all necessary business. It is designed primarily to fit the special needs of the organization.

Parking space, too, is provided for in sufficient quantity to meet all ordinary demands. Members and officers alike are looking forward to the day the union takes up residence in its new headquarters.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF:

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE:
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3615 Chester Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, LEON W. GREENE
18 Norbert Place, St. Paul 16, Minn.

Sixth District, J. O. MACK
5740 Lydia, Kansas City 4, Mo.

Seventh District, LYLE J. HILLER
11712 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Ore.

Eighth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Ninth District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Tenth District, GEORGE BENGOUGH
2528 E. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

M. A. HUTCHESON, *Chairman*
R. E. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary*

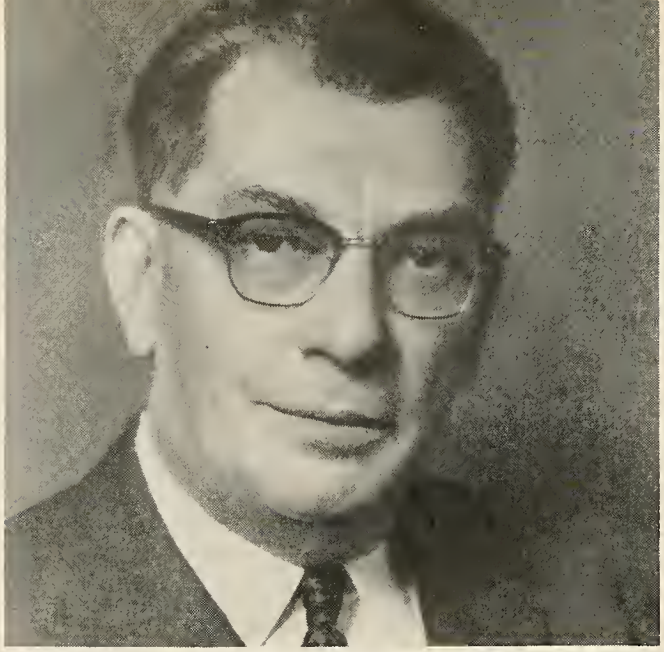
All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America spell out in detail the responsibilities of the Member, the Financial Secretary, and the General Secretary regarding a member's dues. Every member should understand these provisions thoroughly, since it is his membership, his right to benefits, and his union record that are at stake when dues are not kept paid in accordance with the Constitutional terms laid down by successive conventions.

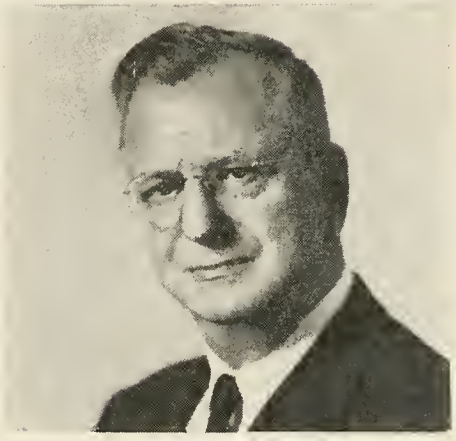
Dues are a prime obligation of union membership. The ultimate responsibility for keeping dues properly paid—and thereby remaining in benefit standing—rests with the individual member. The initiative must come from him. Let us keep our dues paid up properly and thereby avoid misunderstandings and the risk of arrearage and suspension.

STRONG HANDS *at the* HELM



M. A. HUTCHESON
GENERAL PRESIDENT

GENERAL OFFICERS



JOHN R. STEVENSON
First General Vice President



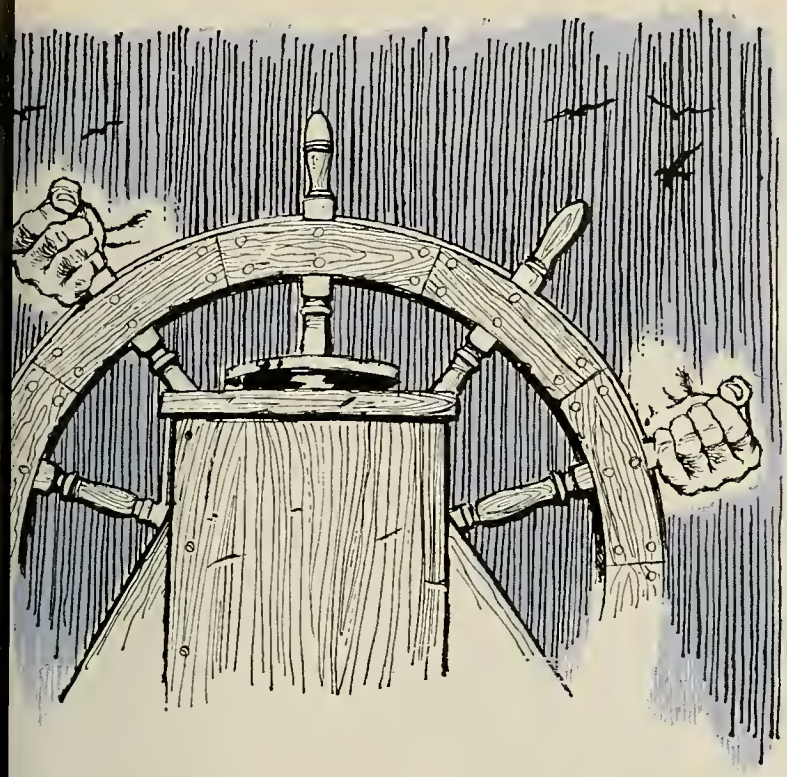
O. WILLIAM BLAIER
Secand General Vice President

R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary



FRANK CHAPMAN
General Treasurer







CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
First District

RALEIGH RAJOPPI
Second District



GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS



HARRY SCHWARZER
Third District



HENERY W. CHANDLER
Fourth District



LEON W. GREENE
Fifth District



J. O. MACK
Sixth District

LYLE J. HILLER
Seventh District



J. F. CAMBIANO
Eighth District



ANDREW V. COOPER
Ninth District



GEORGE BENGOUGH
Tenth District



THE CARPENTER.

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BY THE

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

Carpenters and Joiners' National Union.

TERMS:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. McGUIRE,

911 N. 20th st., St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, MAY, 1881.

NOTICE.

Owing to the low price of yearly subscribers, some will find it difficult to send us single subscriptions by mail. To obviate this, a club can be formed and the money sent by money order or registered letter.

TAKE a postal and correspond with us on the measures we advocate in this journal.

A NATIONAL union of carpenters and joiners means a more uniform standard of wages throughout the country.

LOCAL unions without a national organization are like carpenters outside of a union—some work for one price, and the other for fifty per cent less.

WHAT would the eight-hour movement, iron molders, iron and steel workers, locomotive engineers, and all the strong unions do were they without a national union?

DONATIONS, subscriptions and all moneys sent to sustain this monthly will be the best means to aid the work of national organization.

LABOR is the foundation of all capital and the mother of all civilization and progress, and therefore has an eternal claim upon the value and profits of its own productions.

IT is ridiculous to call out police and soldiers to suppress strikes. Society is held together not by soldiers and armed force, but by ideas—the faith which each man has in some principle other than brute force.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is a strong International union, with headquarters in England. It has several branches in this country, and they always work in harmony with the local carpenters' unions.

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PROSPECTUS.

For this number of THE CARPENTER we make no apology. The reasons for its publication are so urgent that its advent, no doubt, will be gladly welcomed by the journeymen carpenters.

Other organized trades, such as the iron molders, cigar makers, granite cutters, locomotive engineers, and a host more, have their monthly trade journals. Why should not the journeymen carpenters have a monthly devoted to them? It is true that there are several monthlies published in the interest of the trade, but not one of them touches the question of most concern to us—the question of organization, more pay and shorter hours.

For years the carpenters of the whole country have been disorganized and without any common understanding. Hence 300,000 men of the trade have been at the mercy of a few thousand contractors and boss builders. This year life has again pervaded our craft, and the men have reorganized their disbanded unions. To sustain these unions and strengthen them, to organize new ones, and to bring all together in one national trade organization is the object of this journal.

We propose to advocate the interests of the journeymen carpenters and joiners.

We shall inculcate the principles of Labor organization, believing as we do that without organization the disposing trade would become the prey of unintelligent bosses, and the journeymen would be reduced to poverty and want.

We will strive to uplift the standard of workmanship in the craft and keep our readers fully informed on all discoveries and matters of practical interest to the trade. For that purpose we will devote a department to technical carpentry, and we hope to soon be able to publish diagrams and designs to illustrate the subjects.

Our trade reports from various cities, rate of wages, etc., will be gleaned from reliable sources. Correspondence from local unions will form one of the features of our journal.

Carpenters! This journal is published by the Carpenters and Joiners Unions of St. Louis, and we desire to make it your own journal. When a National Convention is held it will then become the organ and property of the national organization.

How many unions are willing to assist in this work? This is a movement for the benefit of the whole trade. We have no doubt the local unions will show spirit [illegible] share some of the expenses, [illegible] will step to the

ORGANIZE A NATIONAL UNION.

For years the carpenters and joiners of the United States have been either disorganized, or banded together in isolated local unions; no understanding between them, with one scale of wages in one city, and often a lower scale of wages in adjoining cities.

Hence it was that when the panic came, piece-work was instituted, wages reduced and the hours of labor increased. The occasion was too much for local unions, and after many ineffectual struggles, they one by one disbanded. Purchasing this time the iron moulders, printers, little compared with the carpenters.

In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unaided by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more widespread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his struggles.

The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?

Carpenters, you have spent years to learn your trade; you have to furnish many tools; you lose a great deal of working time; you are continually subject to perils of life and limb, and to the exposures of climate. Is your severe labor worth no more than a bare existence? Should you have naught but a beggarly pittance? It is a shame to think that carpenters in some cities have to work for $1 75 or $2 a day. If the carpenters were organized and banded together all over the country they would command more consideration.

We must have a national union, embracing every competent carpenter, and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-handed we can accomplish very little; but united, there is no power of wrong we cannot

be organized, and the wages of all advanced to a uniform standard.

With a National Union the local unions can act in conjunction and in strikes assist each other financially. Men will not then rush so readily from one city to another and fill the places of their brothers on a strike. The state of trade in each city will be thoroughly known and the occurrence of a strike will be announced instantly. We can then maintain a monthly journal devoted to our organization; but, best of all, strikes will be less in number, for employers will show fear to oppose us.

For these and a score of reasons, we appeal to you to help us organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The St. Louis unions, impressed with the necessity of such a movement, have elected a provisional committee of five to arrange for a national convention of the trade in some central city. They ask your co-operation.

Let this appeal be read in your local unions. Then vote on it, and send the result to the provisional committee. Remember the expense so far has been borne by the St Louis unions. All we ask is that you shall rise up and help this grand work, which will unite the carpenters of America.

IT is said that in Bulgaria, if a building falls and kills or seriously injures any one the architect who superintended the structure is imprisoned until it is shown beyond doubt that the accident was not the result of ignorance, carelessness or cupidity on his part.

TO CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

You can find no better way to bring your unions than to circulate this among non-union men. THE CARPENTER will be furnished to local unions at the low price of $2 per hundred, or for five dollars. Send in your orders for the June number.

STRIKES.

Strikes should not be undertaken without thorough organization. Get first and organize afterward is the wrong way to work. Many a defeated strike can trace the cause of failure to the want of a strong union. With thorough organization every strike has been saved. Employers are generally very reluctant to employ workmen when they find them organized. And the better the organization, the strong[er] the union.

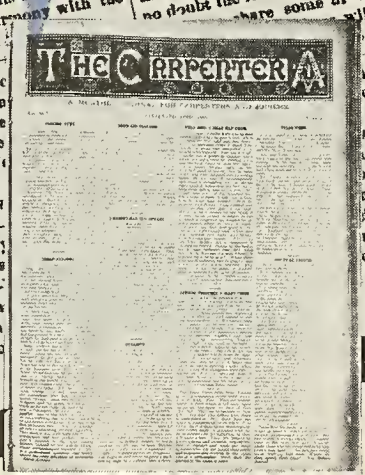
CARPENTERS desiring to form unions can be furnished with Constitution and By-Laws by addressing the office of this journal.

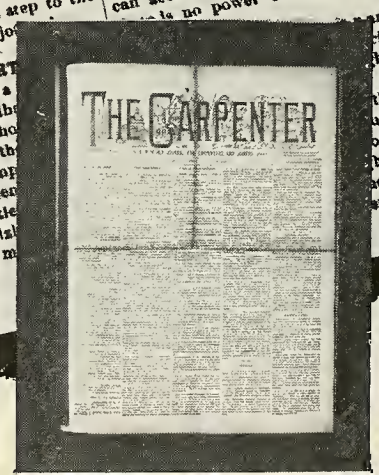
THE CARPENTER will be issued on the first of each month.

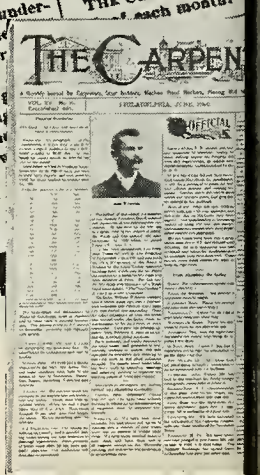
SAG HARBOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUE COVERS:

1885-1955







THE CARPENTER

ADOPTS NEW DRESS

THE JOURNAL MODERNIZES FOR FIFTH TIME IN 80 YEARS OF PUBLICATION

AT a rough estimate, THE CARPENTER, over the past 80 years, probably has published 10,000 articles dealing with the problems of the working man—particularly on the need for maintaining strong, dedicated unions. Yet it is doubtful if a single article appearing in the magazine carried more impact or stated the case for militant unionism stronger than one that appeared in the very first issue. The title of this particular article was "Organize A National Union."

Written by the immortal Peter J. McGuire, the recognized founder of our Brotherhood, the article set forth the need for establishing a national union to tie together the independent and scattered local unions of carpenters that existed at the time (1881). Probably this article had more to do with inspiring 14 of these unions to send delegates to the founding convention than any other one thing. In his plea for unity and singleness of purpose, Brother McGuire said:

"In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more widespread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.

"The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?"

How could the case for militant unionism be stated more eloquently or more effectively? The whole essence of union philosophy is embodied in the above paragraphs. And the words are as true and as meaningful today as they were in 1881 when they were written.

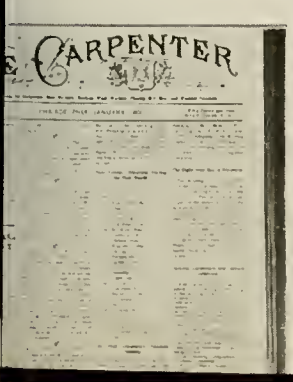
THE CARPENTER was born in St. Louis in May of 1881. It was the brainchild of Peter J. McGuire who recognized that a medium of communication was needed to inform and educate the officers and members of the scattered independent unions before a successful national organization could be established. Several previous efforts to form a national union failed because there was no means of keeping affiliated unions adequately posted. Brother McGuire made up his mind that the new national union he dreamed of would not suffer from this shortcoming. So in May of 1881



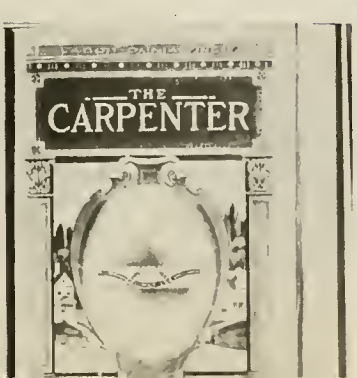














the first issue of THE CARPENTER rolled off the presses.

From May to August the publication concentrated on developing the reasons why a strong national union was needed. When the founding convention was called to order in Chicago on August 10, 1881, 36 delegates representing 14 independent unions in 11 cities were on hand in answer to Brother McGuire's persistent pleas for national organization.

Priority Attention

The rest is history. The 36 delegates instituted the Brotherhood of Carpenters which eventually became the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. One of their first actions was to make THE CARPENTER the official publication of the new organization. In all the years since, THE CARPENTER has been keeping members posted regarding union affairs. It has fought the battle of Brotherhood members on the political as well as the economic front. Today it is striving to perpetuate and enhance the principles of unionism laid down by Peter J. McGuire.

In the beginning, THE CARPENTER was really a tab-sized newspaper. It contained eight pages. Most of the material summarized the organizing efforts which were being carried on from border to border and coast to coast. The whole heroic effort of the carpenters of the 1880's to organize an effective and permanent national union is contained in these first issues of the magazine.

For the first 7 months THE CARPENTER was published out of the provisional headquarters of the union in St. Louis. But in December of 1881 the General Office moved to New York, and the publication moved with the office. The General Office was located at 184 Williams Street, New York City.

Apparently it stayed in New York until the year 1884. The November issue of that year carried a notice announcing that the Brotherhood headquarters had been moved to Cleveland. The only address given was "Lock Box 180, Cleveland." For some three years THE CARPENTER was printed in the Ohio Metropolis, for the January, 1887, issue carried an announcement that Brotherhood headquarters had been moved to 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

The following year, the masthead of THE CARPENTER listed the headquarters address as "124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia." This was in the October, 1888, issue.

Eleven years later, the organization moved to still another address in Philadelphia. The May, 1899, issue listed the "Lippincott Building, 46 North Twelfth Street" as the official address of our Brotherhood.

A few years later, the Atlantic City Convention voted to move the headquarters to Indianapolis, Indiana. In January of 1903, the move was made to Indianapolis, the population center of the nation at the time. The organization set up shop on the fifth floor of the Stevenson Building. The next year (1904) our Brotherhood changed its address without moving, inasmuch as the name of the Stevenson Building was changed to the State Life Building.

By now our Brotherhood was determined to have a headquarters building of its own. The next convention authorized the officers to investigate the feasibility of buying ground and erecting a building in Indianapolis. After a good deal of study, the officers determined that the property at 222 East Michigan Street was ideal for the organization's purpose. During the next five years the site was purchased and the contract for the building let.

Move to Indianapolis

In May of 1909, our Brotherhood officially moved into its present headquarters at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

For the first dozen years the printing of THE CARPENTER was farmed out to an Indianapolis firm. But the Brotherhood determined that it could do its own printing more cheaply. By action of the 18th General Convention, the officers were authorized to establish a printing plant of our own. A separate building was erected behind the headquarters building in Indianapolis, and in the year 1915 the Carpenters Printing Plant went into operation. In the 45 years since, the magazine has been printed in our own plant.

Over the years the nature of THE CARPENTER has changed considerably. From 1881 until 1890 the publication operated as an eight-page newspaper. During the 1890's it went to 16 pages. Then in February, 1905, it was changed to magazine format, a form it has maintained ever since.

Now the magazine is to move once more—this time to the Capital of the United States. Beginning with the January, 1960, issue, THE CARPENTER will adopt the size and dress of this special convention issue.

Once more the printing of the magazine will be contracted out to a commercial firm. The vast technological changes in the printing industry make it impractical for a single organization to invest in a modern high-speed plant. A high-speed press that can do color work costs the better part of a million dollars. But such a press is so efficient it could run off our publication in a single week. This would mean a very expensive piece of equipment sitting idle three-fourths of the time.

After giving the matter a great deal of study, the General Executive Board decided that the printing of the magazine should be farmed out. A large number of printing establishments were invited to submit preliminary bids. When the bids were all in, it was found some half-dozen bidders were qualified. These were invited to submit detailed bids. After careful scrutiny, the contract was awarded to Merkle Press, one of the biggest printers in Washington, already printing a great many labor publications.

This special issue is a sample of what the new magazine will look like next year. More departments—including a Canadian section—more pictures, more art work, more features, and more color will be included in the new format. Every effort will be made to transform THE CARPENTER into a model publication for the whole labor press.

Gets Same Allocation

Oddly enough, THE CARPENTER still receives the same allocation of per capita tax today that it received 45 years ago. Away back in 1915 the Brotherhood decided that five cents of the per capita tax should go toward publishing THE CARPENTER. That figure has never been changed, despite the fact printing costs have multiplied many times over in the intervening years. Five cents per month scarcely seems logical under the circumstances, especially since the new magazine will be bigger, fancier, and filled with additional features.

Operating from our fine new headquarters building in Washington, and printing in a very modern printing plant, THE CARPENTER next year is stepping into a new era of importance and service to Brotherhood members. An organization with a history as proud as ours deserves a publication of which it can be proud.

Canadian Section



JOBLESSNESS NO. 1 CANADIAN PROBLEM

THE Carpenters Union in Canada continues to show progress in a number of important directions but the present situation is not unclouded. Organized drives are making good headway, health and welfare plans are being slowly but surely incorporated in the Brotherhood's agreements, an imaginative and concentrated drive to organize immigrant workers in the metropolitan Toronto area is succeeding. But the overall picture is overshadowed by heavy unemployment from coast to coast.

"There is a lot of unemployment on the west coast," according to E. T. Staley, Secretary of the B. C. Provincial Council, "In fact this is the worst I've known since I joined the Carpenters in this province in 1946."

Brother Staley is a member of Local 1598, Victoria, and held office in that local, first as financial secretary and then as president, for a period of ten years until his other duties in the union forced him to relinquish local office. He is now first vice-president of the Victoria Labour Council and a member of the executive council of the B.C. Federation of Labour as well as executive secretary of the B. C. Carpenters' Council.

President of the B. C. Provincial Council is Howard Taft who used to be business agent of Local 1251, New Westminster. He is also financial secretary of the Vancouver Building Trades Council. Vice-president of the Provincial Council is Jack Mobley, one of the veterans of trade union activity in the province. The Council is holding its 18th annual convention in Vancouver, October 17, 18 and 19th and Brother Mobley will be attending for the 18th time.

The B. C. Provincial Council is, of course, part of the new all-Canadian District Ten under guidance of George Bengough, formerly business agent of Vancouver Local 452, past president of the Council, and formerly

These two photographs are from unemployment protest meetings held recently in British Columbia. Construction trades were hit in the economic decline. Note Carpenter sign at right.









At left is a breadline in Vancouver, B.C. at a religious mission where the jobless are being given food. Above the unemployed display some of the banners used at a protest meeting.

special representative appointed in 1946. He was elected executive board member at the last general convention.

Brother Staley points with some pride to the fact that a leader of the official opposition party in the B. C. Legislature is a carpenter, Robert Strachan. Brother Strachan, a member of Local 527, Nanaimo, led his party in a provincial election fight in that province September 12th.

The B. C. Council represents about 9000 members and a good third of this number are jobless.

The employment situation in other parts of the country is no better, according to William Stefanovitch, regional director of organization for Ontario. Almost every local in the region has reported heavy unemployment. Windsor has about 300 out of work in a membership of 800; Port Arthur reported almost 500 jobless out of 1500 members; Toronto has 800 out of work in a total membership of just under 3,000; Hamilton 200 unemployed out of a thousand membership total. Ottawa is not the worst of the areas hit but Kingston, London, Chatham and other centres all reported high unemployment levels.

Brightening this gloomy picture somewhat is the progress being made in unorganized areas including northern Manitoba and Quebec. The recently-instituted drive in Manitoba has already resulted in a certification at the big Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company in Pine Falls. The Manitoba Labour Relations Board recognized a unit of 550 members.

The Ontario region has been assisting the Manitoba area in their drive.

In Quebec an effective job is being done at Sept Isles and the North Shore mining and industrial developments, hundreds of miles east of Montreal. The campaign in this area is under the direction of the Quebec international representative, Edward Larose. One of the chief obstacles to successful organizing in this province is the archaic labour laws. Brother Larose is first vice-president of the Quebec Federation of Labour.

The annual convention of the Quebec Council was held in July. It had a record attendance.

Bill Stefanovitch is working out of his new office on Toronto's Melinda Street, the first regional office established in Canada. The thirty-six-year-old union leader got his start in Local 494 Windsor, where he was secretary of the Building Trades Council. Appointed business agent in 1951, he became vice-president of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters in 1952, international representative in 1954 and regional director in 1957. He is chairman of the Provincial Millwrights Negotiating Committee.

The organizing effort in Ontario has been instrumental in achieving the remarkable figure of one-fifth of all certifications coming before the Ontario Labour Relations Board in the past three years. An immediate objective is a province-wide agreement for piledrivers. The province-wide agreement for millwrights has been in effect for three years.

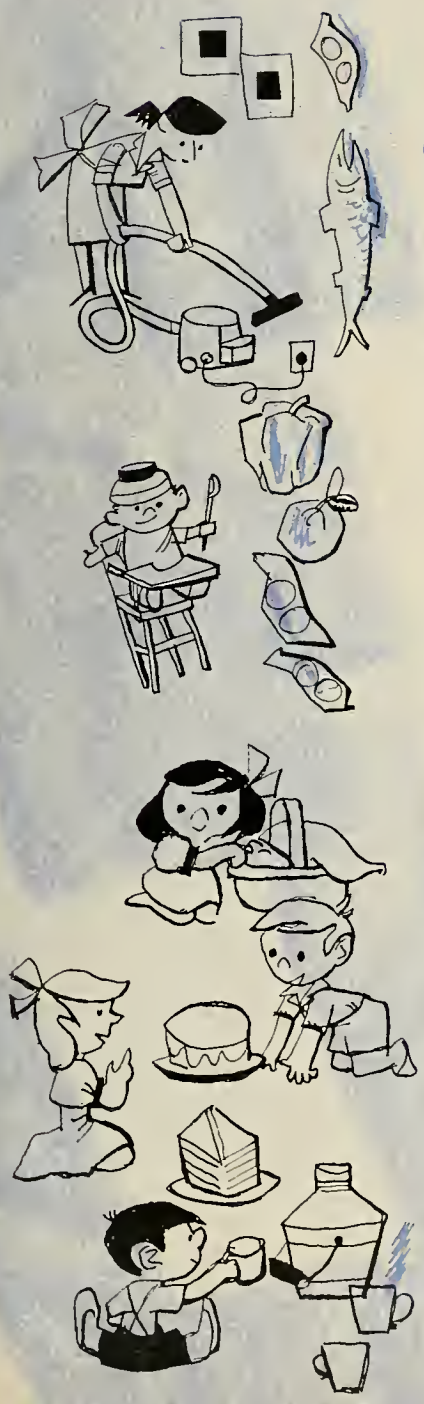
(Continued on page 46)

One of the Parliament buildings in Ottawa, Canadian capital.





AMMUNITION FOR THE Budget Battle



Only the battle of the budget probably rivals the cold war in intensity and duration. The working man's wife who does not have to plan, scheme, and improvise in order to make the OPC (old pay check) go all the way round is a rarity.

In this new section of THE CARPENTER we will feature recipes that are long on nutrition but easy on butter, eggs, and other expensive ingredients. Those who are interested in recipes for fixing truffles, partridge breasts, and sturgeon eggs can consult the slick women's magazines. Those who want to feed their families good, wholesome and tasty food at a rock-bottom price would do well to follow these pages.

In addition to low-cost recipes, we will publish shopping tips, tips on evaluating materials, patterns that combine simplicity with smartness, and any other items that can add some muscle to the OPC.

In these days of greatly inflated food costs, it is not only prudent but necessary to plan meals with an eye toward using economy foods that are high in nutrition.

High on the list of these foods are potatoes which contain as much as one-fourth of your vitamin C quota, iron and other important minerals and starch. Penny for penny they have more energy-giving value than any other vegetable. And they need not be fattening. One medium-sized potato has about 100 calories, no more than an apple or banana. It's the gravy, butter or other fat that piles on the calories.

Best way to get the most food value from potatoes is to cook them in their jackets. And of the two ways of cooking potatoes in their jackets, boiling conserves more vitamins than baking. So start with potatoes boiled in their jackets whether you're serving them parslied, mashed, creamed, hash-browned or in salad. When raw potatoes are called for, peel the potatoes (keep those peelings thin) just before you cook them. Don't let them soak. If you must peel them ahead of time, put them in salted water.

Quick-cooked and steaming hot is the best way to serve all potatoes, for the longer they stand exposed to the air, the more vitamin C they lose. Keep leftovers covered and store in a cold place.

Potato Pancakes

Grate 2 cups raw potatoes and mix immediately with ¼ cup milk. Add 1 egg, beaten slightly, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper, and 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion. Drop

from a tablespoon onto a greased frying pan. Cook until well browned and crisp on both sides. Serve hot.

* * *

Cheese is so popular that a cook can be pretty sure of a welcome for a dish that features it. More than a billion pounds of cheese are produced in this country every year and about three-fourths of this is Cheddar or American cheese.

Cheddar cheese, made from sweet whole milk, contains in concentrated form the many different nutrients that whole milk provides. To single out three: Milk is our leading source of calcium, one of the chief minerals needed for good bones and teeth. One ounce and a half of Cheddar cheese has as much calcium as a cup of milk. Cheddar cheese contains almost all the protein of milk—which is high quality protein like that in meat, fish, poultry and eggs. And it contains worth-while amounts of the B vitamin riboflavin, which is sometimes short in the foods families choose.

Rice, like other cereals, supplies food energy at relatively low cost. White rice (the kind that has had all the outer layers removed and hasn't been treated to retain the vitamins) is low in protein, although that which it contains is of good quality. It is also low in minerals and vitamins. So when you use white rice, be sure to serve it with foods that supply the nutritive values rice lacks—with eggs, meat, fish, poultry, milk or cheese to supply good quality protein, and vitamins and minerals; with vegetables, especially green and yellow kinds, to provide minerals and vitamins, or with fruit, fresh or dried, cooked or raw, also for vitamins and minerals.

Baked Fish in Cheese Sauce

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons all-purpose flour
¾ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon powdered dry mustard
1 cup hot milk
¾ teaspoon lemon juice
½ cup shredded cheese
2 pounds fish fillets (haddock, perch, flounder or sole)

Melt the fat and blend in flour, salt, nutmeg, and mustard. Stir in the milk; cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice and cheese. Stir until cheese is melted.

Place fish fillets in greased baking pan or casserole. Cover with cheese sauce. Bake at 375 degrees F. (moderate oven) for 45 minutes. Six servings.

Canada

(Continued from page 44)

In the last few months the most interesting development has been the drive to organize the immigrant construction workers in the Metropolitan Toronto area. This area is the fastest growing on the North American continent. A quarter of all immigrants into Canada in recent years have settled in Toronto and vicinity. Industrial, commercial and residential construction has been operating at a very high rate. Most of industrial and commercial building has been done under union conditions, but home building has been in a most chaotic state with contractors and subcontractors cutting rates at the expense of the building trades. The big majority of these workers have been recent immigrants, chiefly Italian, working up to 12 hours a day six days a week at less than half the union scale.

Four unions, the bricklayers, laborers, plasters and carpenters, banded together as a special unit and led the organizational drive to get these exploited workers into union ranks. A city wide strike tied up about $70 million in residential construction long enough to squeeze out agreements which for the first time provide some protection for this grossly abused immigrant group. The Carpenters agreement calls for $2.50 an hour effective October 1st, $2.70 effective April 1st, 1961 and $2.90 June 1st. The one-year agreement which ends August 10th, 1961, provides 4% vacation pay, time and a half for overtime, double time Saturday, Sunday and statutory holidays. The closed shop and union security are also included, plus ten-minute coffee breaks morning and afternoon.

About 900 workers have been signed into the newly-established Local 1190 of the Carpenters set up for the purpose of participating in the Toronto drive.

"The enthusiasm shown by the immigrant workers and others on this residential job proves without doubt that the period of the worst exploitation is over," according to Bill Stefanovitch.

The other interesting item is the extension of health and medical service plans in various locals. Two floorlayers locals in B. C. (2527 Victoria and 1541 Vancouver) and two millworkers locals (1928 and 2534 Vancouver) have medical plans to which the employers contribute seven cents an hour. In addition these provide $2000 insurance coverage and weekly indemnity of $25.00.

The Hamilton Local 18 is in process of discussing a medical plan which they hope will prove to be a major breakthrough in the construction industry in this part of Ontario. Sarnia Local 1256 already has a medical care plan paid for by a 10 cent an hour contribution by employers.

All in all the story across the country is of the growing strength and stability of the Carpenters Union in Canada, clouded only by the abnormal level of unemployment which is affecting almost every industry in every part of the country.

Chicago

(Continued from page 11)

pliances, chemicals, petroleum, publishing, clothing, farm equipment, furniture, construction materials and a host of other items of modern life.

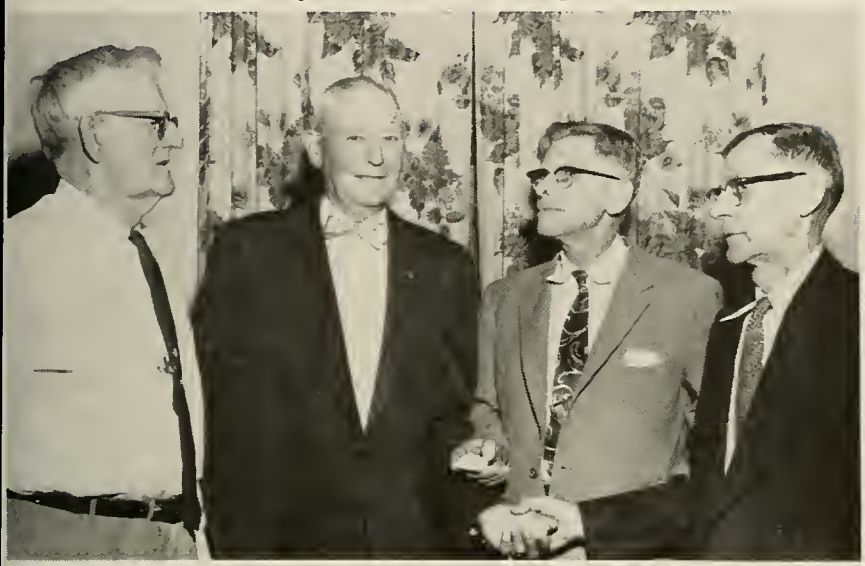
Chicago is a city which enjoys life. Creative artists in many areas have given the world new elements in music —the Chicago school of jazz has made its mark—innovations in the theater, radio and television, writing, architecture, design. The city is a great sports center and the municipal authorities have developed parks, playgrounds and indoor and outdoor auditoriums and stadia capable of providing facilities for sports, music, festivals and a great array of civic affairs.

The city boasts of 174 beautiful parks, 220 golf courses and innumerable movie houses and other places of recreation and amusement for both natives and visitors. The city has zoos, a planetarium, a Chinatown, some excellent universities (the first atomic chain reaction was set into motion at the University of Chicago), the world's largest stockyards.

Chicagoans say, "If you want it, we have it" and a sightseer's trip around town should be convincing. Delegates will be interested in seeing some of the new construction, office buildings, churches and schools. Chicago is proud of its progress, progress which they say is still in full swing. The Chicago story is still being told by its energetic citizens who are making dramatic progress upholding the standards of advancement which its citizens have won in every walk of life. Delegates unfamiliar with the city will doubtless make unexpected discoveries which will justify the local claims that it is indeed one of the most interesting cities in the world.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Half-century Pins to Chicago Veterans



L.U. 434, Chicago, Ill., recently honored four veteran members for their 50 years of service. Two of the four are shown above. Left to right—George McPhail, L.U. 434 president; Charles Rutledge, L.U. 272 president. Chicago Heights; two 50-year men Gerrit Ligivoet, Mt. Greenwood, and Andrew Piech, West Pullman. The two 50-year men who were out of the city when the presentations were made are Peter Arlauski, Fernwood, and Ake Holman, South Holland. The presentations were made July 6.

L.U. 430 Presents 50-Year Pins



Henry L. Commander, L.U. 430 president, Wilkinsburg, Pa., presents 50-year pins to veteran members C. B. Stoner (joined in 1902); R. A. Dreisbach (joined 1909), and W. S. Dick (joined in 1909). R. A. Booth, another old timer was unable to be present for the presentation program which was held July 11 at the Sportsmen's Club, Wilkinsburg.

Wins Scholarship



Barbara Thomas receives scholarship certificate from Sam Shannon, L.U. 162 president, San Mateo, Calif.

A $400 college scholarship has been awarded by L.U. 162, San Mateo, Calif., to Barbara Elizabeth Thomas, 18-year-old Sequoia high school graduate. Miss Thomas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earle A. Thomas, 133 Woodsworth Avenue, Redwood City, Calif., expects to apply her scholarship money toward studies in the sciences at the University of California.

The scholarship awarded is open to sons and daughters of members of the local union. The winners of the San Mateo scholarship have all been students with outstanding records. A scholarship committee from the College of San Mateo reviewed the applicants' records for the local union.

The local union scholarship committee included Sam Shannon, L.U. 162 president, Dwight Fowler, Floyd Murphy, Harry Rummerfield and U. S. Simonds, Jr.

Reminder

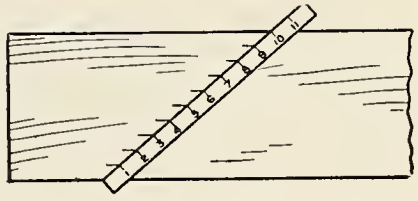
Have you registered yet? You may still have time. Consult the table on page 31. Remember —you can't vote unless you are registered!

Restoring a Dull File

When a file has become so dull its cutting efficiency is reduced close to zero, here is a treatment that will put it back in good shape in jig time. Dip the file in a bath of sulphuric acid for a few moments. Remove it and wash it off with ammonia. The acid eats away the steel filings which lodge between the teeth of the file. This is the chief cause of dullness. The acid eats away the filings in short order. The ammonia neutralizes the acid and prevents any eating away of the file after the filings have been dissolved.

Easy Way to Divide Space

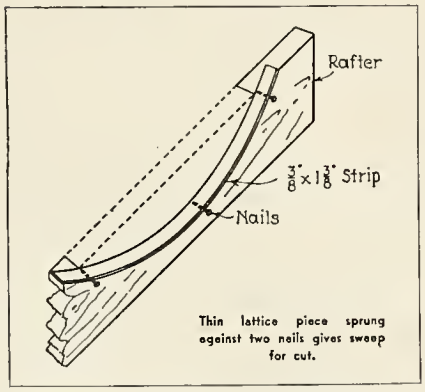
If you ever have been faced with the problem of dividing a board into equal parts you probably gave your knowledge of fractions a serious workout—particularly if the board was of uneven width. Here is a fast and simple way of doing the job without fracturing your mathematics.



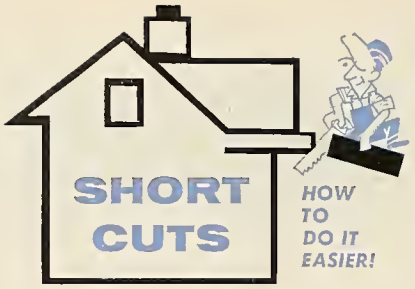
Suppose you want to divide a seven inch board into 10 equal pieces. Take your rule and lay it along the board at an angle until the 10-inch mark touches one edge and the end of the rule touches the other, as the illustration demonstrates. Mark the board at every inch market and you have the board divided into 10 equal parts right now. Now why didn't I think of that?

Laying Out Curve

Laying out a piece of work involving a curve can be a time consuming project in many instances. Here is a quick and simple way to get the job done in a great many cases.



Simply take a piece of lattice strip or similar thin material and spring it around nails as illustrated in this drawing. This makes it child's play.

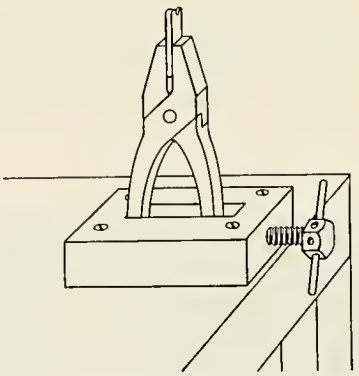


THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing.

A Home Vice for Fine Work

When working at a bench, holding a small, thin piece for cutting or filing often can become a problem. The ordinary bench vice is just not equipped to do the job. Here is a practical, easily-made vice than can solved the problem. All that is needed is a block of hardwood or a piece of iron, a pair of pliers, and a screw salvaged from an old vice.

Cut a slot in the hardwood or iron just wide enough to accommodate the pliers. Make the slot long enough to allow the pliers sufficient play for inserting the

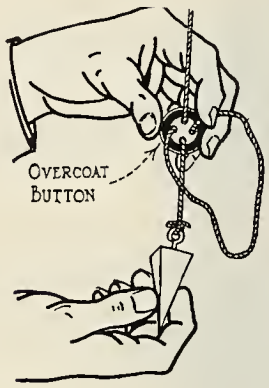


With This Device the Pliers Serve as a Vise for Holding Thin Pieces.

work. Tighten the screw and you have the work held in place firmly and in position to get at easily.

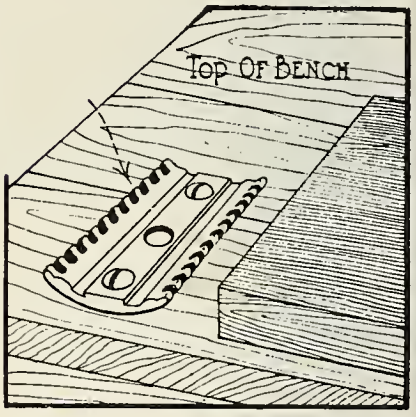
Include a Button with Your Plumb Bob

An ordinary coat button can be a handy device for regulating the length of the line on your plumb bob. Thread the line through the button with a continuous loop formed at the second and third holes as shown in the illustration. By adjusting the loop, the length of the line can be regulated to suit any job. Use of the button makes it unnecessary to tie knots in the line and at the same time makes it easy to adjust the length to precise standards quickly.



A Handy Bench Stop Made In a Hurry

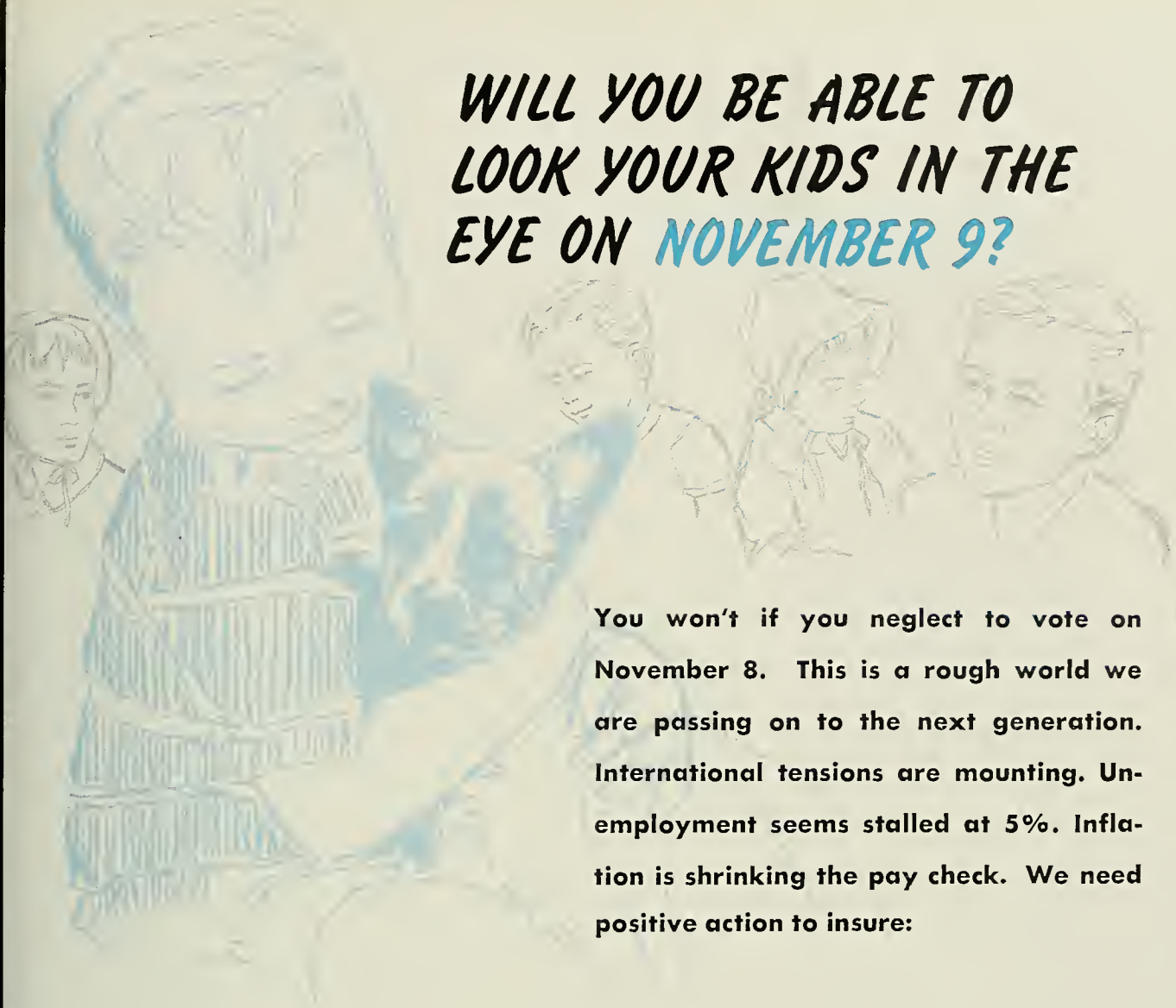
The guard from an old safety razor can be a handy piece of equipment to



have in the tool box. It makes a good bench stop when one is needed in a hurry. The illustration shows how the guard can be mounted on an improvised bench with two short screws. Believe it or not, it does the job very efficiently. It can be a permanent fixture on your own bench too.

Nail Pocket Idea

Here's an idea for those who have to work in a bending position such as floor nailing operations require. A turned up space on the trouser leg about two by three inches makes a good pocket for nails and provides a handy place within easy reach. Pockets can be sewn in a narrow measure so the nails can be kept upright. Several pockets can be sewn in the trouser in a row. It is advisable to make the height of the pockets slightly less than the nails. Such practice will make it easier for the carpenter to get hold of the nails as he carries on his nailing operations.



WILL YOU BE ABLE TO LOOK YOUR KIDS IN THE EYE ON NOVEMBER 9?

You won't if you neglect to vote on November 8. This is a rough world we are passing on to the next generation. International tensions are mounting. Unemployment seems stalled at 5%. Inflation is shrinking the pay check. We need positive action to insure:

- FASTER ECONOMIC GROWTH
- STRONGER SCHOOLS
- BETTER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
- HEALTH CARE FOR THE AGED
- AID TO DEPRESSED AREAS
- FAIRER LABOR LEGISLATION
- CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE

The men we elect to Congress on November 8 will decide how far and how fast these programs will be developed. Your kids and mine will be the beneficiaries or the victims. We owe it to them to vote for men who understand the problems and are willing to work for effective solutions.

. . . PLAY FAIR WITH YOUR KIDS- REGISTER and VOTE for SURE

Brotherhood at it's Highest...







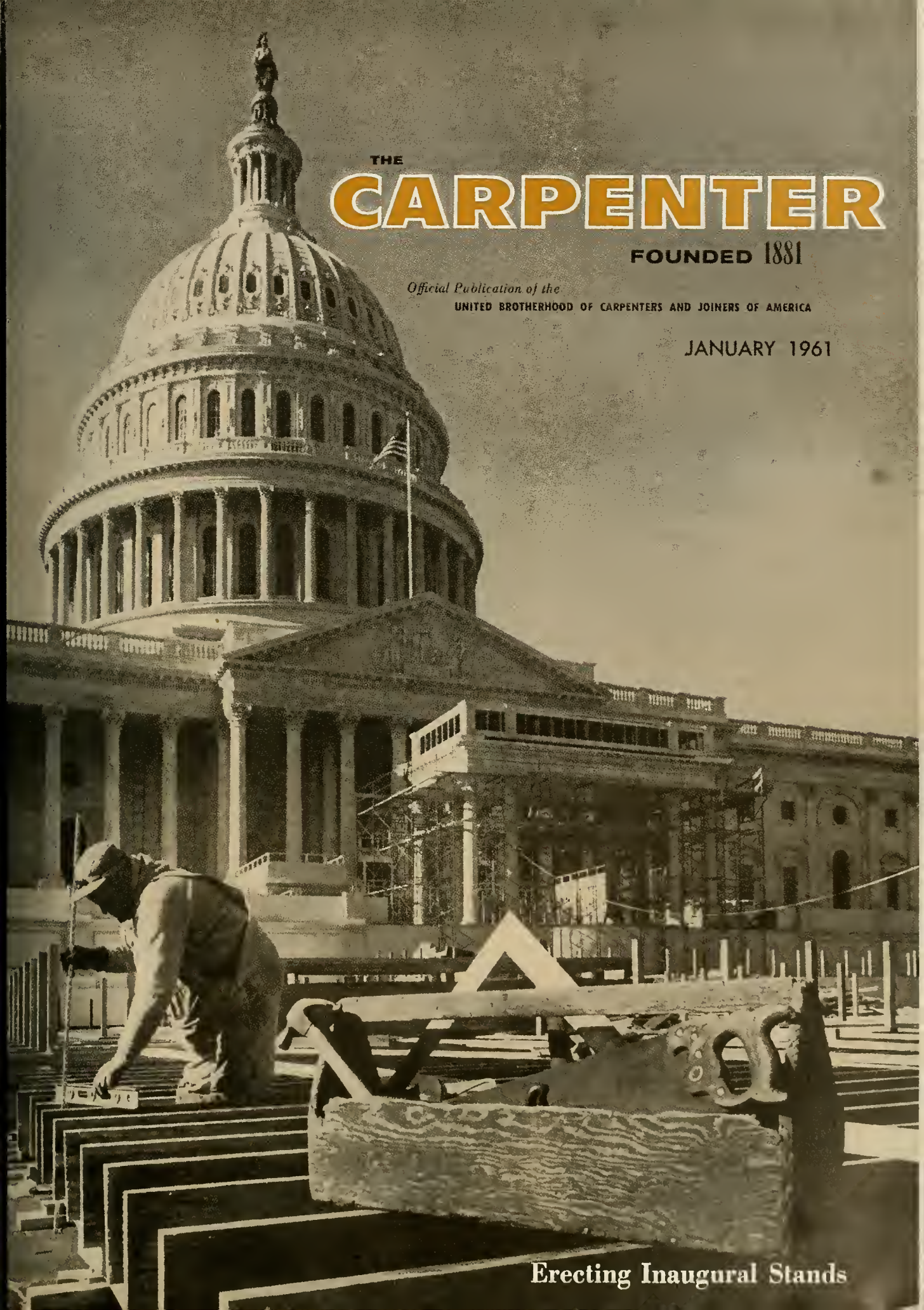
"HOME FOR THE AGED"

LAKELAND, FLORIDA









THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

JANUARY 1961

Erecting Inaugural Stands

DON'T PLAY TARZAN

IMPROPER LIFTING IS A MAIN CAUSE OF BACK INJURIES





HOW TO LIFT

1. Size up the load first. Get help if you need it.
2. Be sure of your footing.
3. Lift with your legs, not your back.
4. Keep your balance — don't twist under strain or jerk the load.

Bull strength isn't enough — you have to apply power where it counts.

LIFT SAFELY!

LIFT



THE COVER

This month's cover is as timely as today's news. The photograph shows construction work on the Presidential Inaugural Stands in Capitol Plaza where John F. Kennedy will be sworn in as thirty-fifth President January 20. Carpenters have had a big hand in pre-inaugural work. They not only built the stands, but they also constructed the long lines of spectator seats along the parade route on famed Pennsylvania Avenue leading from Capitol Hill to the White House. Carpenter in the middleground is R. C. Johnson, Local 1590. He has been a member of the Washington, D. C. local 30 years and has worked on three inaugural stands.

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI Peter Terzick, *Editor* **NO. 1**

JANUARY, 1961

ON page 11 of this issue are the latest Progress Report pictures of our new headquarters building in Washington.

Last month's snow made a perfect setting for photographing our building at its finest. No member can look at the pictures on page 10 without feeling a glow of pride in his organization. By mid-summer the General Office will be completing the move from Indianapolis and our Brotherhood will be entering a new era of progress.

This issue of the magazine was printed in Washington. Therefore it represents the first important step in the transfer of Brotherhood operations to Washington.

Changing from our own printing plant in Indianapolis to Merkle Press in Washington was no simple matter. This issue was produced under many handicaps. If there are errors or shortcomings, we beg our readers' indulgence.

But the most pleasant duty of this, the first issue of our new magazine, is to extend to officers and members everywhere sincerest good wishes for a happy and prosperous 1961.

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29 What's New
31 Craft Problems

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579-P should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

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Printed in U. S. A.



WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

NEW YEAR NEW PROBLEMS

With this issue we go into another year, a new year with new problems and some old problems which are unpleasantly persistent. On page 4 is a notation of the moving of The Carpenter from Indianapolis to Washington. This move was described in detail in last month's issue, the final one to be published in Indianapolis. As we indicated last month, we hope to bring the members a constantly improving publication, but we cannot refrain from saying one thing: the dedication toward bringing the membership a truthful, hard-hitting and informative journal which has been our proud tradition will not be changed.

All eyes will be on Washington this month and particularly on January 20 when the new President and Vice President take office. When Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, swears in John Fitzgerald Kennedy as thirty-fifth President, an old era will end and a new one will be ushered in for the nation. The new officials heading the Government will comprise the new leadership which the people elected on November 8. And with this new leadership will come new ways of doing things and new methods of tackling old problems.

GREAT TASKS FOR NEW LEADERS

The first task the new President had on his hands was that of selecting his official family, including the Cabinet and the heads of key agencies in the Government. While it is too early to appraise the Cabinet, we must conclude that by and large Mr. Kennedy has done a pretty creditable job. We would by no means agree with all the choices, but probably no one else would either. The President as the directing head of the Executive Branch is responsible for the conduct of the Cabinet and executive agencies and hence should be given a free hand in naming those with whom he must work from day to day.

INAUGURAL PROGRAM AVAILABLE BY MAIL

There is a footnote on the color interest in the inauguration which we would like to mention at this point. The Official Inaugural Program, a 64-page magazine-size publication, will be available early in January for those who wish to have it before Inauguration Day. A preview of the contents indicates that this booklet will be a souvenir of lasting interest. A number of nationally known writers have articles in the publication and although we are inaugurating a Democratic President, the program book is one which should make every citizen proud. Partisanship has been sidetracked in the preparation of the book. The Inaugural Committee, Liberty Loan Building, 14th and D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C. is making this book available at $1.25 post paid. If you are interested, send your check or money order to the Inaugural Committee (no stamps) and you will get your book when it is available——it's a real buy.

JOBS NO. 1 ON AGENDA

One of the really serious problems confronting the new President and new Administration is by no means a new one. It is an old problem which is one of the profound challenges of our time——that of unemployment. We have pockets of unemployment in this country which we call the "depressed areas". These sections have been hard hit by industries which have changed methods of work or have moved out of the area. Mining and textile communities have been particularly seriously affected.

As we look into the problem of unemployment, we also look at ways and means for dealing with it. The obvious answer to joblessness is, of course, jobs. The questions raised are: how, where and when? One thing the new Administration can do is to get the interstate highway program back on schedule. We note that Mr. Kennedy has named a new Federal Highway Administrator and maybe that is a good sign. The roads program with its big construction impact will be a useful weapon in the war against unemployment.

OUTLOOK FOR CONSTRUCTION

As we look into this business of construction as a way of combatting unemployment, we are pleased to find that the general outlook for 1961 appears to be promising. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. in its forecast for the year sees a volume which will nudge the $77 billion mark. This would be several percentage points above the 1960 mark even though the 1960 peak was above that of any previous year. The AGC estimate is a healthy one and we sincerely hope that it materializes.

HOUSING PROSPECTS APPEAR BRIGHTER

One aspect of construction which the AGC and other forcasters seem to agree on is found in the expected rise in residential building which has been showing real signs of weakness recently. We note by one of the investment advisory services that there promises to be a "dramatic reversal" of the recent trend.

Despite the fact that we seem to be in a recession, we are noting a long range trend in rising outgo, what the economists call "disposable income." This is an important factor in the residential construction picture. As more and more money is available for "disposing", more and more will find its way into the home buying market. Public officials will continue to give attention to housing credit as one of the keys to more and more home purchasing and residential construction. The President-elect has indicated that housing is an area in which prior attention would be given this year.

And when we talk about the number of households and families, we are reminded of schools and educational needs, another area of priority attention. The need for educational facilities is one which should require no extensive documentation. During this academic year we have 34,380,000 elementary school pupils, 10,290,000 in high schools and 3,980,000 in colleges. These are big figures compared to our pre-war totals (1937-38): 22,106,447 in elementary schools, 6,747,674 in high schools, and 1,350,905 in college.

SCHOOL NEEDS HIGH ON LIST

These figures on a rising curve mean that we need more of everything which makes up our educational system—— school buildings, gymnasiums, research centers, dormitories, college buildings, teachers. This costs money, but if we are to have a nation which is not illiterate, we must face the growing problem of growing educational challenges. Education is one of our top problems and one which is bound to receive early attention.

THE CARPENTER MAKES A BOW IN ITS NEW FORMAT

WITH this issue, THE CARPENTER officially begins printing in Washington. D.C. This issue also introduces our new size and format. Changing over involved some sizeable problems which time will eliminate. Therefore it is our ambition to make future issues bigger, better, and more attractive. It is the sincere hope of the General Office that the new magazine meets with your approval.

In its eighty-year history THE CARPENTER has published in several cities and appeared in various sizes and formats. The magazine was born in St. Louis in May of 1881. Its original purpose was to educate the many widely scattered unions as to the need for establishing a strong national union capable of redressing the widespread wrongs prevailing in the construction industry at the time.

That the magazine did its job well is attested to by the fact that 36 delegates representing 14 local unions in 11 cities met in Chicago in August of 1881 to bring into being the organization which eventually developed into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

With the formation of our Brotherhood, THE CARPENTER became the official voice of the organization. For the first 7 months it was published out of the provisional headquarters of the union in St. Louis. In December of 1881, the General Office moved to New York and the magazine moved with the office. The General Office and the magazine were located at 184 Williams Street, New York.

Apparently that remained the address until the year 1884. The November, 1884, issue of the magazine carried a notice announcing the removal of the General Office to Cleveland. The only address given was "Lock Box 180, Cleveland". For some three years headquarters remained in Cleveland.

The January, 1887 issue of the magazine announced that headquarters had been moved to 476 No. Sixth Street, Philadelphia. The following year the masthead listed our headquarters address as "124 No. Ninth Street". This was the October, 1888, issue.

Eleven years later. the organization moved to still another address in Philadelphia. The May, 1899, issue listed the "Lippincott Building, 46 No. Twelfth Street" as the official address of our Brotherhood.

A few years later, the Atlantic City Convention voted to move headquarters to Indianapolis, Indiana, the population center of the nation at the time. In January, 1903, the move to Indianapolis was made.

The first address of the General Office and magazine in Indianapolis was "Stevenson Building", where the organization maintained a suite on the fifth floor. In 1904 the organization changed its address without moving when the name of the building was changed to "State Life Building".

By now our Brotherhood was determined to have its own headquarters building. The next convention authorized the officers to explore the feasibility of making such a move. After a good deal of study, it was determined that the property at 222 E. Michigan was an ideal site for such a home. During the next five years the site was purchased and the present building was designed and erected thereon.

In May of 1909 our Brotherhood officially moved into its present headquarters at 222 E. Michigan.

All the while the headquarters of our Brotherhood were moving from city to city, the printing of the magazine was contracted out to commercial firms. Even during the first dozen years the General Office was located in Indianapolis THE CARPENTER was printed by a commercial shop.

But continuing studies by the General Officers convinced them that money could be saved by establishing a printing plant of our own. When the facts and figures were presented to the 18th General Convention, the delegates authorized the General Executive Board to undertake such a project.

Within the next few years a separate building was erected behind the Gen-



Pressmen check first sheets of January cover as they roll off the press. This month our magazine makes its debut in all new size and format at printing plant located in Washington, D.C. Highspeed presses are shown in background.

eral Office to house the printing plant. The best in printing machinery was purchased and installed. So in the year 1915 the printing of THE CARPENTER in our own printing plant began.

In the 45 years since that time the magazine has rolled off the presses in our own printing plant. There have been breakdowns, paper shortages, and crises of all kinds, but the magazine never failed to come out on schedule.

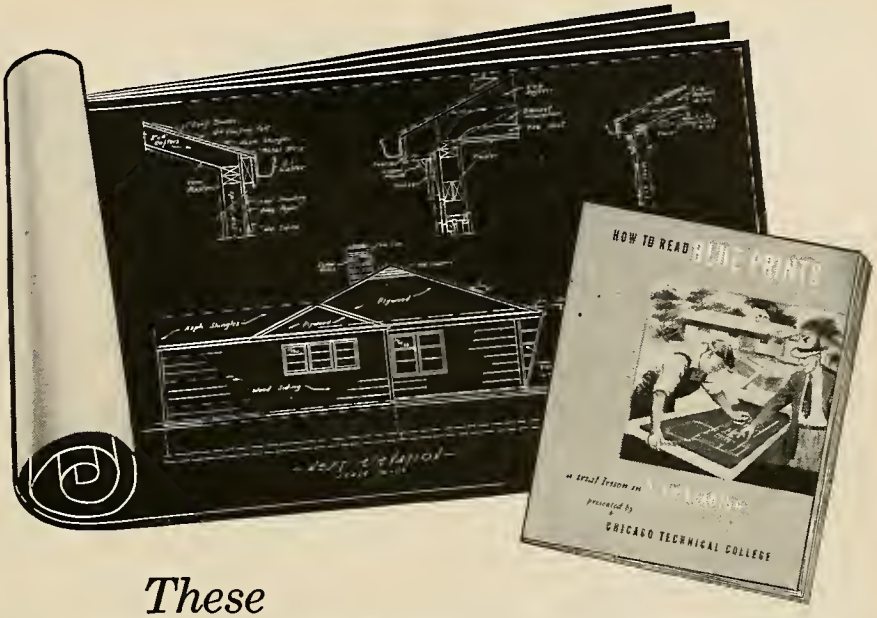
With the move of the General Office to Washington, the printing of the magazine again became a problem. Technological progress revolutionized the printing industry in the past 25 years. Machinery has become increasingly efficient, but also increasingly expensive. A high-speed color press costs the better part of a million dollars. But it is capable of running off an issue of our magazine in two or three days. Purchase of such a press would mean a very expensive piece of equipment sitting idle three-fourths of the time.

The General Executive Board carefully studied all the angles connected with printing the magazine in Washington. The feasibility of buying new equipment and installing it in our new building was explored. Printing firms were approached to submit bids on printing the magazine. When the results were compared, the Board decided that contracting out the printing of the magazine was the cheapest and most satisfactory method of handling the problem.

A number of the top printing firms in Washington were invited to submit bids. When the bids were compared, the Board found that Merkle Press, publisher of many national magazines, offered the most satisfactory proposal. This issue is the first to be produced in the Merkle plant.

For the past 45 years THE CARPENTER has operated on a per capita tax allocation of five cents. Printing costs during the period more than quadrupled. With a bigger and more attractive magazine in the making, the Special Convention held in Chicago in September of last year unanimously voted to increase the per capita tax by an additional five cents to adequately finance the new publication.

Thus THE CARPENTER enters a new era of service to the membership of our Brotherhood. Its only aim is to inform, enlighten and, if possible, inspire, members to become better citizens, better union members and more responsible human beings.



These

FREE BLUE PRINTS

have started thousands toward

BETTER PAY AND PROMOTION

That's right! In all fifty states, men who sent for these free blue prints are today enjoying big success as foremen, superintendents and building contractors. They've landed these higher-paying jobs because they learned to read blue prints and mastered the practical details of construction. Now CTC home-study training in building offers you the same money-making opportunity.

LEARN IN YOUR SPARE TIME

As you know, the ability to read blue prints completely and accurately determines to a great extent how far you can go in building. What's more, you can learn plan reading simply and easily with the Chicago Tech system of spare-time training in your own home. You also learn all phases of building, prepare yourself to run the job from start to finish.

CASH IN ON YOUR EXPERIENCE

For over 57 years, building tradesmen and beginners alike have won higher pay with the knowledge gained from Chicago Tech's program in blue print reading, estimating, foremanship and contracting. Through step-by-step instruction, using actual blue prints and real specifications of modern, up-to-date buildings, you get a practical working knowledge of every building detail — a thorough understanding of every craft. And as a carpenter or apprentice, you already have valuable experience that may let you move up to foreman even before you complete your training.

Don't waste a single day. Start preparing right now to take over a better job, increase your paycheck and command greater respect as the "boss" on the job. Find out about Chicago Tech's get-ahead training in building. Send for your free blue prints and trial lesson — today!

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

FREE

BLUE PRINTS AND TRIAL LESSON

Send for your free trial lesson now. You'll agree that this training is simple yet practical—your surest way to promotion and increased income in building.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Chicago Technical College
A-133 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name_____ Age____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

Occupation_____

Stock Offered in New Portland Labor Newspaper

December 12, 1960

Mr. Peter Terzick, Editor
Carpenter Magazine

Dear Mr. Terzick:

It has been brought to my attention that the Carpenter is going to carry an ad for the sale of stock in the Reporter Publishing Company, Inc., Portland, Oregon.

This is a battle between organized labor in Portland against the Newhouse chain of newspapers, and the striking Stereotypers' Union and the locked out eight other newspaper unions.

November 10, 1959 when these people reported for work, they found themselves locked out, and have never been asked to return to work. Some of these have served the Oregonian or the Oregon Journal for thirty to forty years.

The Oregonian and the Oregon Journal combined to print and distribute a daily paper; doing so with imported strikebreakers, who had already been recruited and were transported and housed in local hotels prior to the strike.

I am writing you because I feel our membership should know there is a pattern here parallel to the newspaper persecution and newspaper conviction by innuendoes and lies against Brothers Hutcheson, Blaier and Chapman. It would seem that honest journalism is missing in Indiana as it is in our part of Oregon.

Shortly after Newhouse had purchased the Oregonian, his editors started convicting a great many labor leaders in Portland. This was done by half insinuations, lies and suppositions until the people of Oregon had publicly convicted our Mayor Terry Schrunk as a labor leader; Clyde Crosby, a teamster leader, etc. In all 162 indictments, followed the trend, all accused were subsequently found guilty of nothing but being good citizens when their cases were brought before juries. This cost the taxpayers of Oregon a quarter of a million dollars, and only accomplished the sale of papers to further enrich the Newhouse chain.

The Reporter was born as a weekly news report to the union people of Oregon who were without news because they refused to buy the scab papers. It has now progressed to the point in history where it is going to become an independent daily newspaper, composed throughout by union people. We are determined to use this paper and all its power to fight this Newhouse octupus—to give this large area an independent paper, union operated—a free press, giving honest and unbiased news. It is to be liberal in its views.

The writer has devoted his whole time since June 13, 1960 to try to bring this about. First, I raised $150,000 to buy a building to place the Reporter. The I.T.U. bought a press and all its accessories and put them in the building. All of this equipment is in and working. Now, we need working capital.

I am certain that should labor lose the fight for a union paper, and honest news services here in Portland, that no union security will be found anywhere.

You can see by what I have said, the people of Oregon and Indiana live under the same tyranny of dishonest and conniving newspapers whose sole purpose is to destroy labor by destroying our faith in our leaders, and subsequently losing faith in ourselves.

I am personally convinced that Brothers Hutcheson, Blaier and Chapman have been convicted because the public of Indiana had been brain washed prior to the jury trial. I am equally convinced that the Supreme Court when receiving this paper conviction by lies and half truths, will exonerate them.

It is my hope some of our brotherhood throughout the country will buy some of this common stock the ad shows is for sale. It may someday prove to be a very valuable asset.

Very truly yours,

Asa T. Williams, Sr.
President, Local 226,
Carpenter and Joiners of America
President, District Council of
Carpenters Portland and Vicinity

ATW:tab

An Offering of Shares

[common stock par value $10]

in

Portland

REPORTER

Publishing Co., Inc.

a New Liberal Newspaper

for Portland, Oregon is being made by a Prospectus which may be obtained from the company at 901-V Corbett Building Portland 4, Oregon

●

Among the persons who have already purchased shares are

U. S. Senator Wayne L. Morse

and

U. S. Senator Maurine Neuberger

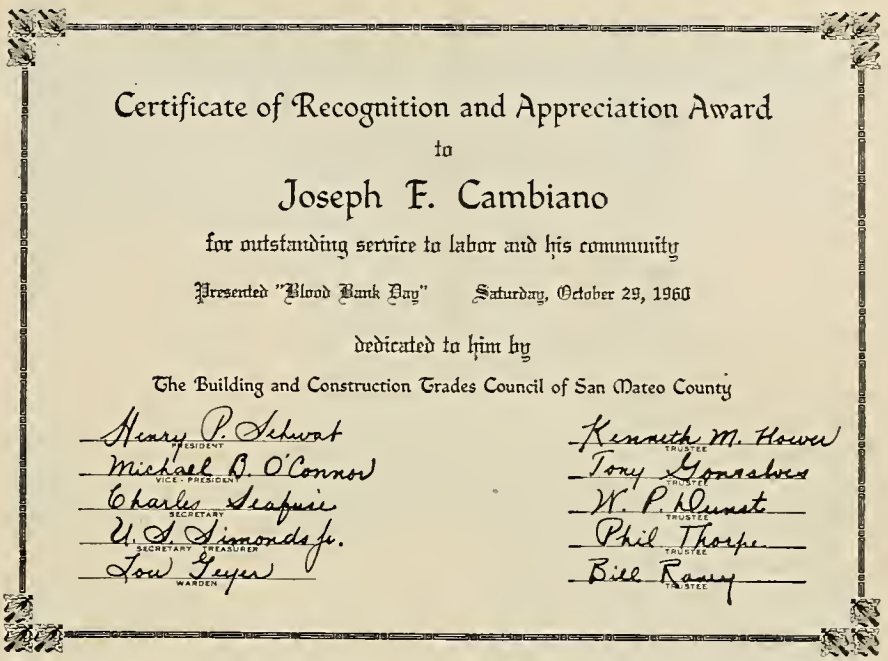
Record Contribution To Blood Bank Made By California Group

IN four hours on Saturday morning, October 29, 175 units of blood were donated to the Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank by union members and their wives in tribute to Joseph F. Cambiano, member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and an outstanding California labor leader for nearly 60 years.

Away back in 1942 the labor movement of San Mateo, Menlo Park and vicinity formed the Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank to make blood available to union members and their families and the community as a whole. Over the past eight or nine years the blood bank has saved untold lives and restored many ill and crippled people to useful, productive lives.

As a promotional effort for the blood bank, the San Mateo Building Trades Council semi-annually sponsors a "B" Day to focus attention on the program and enlist new donors. The October 29 "B" Day was dedicated to Brother Cambiano in recognition of his years of faithful service to the labor movement and the community at large.

It turned out to be one of the biggest days in the history of the blood bank. Several hundred persons showed up to give blood or otherwise lend a helping hand. They ate breakfast with Brother Cambiano and pitched in to make the day a tremendous success.



Certificate of Recognition and Appreciation Award

to

Joseph F. Cambiano

for outstanding service to labor and his community

Presented "Blood Bank Day" Saturday, October 29, 1960

dedicated to him by

The Building and Construction Trades Council of San Mateo County

Henry P. Schwab — PRESIDENT
Michael B. O'Connor — VICE-PRESIDENT
Charles Seaquist — SECRETARY
U. S. Simonds Jr. — SECRETARY TREASURER
Lou Geyer — WARDEN

Kenneth M. Hower — TRUSTEE
Tony Gonsalves — TRUSTEE
W. P. Dunst — TRUSTEE
Phil Thorpe — TRUSTEE
Bill Raney — TRUSTEE

Certificate of Recognition awarded to Joseph F. Cambiano on "Blood Bank Day" in recognition of community services. California blood bank was formed in 1942.

Earl Honerlah, "B" Day Chairman, with Co-Chairmen J. J. Minehan of San Bruno; Jack Weare, Sr. of Redwood City and Walter Skoczylas of Menlo Park were jubilant upon receiving the results of the blood drive from Mrs. Paul J. Hanzlik, Administrator of the Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank.

A check by blood bank officials indicates that union members had saved something like $34,952.50 through the blood bank in the years of its operation. Savings to United Brotherhood members alone totaled nearly $16,000 even before the "B" Day sponsored in behalf of Brother Cambiano.

State and County Officials on hand to congratulate Cambiano for fifty-seven years of service to labor and his community were—California AFL-CIO Vice President, Robert J. O'Hare; Southern California Apprentice Administrator, Charles Sanford; Brotherhood of Carpenters Vice President at large Dr. Les Gables; State Building Trades Council President Bryan Deavers; State Building Trades Council Secretary James Ward; Bay District Council of Carpenters President Albert Figone; Chairman, Board of Supervisors San Mateo County, Thomas J. Callan. Sr.; Supervisor San Mateo County, Louis T. Chess; and President of Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank, Dr. Carl Hoag.

President, Building Trades Council of San Mateo County, Henry P. Schwab, after expressing a few remarks on the outstanding civic and labor record of Cambiano, presented him with a framed scroll on behalf of the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Coordinator U. S. Simonds read congratulatory telegrams and letters from the following:

International President of the Carpenters—Maurice Hutcheson: International Secretary of the Carpenters—R. E. Livingston; Governor. State of California. Edmund G. Brown; National Chairman Community Service AFL-CIO—Leo Perlis: President Building Trades Department, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, C. Bartalini; Secretary-



President Julio Bortolazzo, College of San Mateo, dispenses coffee to members, wives and employes during special contribution day. Affair was a huge success.



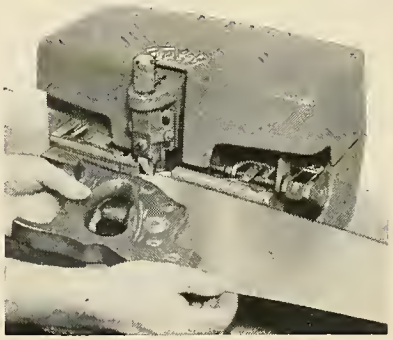
Culinary detail includes, left to right, Earl Honerlah, B.A., L.U. 162; Joseph F. Cambiano, L.U. 162 board member; U. S. Simonds, Jr., L.U. 162 coordinator and Building Trades business manager; J. J. Minehan, B.A., L.U. 848; Wm. Baumbach, L.U. 848 fin. sec.; Jack Weare, B.A., L.U. 1408 and Walter Skoczylas, L.U. 828.

Treasurer Santa Clara Distriet Council of Carpenters, F. O. Jorgensen; Secretary-Treasurer California Labor AFL-CIO, Thomas Pitts; Past President National Home Builders, David Bohannan; National A.G.C. President, Frank Burrows; President Peninsula General Contractors' Association, Herman Christensen, Jr.; President College of San Mateo, Dr. Julio Bortolazzo; International Vice President Laborers, Lee Lalor; Secretary Bay Counties Distriet Council of Carpenters, Chester Bartalini; Chairman California Community Serviee AFL-CIO, Sam Eubanks; President San Mateo County Development Association William F. Morton; President San Mateo Chamber of Commerce, Kenneth W. Van Gundy; San Mateo Building Trades Legal Council, Ernest Norback.

Cambiano, in a brief resume, gave an interesting report of labor's activities in the early days of San Mateo County and expressed his appreciation to the many who were a part of this wonderful blood drive for the benefit of all the people. He presented to the top man on the Totem Pole, Kent Hopkirk of Carpenters Local 162, a pin which designated he had given his 49th unit of blood on this memorable occasion.

He also paid speeial tribute to U. S. Simonds, Jr. who, as the Representative of Carpenters Loeal 162 of San Mateo, in 1941, suggested the Blood Bank for San Mateo County and organized a committee to carry it through.

The Peninsula Memorial Blood Bank, a non-profit organization, was established in 1942 and elected Simonds Vice President, a position to whieh he has been reelected each year since that time. Thus it is a carpenter's dream eome true.



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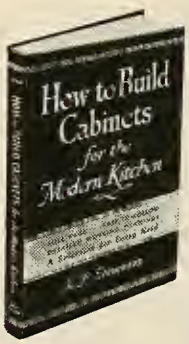
by ROBT. P. STEVENSON

Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

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N. J. COUNCIL FULFILLS $10,000 RUTGERS PLEDGE

MORE and more State Universities are concerning themselves with bringing their facilities, skills, and know-how to bear on the improvement of labor-management relations. A pioneer in this field has been Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey. For many years Rutgers has conducted seminars and institutes on labor problems.

Recently the Rutgers Institute of Management-Labor relations undertook to build a fine new center financed chiefly by voluntary donations from management and labor.

The New Jersey State Council of Carpenters is the first state labor group to make the final payment on its pledge to the Labor Unit of the proposed new home for the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations. A check for the balance of the council's $10,000 contribution was presented to Dr. Irvine L. H. Kerrison, Institute Director of Development, at the annual banquet during the Carpenters' 50th convention recently in Atlantic City.

"We are pleased," stated council board member Raleigh Rajoppi, "to honor our pledge of $10,000 to America's first university Labor Education Center. This is another indication of our organization's interest in adult education for our membership and particularly in that provided by our State University. I want to express my appreciation also of the interest in this project shown by my colleagues in the council. Without the cooperation and team work I had our campaign would not have been possible."

Rajoppi also announced that a campaign to raise further funds for the Center will be initiated immediately in the second district of the union over which, as International Board Member, he has jurisdiction. This campaign will be followed by other campaigns throughout the international union with a minimum goal of $50,000 from the Carpenters for the Center.

The state council has participated in the activities of the Rutgers Institute Labor Program for the past decade and has a representative on that program's Trade Union Consulting Committee. Emphasis of the Carpenters-Rutgers education program during the past two years has been upon economic and political education and the Council is one of the twelve union groups formally participating in the Union Leadership Academy.

Past gifts of the carpenters to the State University include the purchase of Mettler's Woods as a center for botanical research and construction of a cottage on that site.

"In giving both to the Hutcheson Memorial Forest and the Labor Education Center," stated Kerrison, "the Carpenters stand in the forefront of U.S. trade unions esteemed by the community for their public spiritedness."



Raleigh Rajoppi, left, presents New Jersey State Council of Carpenters' gift to the Rutgers Labor Education Center Building Fund. Accepting for Rutgers is Dr. Irvine L. H. Harrison, extreme right. Looking on is James Moss, council sec. treas.

New York Mayor Wields Union Label Gavel



New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, center, receives a union-made gavel, the work of Edward Napieralski, L.U. 1401, Buffalo, N. Y. Presenting the gavel are Union Label & Service Trades officials. At left in photo is Harry Avrutin, secretary-treasurer, and at extreme right is Moe Rosen, president of the N. Y. group.

The Mayor of the City of New York, Honorable Robert F. Wagner, steers the destiny of the world's largest metropolis with a union made, union labeled gavel presented to him by officials of the Union Label and Service Trades Council of Greater New York, AFL-CIO. The gavel was made for the New York Mayor by Edward Napieralski, Buffalo, N.Y., Carpenters Union Local 1401. Napieralski is a Vice-President of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the State of New York. The Mayor received the gavel on the occasion of his signing a Union Label Week Proclamation.

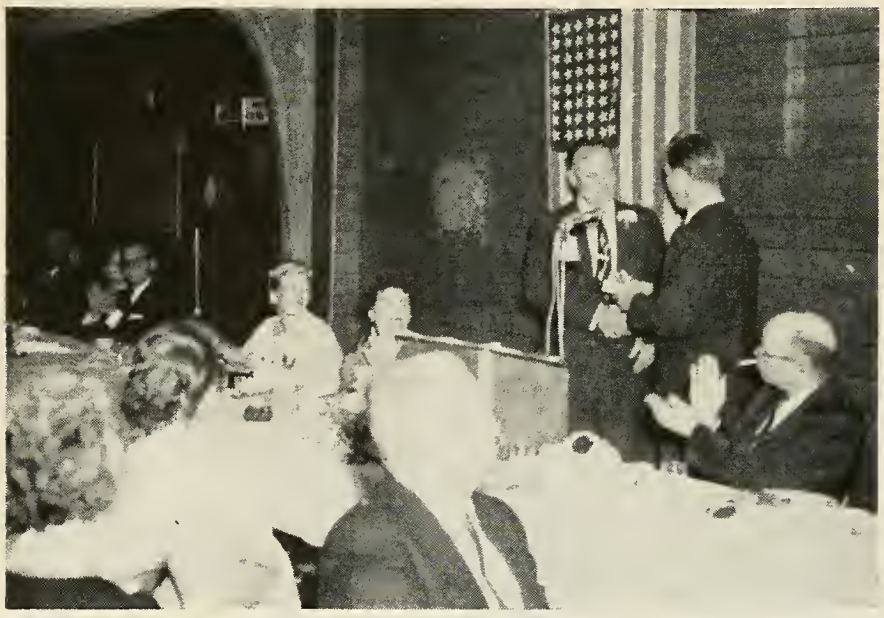
While issuing his 1960 Union Label Week Proclamation, Mayor Wagner issued a strong endorsement, of union made products and services. After publicly designating Union Label Week, Mayor Wagner said, ". . . the display of the (AFL-CIO) Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons is an indication that the products and services offered have been produced by men and women working under advanced standards of fair employment."

Arizonans Honor Large Class of New Journeymen



Thirty-four new journeymen were awarded completion certificates at an apprenticeship banquet at the Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., May 26, with Arizona Supreme Court Justice C. Bernstein giving the principal address. The new journeymen were sponsored by the Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Front row, left to right, Herbert McDonald, Jerry Crittenden, James Chaney, Howard Locklar, Edward Jolly, Claude Hobbs, Ronald Asbury, James Abbott and Raymond Adrian. Second row, John Doolin, Arthur Wahlers, Clyde Wilson, Victor Larson, William Ledbetter, Kenneth Davis, Leon Cherry, Robert Levenda and Richard Blazer. Third row, Robert Thomas, Edmund Zozaya, Kenway Dick, Duane Kemper, Frank Evans, Donald Christian, Donald Bonner, Anselmo Culling and Joseph Clark. Those receiving their certificates but who were not shown in the photo above are Edgar Chesley, Clyde Christensen, Gene Chambers, Ken Porterm, James Ridge, Robert Selph and Harvey Whitlock.

James W. Curray Given Testimonial



General Representative James W. Curray was honored at a testimonial dinner in Berkeley, Calif., by members and friends of Millwrights Local 102, Oakland, Calif., of which the guest of honor was formerly business representative. Past President D. W. Hedlund, master of ceremonies, presented Mr. Curray, on behalf of the sponsors a handsome watch, suitably engraved. More than 150 attended the testimonial which included General Representatives Charles Nichols and Clarence E. Briggs; H. J. Harkleroad, executive secretary, State Council of Carpenters; Byron Devers, president, State Building & Construction Trades Council; Abel Silva, Western Regional Director, State Building & Construction Trades Council; A. A. Figone, president, Bay Counties District Council. Mrs. Carl E. Bremer was dinner chairman.

2,000,000 Workers Bargained For in '61

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Collective bargaining agreements affecting nearly 2,000,000 organized workers expire in 1961 with the major bargaining activity centered in the automobile industry where contracts are due to expire in August and September.

Important negotiations also are due in trucking (January), rubber (April through June), meatpacking (August), machinery (September) and possibly coal which is subject to 60 days' notice.

In addition more than 60 agreements covering 1,700,000 workers permit reopening on general wage changes.

Finally, at least 2,900,000 workers will receive deferred wage increases in 1961 as a result of past bargaining with the most frequent boost between 8 and 9 cents an hour.

Among the workers scheduled to receive deferred increases are 1,100,000 covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses. Altogether, the Labor Department estimates, between 2,500,000 and 2,800,000 workers are covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses.

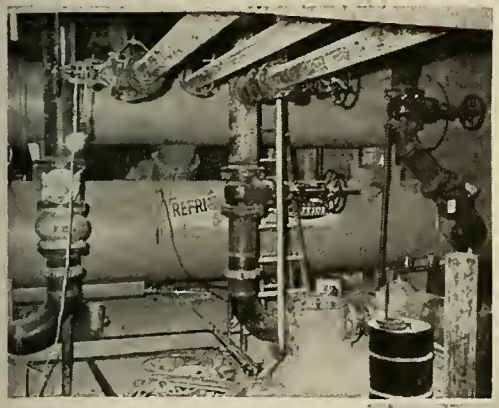




These photos of our new headquarters building under construction in Washington, D. C., were taken last month just after nearly a foot of snow fell in the Nation's Capital. Because of snow, work on the outside of building was virtually halted but interior work continued to progress on schedule.



PROGRESS REPORT



Maze of piping at left will carry hot air in winter and cool air in summer to offices throughout building. Long tanks are part of air conditioning unit. Insulated and aluminum foil wrapped ducts at right help insure against drop in cooling, heating efficiency of air conditioning and heating units. Bottom photo of white-faced building, show contrasts sharply with lifeless arms of tree.





Canadian Section



JOB PICTURE DARKENS

The word "unemployment" was studiously avoided in the Speech from the Throne outlining the Canadian government's legislative program for the current year.

But the word and the problem are on everybody's lips.

The Canadian Labour Congress forecast that unemployment this winter will be the worst since the end of World War II. The grimness of this prediction can be measured by recalling that the previous postwar peak three years ago left 10 per cent of the country's labor force looking for work.

International Labour Organization statistics show that Canada's percentage of jobless during 1960 was the highest in the Western world.

Just as disturbing as these figures is the labor force trend: the increase in job opportunities is failing to keep pace with the growth in the work force. In 1959, the increase in jobs fell 250,000 short of matching the rise in the labor force. Researchers estimate the gap in 1960 was between 300,000 and 350,000.

The 45,000-member Ontario Carpenters Council in its own brief to the provincial administration branded the government's approach to unemployment as totally inadequate. After surveying its affiliated locals, the council felt that provincial projects, for example, could be scheduled in such a way as to improve employment during the winter months.



Claude Jodoin, president, Canadian Labour Congress, speaks at November convention of Ontario Federation of Labour. At the table with President Jodoin are David Archer, Ontario Federation president, Rev. David Summers, executive secretary, Religion and Labour Foundation, and William Dodge, CLC executive vice president. In background is D. F. Hamilton, sec.-treas. of Ontario Federation and a Carpenter.

What is labor's approach to the problem?

Nothing less than a massive expansion of the public sector of the economy to push up the rate of national growth, to restore and maintain full employment, the labor congress affirms. In a series of submissions to the government, the congress has also pressed for an increase in purchasing power through tax reductions and bolstered social security measures and the full use of federal powers to encourage secondary industry, redevelop depressed areas and retrain displaced workers.

The federal government's response, as spelled out in the parliamentary Throne Speech and subsequent bills, embraces a promise of more winter works, an easing of mortgage terms for new housing, guaranteed loans to small business and establishment of a productivity council.

The government's housing legislation trims required down payments, raises loan ceilings and extends the maximum repayment period from 30 to 35 years. But there was no move to cut the prevailing 6¾ per cent interest rate.

The labor congress welcomed the housing legislation but saw little sign of government willingness to adopt some of its other major proposals—either at a special labor-management-government conference on unemployment called at labor's urging or in Parliament itself.

Canada has entered a new period of recession, the congress warns, and needs more thoroughgoing measures to reverse the slide. Among congress proposals:

—Adoption of a full employment act, creation of a council of economic advisers similar to that in the United States and introduction of monetary policies designed to establish a steady annual 5 per cent rate of economic growth.

—Large-scale investment in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities in health and hospital services, education, slum clearance, urban redevelopment, low-rental housing, conservation, parks and roads.

—Higher old age security payments, family allowances and unemployment insurance benefits.

—Subsides to reduce interest rates for low-cost housing.

—Diversification of industry to aid depressed areas and single-industry centers, retraining for workers displaced by technological change and aid to those who must transfer to other jobs where jobs cannot be brought to the workers.

The congress recognizes that its full program would require a certain amount of temporary deficit financing but it argues this is no recipe for inflation.

The country's economy is not running at capacity or anywhere near it. In an economy with idle manpower, idle plant capacity and idle resources, increased purchasing power resulting from government borrowing by expanding credit will be used to take up the slack. Additional money creates additional demand for goods and services but idle resources can be used to satisfy this additional demand.

At its provincial convention, the Ontario Federation of Labour echoed the central labor body's call for a stepped-up program of investment in public works and low-rental housing. The OFL added demands for a cut in the maximum work week from 48 hours to 40 and a $1.25 an hour wage floor, suggested stimulation of export trade and proposed an end to the time limit for jobless benefits.

Through all of labor's representations runs the theme that governmental bodies do not treat the mounting job crisis with a sense of urgency. It took a lower-echelon official in Ontario's Department of Planning and Development, F. J. Lyle, to mirror the union movement's concern.

"Unemployment is now at a frighteningly high level," Lyle told an industrial development conference. He was "awed" by the scope of the problem, he was "frightened" by the brutal facts.

A recognition at all levels of government of the magnitude of the issues is a prerequisite for tackling them, Canadian labor insists.



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Low Pay, Poor Working Conditions Plight of "Independent" Loggers

The battle continues in many areas of industry against management's practice of attempting to avoid union rates of pay and conditions by farming out work to independent contractors.

Although it makes its heaviest impact in service and maintenance fields, this practice can be employed anywhere.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers division of the Carpenters Union was confronted with a prime example at a remote Northern Ontario dam site near Little Long Rapids.

Here the fight revolved around the plight of more than 100 loggers employed by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to clear bushland for the big dam project. But its repercussions were broader.

The Hydro commission simply maintained that these slashers belonged in the category of independent contractors. Hydro, in fact, had resisted two earlier attempts at union organization, relying on an Ontario Labour Relations Board decision that the workers did not have employe status.

The union recognized Hydro's action as an open invitation to private bush operators to do the same. What was to prevent these operators from abandoning union contracts and signing their loggers on as "independents"?

With the assistance of a member of the provincial legislature, the Carpenters Union exposed the primitive conditions under which the so-called "independent contractors" of Little Long Rapids were working—the low pay, a mud hole as a water source, no tent flooring, no proper facilities for washing or cooking. The same squalid conditions applied to other men employed by the subcontractor to salvage timber felled by the slashers.

William Stefanovich, the Carpenters' Ontario regional director, made it clear that jobs on the project were basically piecework and should be covered by union contract. Acreage rates and cord prices paid the Hydro loggers were far below those paid men doing comparable work under union contract.

Commission Vetoes Agreement

In response to union pressure, the Hydro commission and the Ontario Health Department dispatched inspection teams to the camp sites, then announced a revised incentive pay program providing a slight monthly increase for the slashers.

But when the union insisted only a collective agreement could ensure proper wages and working conditions for the loggers and threatened a strike at other Hydro projects unless the commission reversed its stand, Hydro sidestepped the issue. The commission ordered the slashers laid off and planned to burn off the timber instead of clearing it.

The union had no choice but to call off its walkout. There was no victory at Little Long Rapids. However, the union's determined position may discourage others from trying to undermine labor's rights in the guise of an independent contractor program.

CLC Urges Establishment of Safety Group to Map Accident Prevention

Canadian trade unions are worried about the rising trend of injuries on the job. They're concerned about the administration of industrial safety regulations and about the regulations themselves.

This concern is reflected at the federal level in the establishment by the Canadian Labour Congress of a national safety committee.

The committee proposes to launch a national program of promoting health and safety practices. The group will attempt to enlist management in joint action at the plant level; it will press for legislative action by both federal and provincial governments; and it will sponsor national and regional conferences of unionists to map accident prevention programs.

In Ontario, the 450,000-member provincial federation of labor is on record as urging creation of a safety authority. Made up of labor, management and government representatives, the authority would be empowered to draw up and enforce a set of safety codes for each industry.

The Ontario Federation of Labour made the proposal in a brief to a Royal Commission on Industrial Safety—a commission which was set up only after a tunnel tragedy in a Toronto suburb claimed the lives of five workmen and a coroner's jury revealed how outmoded were the current safety regulations.

Under the OFL plan, a safety authority would combine the inspection functions now exercised in haphazard fashion by the labor department, the Workmen's Compensation Board and employer-operated accident prevention associations.

Inspectors for the employer-dominated associations had little power, the federation noted. Even the compensation board had failed to exercise its inspection powers and the labor department's own staff was too meager and had no ready access to technical advice.

Weak legislation and divided authority seemed to combine to forestall effective public action in accident prevention although work injuries in 1959 had shown an increase more than twice as great as the increase in industrial employment since 1949.

Perhaps the federation's most telling point was its emphasis on the fact that under the present system efforts to prevent accidents often conflicted with management's desire to cut costs and increase production.

"As long as accident costs do not rise disproportionately, there is likely to be some reluctance at the top level to devote time and money to safety . . . ," the federation suggested.

"It has become too easy to blame accidents on 'human factors' and pass the cost on to the consumer."

British Trade Union Accuses U. S. Company

The 900,000 member Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain has accused an American manufacturer in Glasgow of importing an anti-union bias in dealing with organized labor.

The union has called on the British government to mediate a strike of 600 employes of the American-owned American Caterpillar Tractor Company in Uddingston, near Glasgow.

The strike was called November 2 in protest against the discharge of two men after a union organization meeting. Production has been at a halt ever since.

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Desanto, Charles Sr.
Pattanaro, Joseph

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Mathesen, Thomas
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Toth, Michael

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Grace, Murray
Jones, Frank
Schmitt, Edward

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Hendrickson, Anton

L. U. NO. 33, BOSTON, MASS.
Calabro, Constantine
Connell, Marcus
Guppy, Albert
Johnston, William T.
Josey, Curtis G.
Proulx, Joseph

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Bate, Harvey
Hayes, Robert W.
Jutras, Wilfred
Meuse, Charles F.

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Damato, Larry
Goldman, Adolph
Lawrence, Frank
Totten, George
Ward, Montie

L. U. NO. 44, CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL.
Kanaley, R. P.
McCulley, Robert L.
Villard, Walter J.

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Mackey, Edward C.

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Gleiter, Glenn
Morgen, Andrew
Schoenberger, Henry
Telander, Charles

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Buckingham, Hiram
Fleig, William
Harp, Bowen L.
Pickett, Charles S.
Walther, August M.

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Duncan, John F.
Fulton, C. E.

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Fellin, Victor F.
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Binstead, P. G.
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Constantine, J. E.
Dalton, James F.
Johns, Marshall
Johnson, John Henry
Johnson, Onie Glenn
King, E. G.
McSorley, Joseph
O'Dell, Carl E.
Smith, William
Swab, L. Roy
Urie, Asa K.
Van Cleaf, William Edward
Ward, C. W.

L. U. NO. 169, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Hurst, Peter
Rainbolt, William (Frank)

L. U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEXAS
Hall, William C.
King, J. Earl
Terrell, George H.
Whitfield, Tom
Williams, James D.

L. U. NO. 232, FT. WAYNE, IND.
Bercot, Edward L.
Lahrman, Clarence
May, Charles

L. U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Lauterstein, Jacob

L. U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Mattson, Alex
Sillis, Paul

L. U. NO. 272, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.
Hall, Ralph
Klepper, John
Pensinger, George
Swingler, Edward
Yancy, Gordon

L. U. NO. 302, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Dundas, A. E.

L. U. NO. 314, MADISON, WISC.
Richgels, Lawrence

L. U. NO. 350, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Mamelitz, George
Osterholm, Emil

L. U. NO. 361, DULUTH, MINN.
Edwards, Brede
Egerdahl, Charley
Johnson, Frank L.
Onraet, Charles J.
Pesola, Tauno
Trudeau, Henry E.

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Drysdale, John
Farrenkopf, William

L. U. NO. 419, CHICAGO, ILL.
Klancic, Anton

L. U. NO. 434, CHICAGO, ILL.
Barslund, Peter
De Koeker, Chris
Giertz, Richard
Gudmundson, John
Rauwolf, George
Uthe, Herman

L. U. NO. 488, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Holm, John
Nelson, Gustav
Nisuls, John
Nygard, Alfred
Runne, Avo

L. U. NO. 490, PASSAIC, N. J.
Morici, Charles

L. U. NO. 531, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Burdett, Frank C.
Simpson, Orin S.

L. U. NO. 532, ELMIRA, N. Y.
Fiske, Harry L.

L. U. NO. 594, DOVER, N. J.
Cole, Emery H.

L. U. NO. 608, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Ford, Dennis
Moriarty, Patrick
Mullany, Thomas

L. U. NO. 621, BANGOR, ME.
Lambert, Clifford J.
Leino, James H.

L. U. NO. 708, WEST NEWTON, MASS.
Curry, Philip T.

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Bishop, Carl L.
Dean, William H.
Hardesty, Gerald
Jordan, Thomas J.

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Bowman, Richard
Gambling, Robert J.
Leva, George
Lewis, Albert E.
Melcombe, A. J.
Prime, Richard T.
Reppe, John

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Driver, A. R.

L. U. NO. 844, RESEDA, CAL.
Bensteel, Carl
Bozarth, Leslie
Ratliff, Leonard

L. U. NO. 925, SALINAS, CAL.
Cremona, Camillo V.

L. U. NO. 974, BALTIMORE, MD.
Bartolomeo, Louis
Winter, Christian Jr.

L. U. NO. 978, SPRINGFIELD, MO.
Barnhart, Clifford
Holden, William
Jennings, Merle
Vincent, H. A.

L. U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.
Beyer, Henry L.
Bruland, R. A.

L. U. NO. 1035, TAUNTON, MASS.
Marshall, Joseph R.

L. U. NO. 1112, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA
Clark, Frank

L. U. NO. 1134, MT. KISCO, N. Y.
Mulone, Mathew

L. U. NO. 1162, FLUSHING, N. Y.
Natta, Alwyn
Olson, Olof G.
Pilotti, Charles

L. U. NO. 1172, BILLINGS, MONT.
Calkin, L. B.

L. U. NO. 1255, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO
Arledge, Roy

L. U. NO. 1323, MONTEREY, CAL.
Martin, Jesse J.

L. U. NO. 1325, EDMONTON, ALTA.
Demong, David Joseph
Greenough, Charles C.
Krenbrenk, Herman
Laskowsky, Daniel
Singleton, Ernest
Weissenborn, Kurt

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.
Konicek, Joseph
Schamoski, Joseph

L. U. NO. 1397, ROSLYN, N. Y.
Aronson, A. G.
Grichik, John

L. U. NO. 1456, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Aalonen, John
Antonucci, Angelo

IN MEMORIAM

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Carlson, Charles
Delaney, Martin
Gaffney, James
Gustavesen, Julius
Holmberg, Karl
Knudsen, Andrew
Olsen, Bernt
Olsen, Oscar M.

L. U. NO. 1507, EL MONTE, CAL.
Gaynor, Elmer S.
Hughes, John V.
Thompson, T. W.

L. U. NO. 1513, DETROIT, MICH.
Kaller, Jacob

L. U. NO. 1570, MARYSVILLE, CAL.
Accito, James T.

L. U. NO. 1590, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Athey, Garey A.
Devine, Herman D.
Haskell, Frank
Jones, Albert G.
Owens, Harry B.
Schroeder, Earl W.

L. U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.
Dalgarno, Benjamin

L. U. NO. 1741, MILWAUKEE, WISC.
Anschutz, Albert
Becker, Joe
Buff, Henry
Fitzpatrick, Dennis
Lange, Carl
Marlow, Leo
Nydahl, Christian
Roder, Ernest

L. U. NO. 1752, POMONA, CAL.
Collier, George P.
Sullivan, Arthur A.

L. U. NO. 1768, JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS
Waites, J. W.

L. U. NO. 1786, TINLEY PARK, ILL.
Karas, Charles
Polaski, Walter
Weinsheimer, George

L. U. NO. 1822, FT. WORTH, TEXAS
Horn, Rosco
Pickens, Van B.

L. U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.
Kobleski, John
O'Connor, Eugene
Wietrzak, Frank

L. U. NO. 2027, RAPID CITY, S. DAK.
Barnett, W. H.
Kasuske, Arlo D.

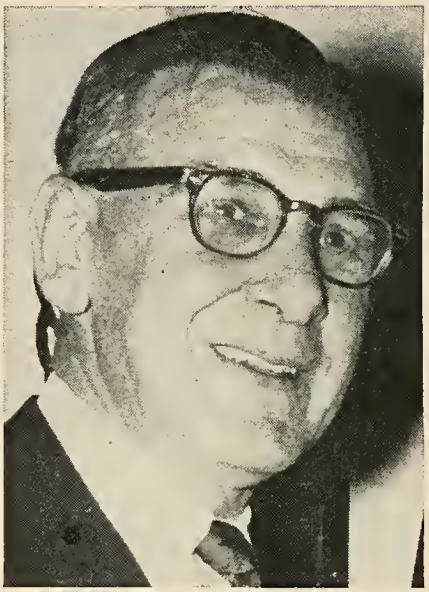
L. U. NO. 2236, BRONX, N. Y.
Carlson, John N.
Corti, Joseph
Eriksson, Arvo
Koskinen, Unto
Laisi, Anton
Paulsen, Paul

L. U. NO. 2274, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Barringer, Joseph H.
Gregory, Charles E.
Pritts, John W.

L. U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CAL.
Bailey, Raymond
Patlian, Charles C.

L. U. NO. 3206, POMPANO BEACH, FLA.
Shearer, Paul W.

CARPENTER EDITOR NAMED NEW GENERAL TREASURER



Peter Terzick

WITH the approval of the General Executive Board, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson last month named Peter Terzick, for the past 18 years editor of THE CARPENTER, as General Treasurer to fill the unexpired term of the late Frank Chapman.

Like his predecessor, Brother Terzick comes out of the Northwest lumber industry. He began working in the woods as a rigging slinger and second loader during the late 1920's. For a number of years he alternately worked in the woods and attended the University of Washington.

In the mid 1930's when the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union was looking for a man to edit their new weekly paper, THE UNION REGISTER, Brother Terzick was their choice. For some six years he edited THE UNION REGISTER. In 1943 he was called back to the General Office to take over the task of editing THE CARPENTER.

A long-time member of Local Union No. 2635, Seattle, Brother Terzick has been a delegate to every General Convention since 1946. He served a number of years as vice president and then secretary of the Puget Sound District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers before moving to Indianapolis.

Brother Terzick long has been active in conservation as well as union affairs. Presently he is a vice president of the American Forestry Association and also a member of the advisory council to the North Central Region of the U.S. Forest Service. In 1957-58 he served as president of the International Labor Press Association. During 1957 he also was president of the Indiana State Association for Adult Education.

Son of Local 1856 Member Wins College Scholarship

There's a saying among Philadelphia Carpenters that you can't hold down Bill Falkowski—known better to those who've worked with him on various jobs—as "Wild Bill ! ! !"

Turns out that there's a sizeable chip off the old block who won't be held down either—at least not scholastically. "Wild Bill's" son, Robert Falkowski, recently won a full scholarship to La Salle College. A June 1960 graduate of Northeast Catholic High School, he rated 1st in a class of 576 pupils.



Prize winner Falkowski and his dad.

In addition, he carried off the top prizes in German, Latin and Religion. He was also right out there in front all during Elementary school days . . . first in his class at Eighth Grade graduation. To be the Number One Scholar of 1960 in his high school graduating class, Bob "burned the midnight oil" and achieved an amazing General Average of 96.0.

Eighteen-year-old Robert plans to be a teacher of Languages . . . probably Latin! ! ! (Which ain't easy.) We're looking forward to seeing this L.U. 1856 Member's son making a big noise on the scholastic front—even bigger than "Wild Bill" makes on construction jobs!

EDITORIALS



WHEN THE OTHER OX GETS GORED

There is an old saying that holds, "It makes a big difference whose ox is being gored."

Judging by the anguished screams of the spokesmen for big business (now that Congressional committees are looking into the ethical practices of corporations) there is more than a grain of truth in the saying.

While various Congressional committees were grilling organized labor, the whole procedure aroused nothing but cheers from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and various spokesmen for the business point of view. Labor's protests that the investigation techniques were one-sided and of doubtful fairness fell on deaf ears insofar as business representatives were concerned.

But a few months ago, the Kefauver Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee began delving into the practices followed by some segments of business. The investigations showed heartless price gouging in the drug industry, all sorts of shenanigans in the television industry, some aspects of sports dominated by underworld characters. Now the same voices of big business that literally clapped their hands in glee when labor was on the griddle are recoiling in horror at the rough treatment being accorded various industries.

A recent issue of PRINTER'S INK, a publication devoted to the interests of the publishing industry, shed blood in its editorial pages over the treatment Congressional committees have been giving various business enterprises. Said PRINTER'S INK:

"No one, not even the President of the United States, possesses the powers over other human beings that are possessed by Congressional investigating committees. In practice all of this power can be, and has been, seized by one man —the committee chairman. The committee chairman exercises his power without restraint of rules of procedure; there are none. He can ignore rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These are some of the powers of the committee chairman:

"He can conduct proceedings with a quorum of one, himself.

"He can subpoena persons and materials without any regard for legal safeguards against unreasonable intrusions, search and seizure.

"He alone determines the relevancy of matters before the subcommittee. He can go as far afield as he wishes from the matters purportedly under investigation.

"He can, and does, require witnesses appearing before him to submit their testimony 24 to 48 hours beforehand. He can reject the testimony.

"He enjoys Congressional immunity against action for libel or slander."

The November issue of *Economic Intelligence*, published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, joined the hue and cry against unlimited Congressional investigations. Said this worthy publication:

"Several Congressional committees or their members are concerned about undue power of some individuals, groups and organizations in the private economy, but some of the latter are worried over undue and irresponsible power of Congressional committees, especially subcommittees, and even more particularly the chairman of the latter."

Economic Intelligence then goes on to quote some of the indictments contained in PRINTER'S INK. In conclusion it says:

"If enough individuals study its disclosures and proposals and get busy, respect for Congress will rise. Citizens and organizations being investigated will get more decent treatment. Truth will not suffer; it will be given better chance to emerge. . . . The need for reform is urgent."

These are the very things that this journal was saying several years ago when Congressional investigations of labor were at their peak. We did not question the right of committees to delve into matters of public interest. But we did question the right of these committees to act as prosecutor, judge and jury, without any of the safeguards citizens are entitled to in our courts. More than once we cited the case of the "sensational" labor hearings held in Portland, Oregon. On the testimony of prostitutes, pimps and various underworld characters a number of local labor leaders were vilified and accused of unspeakable crimes. The investigations hogged headlines throughout the nation. Portland papers and their reporters received special prizes for their journalistic efforts. It was a tremendous show.

The only trouble is that it turned out to be purely window dressing and a publicity springboard for various committee members. The disclosures all resulted from uncorroborated testimony of underworld characters. The witnesses had no opportunity to cross-examine their accusers.

Some 160-odd indictments grew out of the investigations. And how many of them stood up in court when legal rules of evidence prevailed? Not a single one. One by one the indictments fell short when those accused had the right to cross-examine, and hearsay from riffraff could not be accepted as evidence.

All the while this fiasco was going on, the publications of big business were literally dancing in glee. But now that the shoe is on the other foot, they are seriously concerned about the propriety of investigative committees operating without any protective rules of procedure for those being investigated.

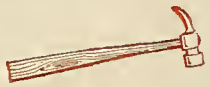
As far as we are concerned, we derive no particular satisfaction from the fact that business is now on the griddle and being bulldozed by committees unhampered by protective rules for those under the gun. It was wrong for the investigative committee in Portland to make headlines out of nothing, and it is equally wrong for another committee to intimidate business with procedures that have no resemblance to judicial rules.

A revamping of the procedures under which investigative committees operate is long overdue. There even may be some doubt as to the need for such committees. However, if they are needed, they ought to be bound by some reasonable rules of conduct that guarantee those being investigated some semblance of fair play.

We can think of a few badly needed rules. *One*—each committee hearing should be set in motion by a resolution setting forth the exact subject and scope of the matters to be investigated by the committee. *Two*—it should be improper to release testimony taken in an executive session without prior authorization by a majority of the full committee. *Three*—every witness should be guaranteed the right to make an oral statement or submit a sworn one which then should be included in the transcript of the hearing. *Four*—release of statements or material adversely affecting an individual by a member of the committee staff should be prohibited unless there is a simultaneous release of rebuttal. *Five*—persons adversely affected by testimony taken in public hearings should have the right to cross-examine witnesses, subpoena witnesses or documents, and be represented by counsel. In fact, they should have the right to cross-examine adverse witnesses regarding testimony taken even in executive sessions.

These are relatively simple rules. They would not hamper the work of committees. Neither would they make it more difficult for committees to arrive at true facts. Actually, without the right to cross-examine it is impossible to establish true facts.

That business publications are now awakening to the menace wrapped up in unrestricted authority vested in investigative committees is encouraging. Had they raised their voices in protest when labor was being crucified before various committees their protests might carry more weight now. But "better late than never" still applies. The unearned and unwarranted damage that has been done to labor by unhampered investigative committees defies description. That some pretty unsavory procedures are being uncovered in drug making, television, boxing and automobile manufacturing affords us small consolation. Any barrel of apples is bound to contain a few mushy ones. However, if the protests of big business lead to the establishment of some fair investigation procedures that give everyone a fair chance to defend himself, the results may warrant the cost in unfairly damaged reputations of labor unions.



LANDRUM GRIFFIN GIVES COMMUNISTS THE GREEN LIGHT

Thanks to the framers and promoters of the Landrum-Griffin Bill, the Communists in the labor movement are once more openly sowing their seeds of disruption and havoc.

Reports from various sections of the country to this journal indicate that the Communist labor cells, which lay dormant since the beginning of World War II, are up to their old tricks—disrupting union meetings, challenging constituted authority, and fostering hatred and mistrust at every opportunity.

Those members whose memberships date back beyond World War II well remember the strife and confusion that trained Communists can spread in a labor organization. Just two or three of them, by clever parliamentary maneuvering, endless oratory, and sly whispering campaigns can undercut the effectiveness of a local union or council to the point where it becomes bogged down in hatred, strife, and internal dissension.

During the war years the Communists were quiescent, of course, because the fate of Russia was hanging in the balance. In the years after the war the Red cells stayed underground. Alert union officers made it difficult for them to implement their disruptive schemes.

But then came the Landrum-Griffin Bill with its drastic limitations on the authority of elected officers. Apparently this gave the Communists the green light to emerge from their underground cells to resume the disruptive tactics they developed before World War II. The waning of prosperity and the growth of unemployment made the climate propitious for their return, and apparently they are out to take the fullest possible advantage of the situation. The fact that the Kremlin once more feels strong enough to rattle the sword probably gave American Communists renewed inspiration, too. At any rate, local unions and Brotherhood councils should be on guard against the emerging belligerence of Red elements.

There is only one effective way to deal with those who follow and promote the Communist line. It involves getting greater rank-and-file attendance at union meetings. It requires dedicated Americans to out-sit Communists in union meetings so that they cannot pass legislation geared to their particular ends after a tired and disgusted membership, worn out by endless oratory, departs for home. It requires alertness on the part of union officers to recognize the ever-changing Communist line and question the motives of those who follow it slavishly.

These techniques worked before World War II, and they will work again if enough members recognize the seriousness of the Communist threat.



BILL BELTZ WAS "MR. ALASKA"

If any individual earned the name "Mr. Alaska", that man was William E. Beltz. Brother Beltz's forebears were living in Alaska even before the white man discovered the North American continent, for he happened to be an Eskimo. His untimely death last month dealt the aspirations of our newest state a serious blow.

At the time of his death, Brother Beltz was the president of the Alaska State Senate. He was one of the leaders in the fight to achieve statehood for Alaska, and it was he who designed the official flag of our northernmost state.

But in addition to being a civic leader, Brother Beltz was a dedicated union man and a long-time member of our Brotherhood. He devoted a great deal of time and energy to building up the Alaskan labor movement in general and our Brotherhood in particular. His shoes will be very difficult to fill.

The life of William Beltz is a saga of courage and concern for humanity. Furthermore, it stands as prime evidence that ability is no respecter of race, class or creed. Alaska will miss him, and so will the entire cause of greater dignity for all human beings.



PASSING THE BUCK IS A HUMAN FAILING

It is a human failing, in the face of crisis, when one's personal conduct or job or reputation is in jeopardy, to seize upon a convenient scapegoat.

Where fires involving the loss of human life or highly valued property are concerned, the whipping boy most often seized upon is the product with which each of us is intimately concerned in earning our daily bread, wood. Everyone knows that wood will burn; therefore it is relatively easy to explain away deficiencies in firefighting techniques, in housekeeping practices, in safety devices and rules, and resulting confusions and jurisdictional conflicts by pinning the blame on the presence of wood.

This is precisely what happened when 49 lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of damage were sustained in the tragic fire aboard the USS Constellation at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

No one deplores the loss of life more than we do, since we lost several brothers there, but the facts, as they have gradually emerged during the course of hearings by the Navy Board of Inquiry, fail to support the snap judgments offered to the press by both civilian and Navy officials.

Despite New York Fire Commissioner Cavanagh's glib explanation that the fire went out of control because of the extensive use of wood scaffolding throughout the ship, it has come to light that the scaffolding framework was of steel and only the walking planks were of wood. Despite the statement by Rear Admiral Charles E. Wellborn that he would recommend that steel scaffolding be used for all future Naval construction, it has developed that the steel scaffolding framework collapsed in the heat and dumped the planks onto the deck where the fire had been confined. The charges and counter charges flying back and forth between the Navy and the New York City Fire Department in the face of facts involve firefighting practices, conflicting jurisdictions, and irresponsible housekeeping and safety rules . . . not wood planks.

Secretary of the Navy, William B. Franke, struck a note of sanity in these proceedings in his White House press conference, December 21, when he said:

> *"I think there is general public misconception of scaffolding. Now the scaffolding is of steel. It's the walkways that are of wood, and these have been historically made of wood for many reasons: wood is safer, and less apt to slip on scaffolding. Another reason is that it can be cut to the proper dimensions. They can be nailed. Both naval and private shipyards have used them from time immemorial."*

Although the Secretary went on to point out that aluminum scaffolding burns more intensely than wood, he failed to mention that metal in scaffolding represents a constant threat to workmen because of its electrical conductivity. A downed wire on a network of steel scaffolding can cost as many lives in a twinkling as the Constellation fire did in the eighteen hours it burned.

We believe that the investigation will disclose that the use of wood planking was sound and that the practice will be continued. In the meanwhile we hope that officials in responsible positions will approach crises with responsibility commensurate with those positions and refrain from public statements which do irreparable harm to any material and to the future employment prospects of the men who work with that material.



you'll be glad you got the best!

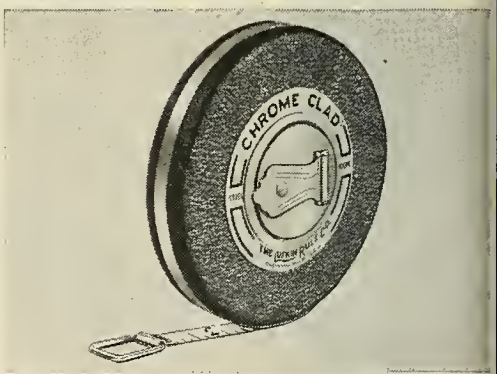
Tapes and rules just don't come any more durable.

Take the Lufkin Super Mezurall® (above). Its thicker, more rigid blade won't buckle—even when extended five feet out. And the easy-to-read, jet-black markings are *fixed* to the exclusive *White Clad*® line to stay. Won't rub off in normal use.

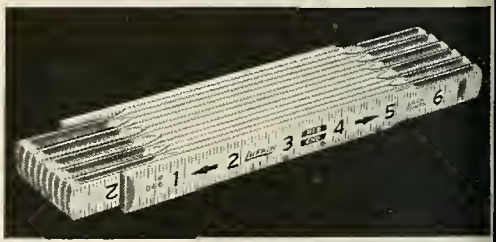
It's the tape rule for "pros" . . . with 16″ centers marked, self-adjusting hook, and rugged metal case. Available in 6′, 8′, 10′ and 12′ lengths. 12-ft. length, ¾″ wide, $2.98.

Leading hardware and building-supply stores feature Lufkin—measure for measure, the finest made.

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CHROME CLAD® 50′ LEADER with jet-black markings bonded to all-metal, glare-free line. Won't crack, chip or peel. 16″ centers marked. Double-roller throat. Folding end hook. 25′, 50′, 75′ and 100′. 50 ft., $7.00.



RED END® WOOD RULE. *Best* quality available. Graduations are *imbedded in the wood*, 16″ centers marked. Read from both sides. Triple-locking, *concealed* joints. 6′ length, $1.80.



AMMUNITION FOR THE Budget Battle



America's women are doing battle against an insidious foe: "the rising cost of living."

For weapons, the ladies have their shopping carts, the power of selectivity —and some help from the retailers from whom they buy their food. This help comes in the form of shopping tips put together by the Consumer Advisory Committee of the National Association of Food Chains.

What makes weapons out of shopping carts and selectivity? Well, what most people use as a measure of the "rising cost of living" is the government's Consumer Price Index. The catch is that for its food index the government prices only 80-odd items a week. Shoppers in the modern supermarket are offered 4,000 to 6,000 items and often more from which to choose.

So with all this selectivity a wise shopper can outwit the Index every time by buying things that are seasonally abundant and thus lower in price. So in a month in which the government says food prices went up, some shoppers' food bills actually may go down.

It's all in how they wield that other weapon, the shopping cart.

Victory starts with meal planning—that's the first on the list of shopping tips. Remember, however, no savings are worthwhile if they skimp on nutrition. So make sure meals are well-balanced. Knowing the basic food groups helps.

First is the Milk Group. Children need one quart a day; adults a pint or more. Cheese and ice cream can substitute for some of the milk. Meat is another group. Requirements are two or more servings a day of beef, veal, lamb, pork, poultry, fish or eggs, with dry peas, beans or nuts as substitutes.

Next group is Fruit-Vegetable. To keep healthy you need four or more servings including a dark-green or deep-yellow vegetable every other day. Also, a citrus fruit or other Vitamin C source daily and other fruits and vegetables including potatoes.

Last is the Bread-Cereal Group. Four or more servings a day—whole grain, enriched or restored—are par for the course.

Good nutrition depends on knowledge, so know what you eat. Then you can interchange foods with equal nutritive values. Example: non-fat dry milk gives the same amount of calcium as fresh milk—at substantial savings.

Faithful reading of the weekly food ads is the best way to keep abreast of supply, quality and prices of foods. It's also a good way to learn what foods are in season and how to compare brands and grades for the best value.

ACCEPT ONLY
UNION MADE GOODS AND SERVICES
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Two important savings axioms no housewife should forget are: write out your meal plans ahead of time—to figure costs—and keep your meal flexible so you can substitute a food bargain that might pop up unexpectedly. Breaking down food purchases to a price per serving basis, by the way, also shows you where you can cut costs.

If a homemaker has a part-time job, then her time is money, too. That means that saving time by use of ready-to-serve foods might mean a greater dollar saving in the family budget than less expensive prepare-yourself items. But whatever the content of meals, it's always wise to prepare foods that everyone will eat—*and finish.*

Knowledge is also the key to success in the actual shopping. Since meat is a major item, you have to know the basic rules of meat buying and what cuts to use for what purposes.

Ask Questions

Learn the government grades and what brands your market uses so you can judge quality. Read the labels when you shop in self-service departments. Don't be afraid to ask questions and get your hands on any explanatory booklets you can. Many are available free from meat-packing companies, supermarkets—even the government.

Learn the best uses for each food and you're putting dollars in your pocket. Example: if you're making spaghetti sauce, using canned, broken tomatoes or tomato puree is thriftier than using canned fancy whole tomatoes. There is no nutritional difference between brown and white eggs, and medium size eggs for recipes are just as good and save money.

One excellent way to standardize your food quality is to buy by government grades. And while you're reading the labels, don't forget to study the weight, size, number of servings, cup measure and ingredients of the food. Often the packaging, if not downright dishonest, is certainly misleading. Check the amounts when you are comparing price.

Season affects prices, so when it comes to food buying the wise housewife literally keeps her eye on the weather. In other words, when seasonal foods are at their peak they usually represent best buys—like citrus fruits, root vegetables, cabbage in winter and berries, plums, peaches in summer.

Other shopping tips: buy in large quantities when possible to take advantage of bargain prices . . . keep an emergency supply of food to save dollars wasted on hasty buying . . . take advantage of special introductory offers *if* you can use them.

Make sure you store foods properly and use all you buy. If you let half your onion purchase spoil, you're doubling the price. If you don't use all the celery you're adding to its price and letting salad greens wilt away is a waste of vitamins.

Of course, cooking the food right is also important to save money. The food industry spends a fortune working out those recipes on the label. Changing them at random means you may waste food or spoil it.

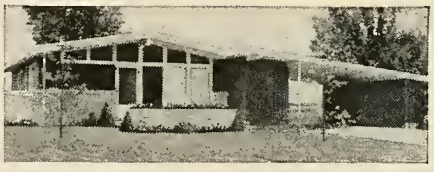
When different recipes are desirable, use of *tested* recipes from any source avoids the pitfall of costly mistakes. Recipe ingenuity and cooking skill, by the way, are excellent means of keeping prices down. For one thing, you can cook thriftier cuts of meat and make them attractive. Remember, there's no such thing as tough meat. Tenderness depends on the cook's know-how.

Final cooking tips: cook to *retain* the food value of what you bought. Use low heat, small amounts of water, don't overcook. And when in doubt, check before you cook. It not only avoids costly mistakes—it saves time.

That's the plan for winning the battle against the "rising cost of living." Any housewife can follow the steps. And when she does, she'll find out the real truth of the matter—that food is still her greatest bargain.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America spell out in detail the responsibilities of the Member, the Financial Secretary, and the General Secretary regarding a member's dues. Every member should understand these provisions thoroughly, since it is his membership, his right to benefits, and his union record that are at stake when dues are not kept paid in accordance with the Constitutional terms laid down by successive conventions.

Dues are a prime obligation of union membership. The ultimate responsibility for keeping dues properly paid—and thereby remaining in benefit standing—rests with the individual member. The initiative must come from him. Let us keep our dues paid up properly and thereby avoid misunderstandings and the risk of arrearage and suspension.

Oregon Report on Wood Fire Urged as "Recommended Reading"

RECOMMENDED reading for the Navy brass that blamed the combustability of wood for the tragic fire aboard the U.S.S. Constellation ought to be the report made by the Oregon State Department of Vocational Training on the results of a fire test made at Gervais, Oregon.

An antiquated school house at Gervais was deliberately burned down as a part of the fire test.

Object of the deliberate burning of the old two-story school, recently replaced by a new structure, was to test building materials, alarm systems and new fire suppression techniques under state supervision.

To test the unusual qualities of dry, untreated redwood lumber as a firewall, because of its low flame spread and high insulation qualities, Georgia-Pacific Plywood constructed a small redwood "safe" into which was placed a letter on ordinary office stationery.

Despite sustained flames that leveled the building and roared 60 feet into the air, the letter came through unscathed and its protective wooden "safe" was only slightly charred, demonstrating a long-known but little understood prime quality of redwood.

The unexpected story of how the "fireproof" letter, typed on highly-flammable office stationery, survived a major school fire is detailed in the report.



A school house burned down (see photo below) around this small redwood "safe" at Gervais, Oregon, but there was only a half-inch of char on the outside with three inches of unharmed dry and untreated redwood still protecting the safe.

Before the fire was set, and while firemen and state fire officials held

(Continued on page 32)

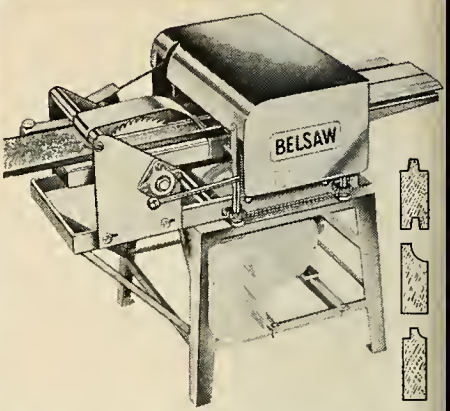


One of the nation's most spectacular school fires of 1960 was this one set deliberately as part of Oregon's fire training program. Photo was made just before walls of building came crashing to earth. Program results are reported above.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Hiko Smith Honored in Rochester, Minn.



A partial view of the testimonial banquet in Rochester, Minn., honoring Hiko Smith, longtime business agent of L.U. 1382, Rochester, Minn. Mr. Smith has long been active in the Carpenter activities and in the Central Labor Union. Labor and management joined to honor him recently. Out of town guests coming to honor the retiring business agent included Neil Sherburne, State AFL-CIO secretary, St. Paul; Elmer Schafer, Duluth, Minn., representing the International; Leon Green, secretary, State Council of Carpenters, St. Paul; Walter Crammond, Central Labor Union, Minneapolis; David Roe, State Building & Construction Trades Council, Minneapolis, and three building trades representatives: Nick Gretz, Fairbault, Hollis Larson and Floyd Baker, both of Red Wing. Testimonial was highlight of Smith's long career.

Veteran Retires



James D. "Jimmy" Warren, a 39-year member of L.U. 162, San Mateo, Calif., holds a camera just presented to him upon his retirement. He served his local 33 years as trustee and for the last five years was financial secretary. The 79-year-old Carpenter veteran has seen the work week change from the six-day 10 hours a day schedule to the present 40 hours. He joined the Brotherhood in Boston December 2, 1902 and came West in 1903 and was affiliated with Locals 36, Oakland, 483, San Francisco and 1408, Redwood City. He has been in San Mateo since 1921. He and his wife, married 51 years, now plan a trip to Canada.



Capital Council Graduates 34 in Class of '60

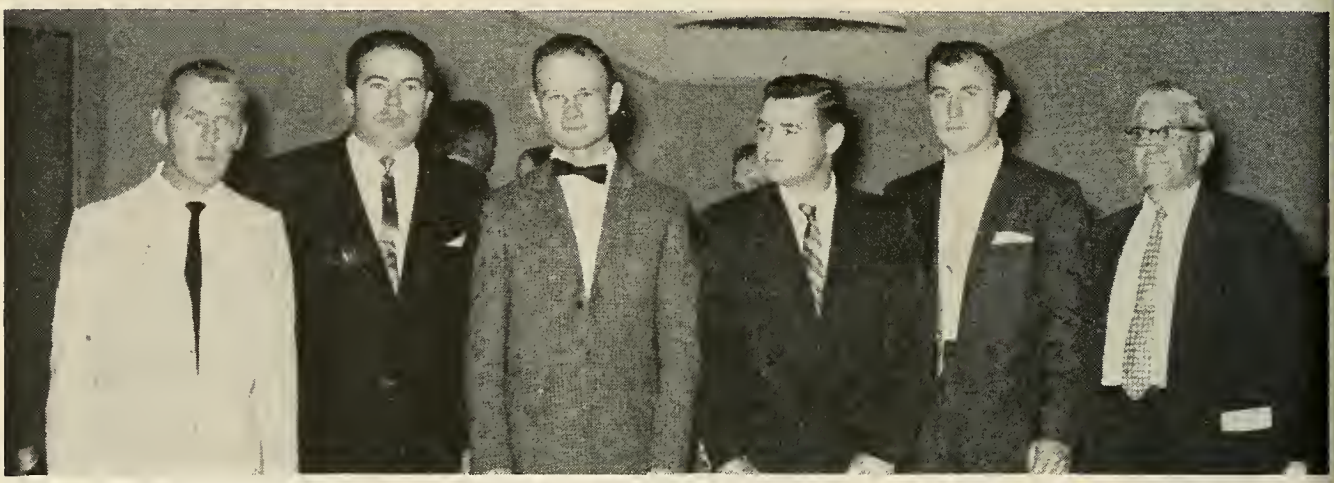


Gradnating apprentices of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Program, Washington, D. C., are shown at the 1960 banquet.

Erie Honors Veterans, Apprentices



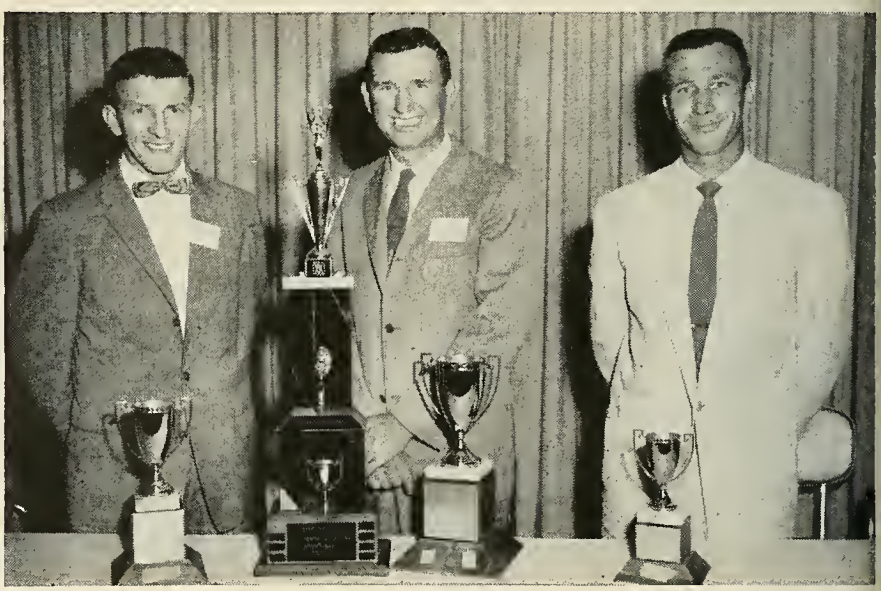
Fifty and 25-year members of L.U. 81, Erie, Pa., were honored at a banquet last fall. Front row, left to right. General Representative C. M. Slinker; the four 50-year members, Fritz Lange, Stephen U. Schemeck, Carl Eger and Frank Kauffman and Past President Lewis J. Hemmis. Second row, 25-year members, William Sunnucks, Art Turner, Carl Uht, J. H. Myers, Fred Uhlman, Leo W. Kirsch, Frank DiRenzo, Edward Burgman. Lynn Ellis and Harry Hybel. Third row, additional 25-year members, John W. Martin, Vernon Wiser, George Ricci, T. V. Davis, Ben P. Kuhn, J. W. Kerr, Harold Irvin, George Hoornstra, Earl Baldwin and Conrad Blodine. Not present when photo was taken included Walter Ciukaij, Clarence Copeland, T. J. Cunningham, Ralph Emery, John A. Engell, Phillip Ester, J. Bernard Farley, W. D. Fresch, Bert Johnson, Emil Kunemann, George E. Lohse, William McColloch, Arthur Rose, W. C. Sherick, F. J. Wagner, Melvin Wells and Carl Whilhelm. Members of the local union turned out in force to honor the veteran members.



Chairman Albert Allen of the L.U. 81 Apprentice Training Program is at extreme left; he presented certificates of completion to Apprentices (from left) Lucas Burt, Richard Kuse, Harvey J. Lindy, and Gerald Smith. At extreme right is E. Lowman Director of State Apprentice Programs. The local is proud of its fine apprentice training program.

Florida Apprenticeship Winners

The top three winners in the first statewide apprenticeship contest in Florida pose with their trophies at the banquet of the Annual Southern State Apprenticeship Conference. Left to right are Richard Wade, West Palm Beach, second place winner; Louis Buti, Tampa, first prize winner, and Donald Coumbe, Miami, third place winner. More than 20 other apprentices from 10 Southern States were honored at the conference banquet in Miami when they received the William F. Patterson award from W. C. Christensen, Director of Apprentice Training, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The 1961 conference will be held in Jackson, Miss.





Sport of Deer Hunting Called Top Attraction



Victor Kerr of Tannersville, New York, a member of Local 1175 out of Kingston, contends that the number of big-game on the ground, or in the freezer, is of secondary importance.

He believes that if the hunting trip was an adventure in pleasant relaxation, it was a big success—regardless of the amount of tangible evidence that the trip may have yielded.

Here's Vic posing beside a nice buck he downed out of Tannersville—the second one in 30 years of hunting!

Peccary Hunt by Phoenix Group Called Successful

One of the strangest and least-known animals in the United States is the peccary, otherwise known as the javelina.

But it's a well-known target for the big-game rifle of Dale M. Baker of Phoenix, Arizona, a member of Local 1089, and his wife.

The Bakers, using 30-06 rifles, hunt the Pinal mountains around Globe, Arizona. Friends of the Bakers, husbands and wives, join in the hunt. Recent stalk thereabouts netted eight javelina and two coyote.

The proceeds from the hunt are stored away for a while, then the group takes off for the hills on a pot-luck dinner, main course of the fixin's being barbecued pig—sort of a "peccary picnic."

The peccary, we note, is a relative of the pig family and its range is confined in the United States to practically all the brush country of southwest Texas, the southeastern quarter of Arizona and a small population in the sandy uplands of southern New Mexico.

Last count of javelina by the game authorities showed an estimated 116,000 in the aforementioned areas.

The Bakers and their friends get their share.

Pronghorn Species Saved by Proper Management

A little more than 35 years ago it was feared that the pronghorn antelope would eventually pass from the wildlife scene in America, becoming an extinct species like the moorhen and passenger pigeon, or perhaps the closely-guarded, near extinct American bison and grizzly bear.

In 1924, a census revealed that there were but 26,000 antelope in this country. Since that time, with sound



management protection from predators and over-shooting, the pronghorn has made an amazing recovery.

Latest inventory records at our disposal show a count of 175,000 of these swift, big-game animals.

That's good news, for the pronghorn is an invaluable gem in America's big-game tiara. It is the fleetest of all North American big-game animals. They have been clocked at speeds up to seventy miles per hour!

Nova Scotia Country Praised As Deer Area



Thomas Hatt of Halifax, a member of Local 83, says the Cape Breton country of Nova Scotia is a deer hunter's paradise. Tom and his son go hunting together and usually manage to put some venison on the table.

Here's a photo of the Hatt huntin' team with one of the two bucks they nailed on the Cape.

Both were seven-pointers.

Yellow Gains Favor as Safety "Topper"

What color of "topper" should a hunter wear to get the fullest protection in the woods?

Back in 1956, everybody it seemed wore red, but in that year a series of "color discernibility" tests in California proved that yellow was a much better warning color than the time-honored red.

The outdoor magazines, state game agencies and wildlife columnists played this up big (and I was one of them). From then on the yellow hat as a huntin' lid gained favor until now it appears that 50 percent of the nimrods wear red, the other half yellow.

Now don't rush out and get a yellow topper; not yet, 'cause according to an exhaustive series of tests conducted by the U.S. Army in Massachusetts, both yellow and red will have to take a back seat to a newcomer color, a fluorescent called "blaze orange."

These latest tests took place under the watchful eyes of the Massachusetts Division of Fish and Game. In attendance was Frank Woolner, writer for Field and Stream magazine. Frank said it was really an eerie sight to see an orange cap come floating down the

mountainside in deep dusk—with the wearer completely invisible!

Over 1,000 soldiers participated in these tests, shooting at targets under typical hunting conditions. Six colors were used, including brilliant red, yellow and four other fluorescents.

When the final score was tabulated, it was found that yellow and red were the least-safe colors and "blaze orange" most discernible.

As this writing man cares little for a hunting hat, I'm looking around for a unique type of hair dye—"blaze orange."

Good Deed to Deer is Repaid by Return Visit

Seems like Floyd Dowell, California Fish and Game Warden, gave a hand-out of grapes and bread to a deer named Daisy, a little doe that makes her home at the Longbell Forest Guard Station.

After the feeding session, Floyd went about his business at the station.

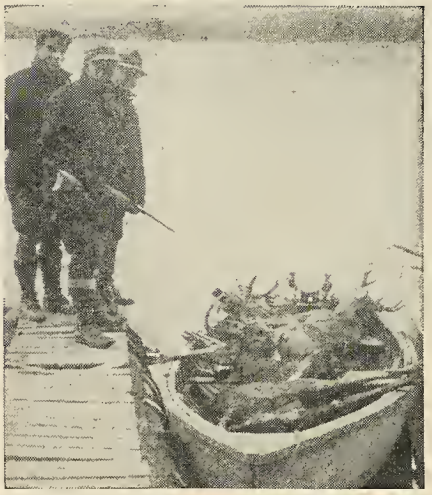
When he returned to the car, there was Daisy—all crunched up in the front seat!

The warden had quite a time removing the animal, and he admits that any points gained with the free hand-out were lost in an assortment of angry grunts and reverse English.

Some consolation was felt inasmuch as there was no damage to the car.

"Think how this episode would look on an accident report," remarked Dowell.

Carpenter Recalls the "Good Old Days" in Maine



Herbert L. Johnson, a retired member of the Carpenter's Union, Local 658, recalls the "good old days" of past hunts.

Herb lives in Millinocket, Maine, not very far from where this photo was taken—over 20 years ago. He's shown here with two of his hunting pals and they all got their deer in one day from the timbered country around the lower end of Millinocket lake at a camp called "Suitsers."

The fourth man in their party got his deer the next day . . . all nice bucks.

Title of the following item might well be called "Deer Me!" or "Woe is the Doe."



While on the subject of deer I'm reminded of an experience had by my good friend Madison Smith, president of the Portland Chapter of the IWLA.

Madison, while stalking around the Seneca country of Oregon, emerged through a thicket and saw a forked-horn standing motionless, head bowed, drinking from a pool of water.

Dumbstruck by the apparent unconcern of the deer for his obvious presence he approached within arm's length of the animal. Still the deer showed no concern.

Looking about him, Madison soon deducted what the answer to the enigma might be. The ground was torn up considerably and the buck had a gaping hole in its side. It had apparently been in combat with another buck and was too exhausted by the ordeal to care about anything.

Madison, with one stone, killed the buck, a crack over the head that finished him off without a shot.

Extra Length Waders Seem to be Gaining in Favor

The use of waders, arm-pit type, are becoming increasingly popular among outdoorsmen. Here are a few random thoughts about this gear that we're passing along for what it's worth:

Heavy wool socks should be worn with all waders. With the stocking-foot type, a pair on the inside and a pair on the outside. The pair on the inside protects your feet and the pair on the outside protects the wader-material from chafing.

If you are one who will be retiring your waders after the warm-weather fishing season, we'd recommend that you hang them in a cool, dry place away from the sunlight. Sun destroys rubber.

To dry your waders, turn inside out. If inside boot linings are not thoroughly dry, they will mildew and rot, causing rubber to give way.

When storing for winter, stuff waders with paper and hang by top. Keep away from heat.

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WHAT'S NEW?



This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Portable Oxygen Kit

A new, life-saving, low-cost portable oxygen kit is now available to provide emergency treatment for victims of heart attacks, accidents, exertion, drowning, or respiratory illness. The kit is manufactured by the Medical Division of The Burdette Oxygen Co., 3300 Lakeside Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. It was developed for use by laymen to provide stand-by, life-saving emergency equipment for industrial plants, mines, construction projects, boats, municipalities, schools,



offices, police and fire departments, armed services, resorts, hotels, motels, theaters, stores, stadiums, swimming pools, athletic departments, recreational facilities, or carrying in the car.

The unit is a precise, scientifically developed piece of equipment, simplified to the extent that anyone can operate it. Emergency oxygen can be administered almost instantaneously simply by opening the cylinder valve, turning the flow adjustment knob, and placing the mask on the patient's face. In addition to its usefulness for victims of heart attacks, the unit can also be used to revive those suffering from shock, fainting spells, asthma, etc. Write the company for literature.

Still Another New Saw Horse Leg

The Grip-Tite Manufacturing Co., Inc., Winterset, Iowa, has announced the immediate availability of Port-A-Legs, a new, self-locking, all steel, riveted, folding sawhorse leg that costs no more than wood construction. The unique, bridge-like design and high-strength construction of Port-A-Legs eliminates wobble and the tendency of many horses to loosen and sag after continuous use, it is claimed. Port-A-Legs are made of 16-



gauge steel, are self-locking, and support over 1,000 pounds. Other features are—legs extend to 18 inches and are offset for stability; 42 square inch contact area in the steel jaws; bright red enamel finish for high visibility; 24 inch working height with a 2 x 4 crosspiece, or additional height may be gained by using 2 x 6 or 2 x 8 crosspiece; any length crosspiece may be used to fit sawhorse to particular job requirement. For further information, write to Grip-Tite Manufacturing Co., Inc., Box 111, Winterset, Iowa.

Two-way Level Now Available

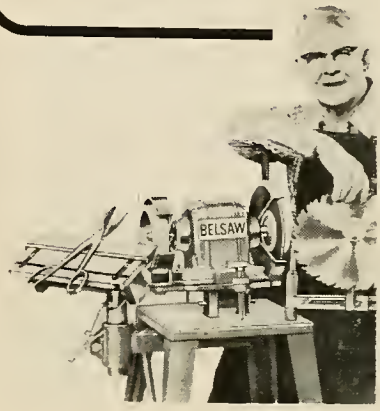
Lok Products Company, Glendale, Calif., is introducing a new two-way builder's level, the Lok Level, that plumbs two surfaces at once, offering considerable savings in time for construction workers, bricklayers and carpenters. Moreover, in addition to plumbing two surfaces simultaneously, the Lok Level will also act as a facing straight-edge when used in the leveling position as in brick work, for example, claim the manufacturers.

Made of extruded aluminum with braces of brass bridging, the Lok Level is extremely lightweight and well balanced for ease of handling. Simple adjustment and replacing of bubbles insure long instrument life. For further information, write to Lok Products Company, 1729 Hillside Drive, Glendale, Calif.



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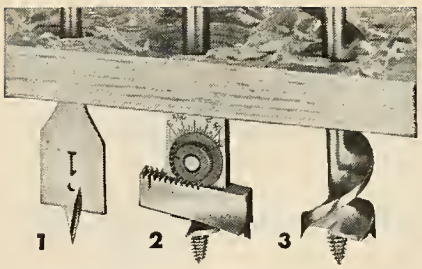
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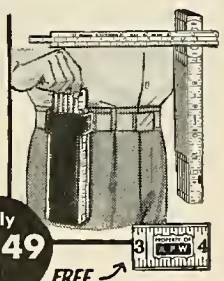
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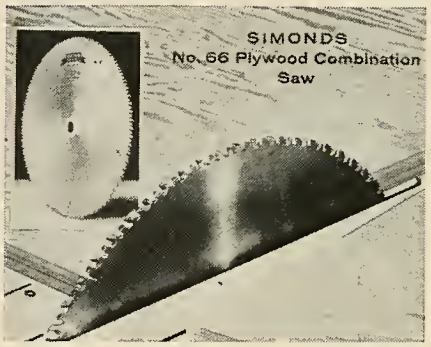
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New Plywood Saw to Minimize Tearing

Simonds Saw & Steel Company, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of saws, announces the development of an all-new Plywood Combination Saw designed to eliminate both top and bottom splinters and slivers. This new saw, known as the No. 66, is made for hand feed use on table, radial arm and swing saws in furniture plants, cabinet shops,



sash and door plants, lumber yards and construction projects. "The new No. 66 Saw," says a Simonds spokesman, "trims or cuts off plywood smoothly across the grain without splinters or slivers . . . it also rips and miters plywood so smoothly that no further finishing is necessary." For descriptive literature, write G. C. Heaslip, Sutherland-Abbott, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

To Help Miter Plastics Cleanly

A perfect mitered edge for laminated plastics, shown on the left in the picture, is possible for the first time with a new method that eliminates the exposed dark line or T-molding that formerly characterized the finished edge or corner. Here are the simple steps required:



1. Edge of laminated plastic table top is beveled by router held at angle in mitering attachment.
2. Matching strip or skirt is beveled in same manner.
3. Glue is applied to both surfaces which are held in place with *cellophane tape* strips until dry.
4. Light sanding may be needed to dull sharp edges produced by mitered joint.

The new technique results in a stronger joint by making a concave cut on both surfaces, providing more contact area for gluing, the maker claims. It is also cleaner than previous mitering operations in that it requires no extensive sanding or finishing. Further information can be obtained from Porter-Cable, 101 Seneca St., Syracuse, N. Y.

To Sharpen Chisels With a Drill

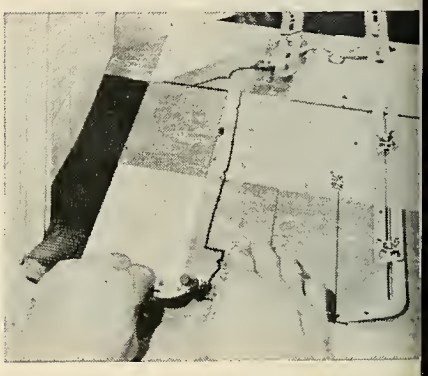
Shown powered with a ¼" drill is the handy gadget for sharpening chisels in seconds, wet or dry. A guide on the sliding clamp holds the tool firmly in line to produce a perfect cutting edge at right angles to the center line of the tool. It is adjustable to any angle. The abrasive wheel is concave with the grinding surface only on the outer rim for faster grinding with a minimum amount of heat. Invented and promoted by one of

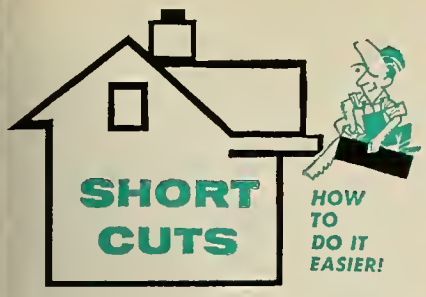


our own members. Write: Easy Tool Company, Box 41, Eugene, Ore.

A Cheap Scriber

A cheap new Scriber is on the market for linoleum layers and others who have to fit floor coverings or similar materials into odd-shaped places. The maker claims that obstructions and fancy cutting problems such as around pipes, cabinets, door sills, etc., are simply and quickly overcome in a very satisfactory manner by the use of the Scriber without removing any molding or other treatment. For additional information, write to Charles Machine Company, P. O. Box 63-82B, Springfield, N. J.

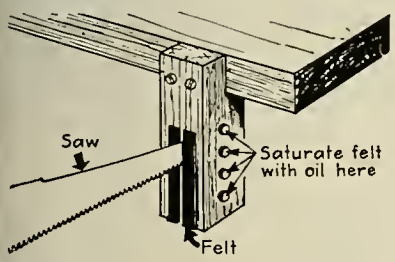




THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing.

No Sweat Saw Oiler

Certainly every carpenter worth his salt knows the importance of keeping hand saws well oiled both to protect



them from rust and to make cutting easier. However, this is a job that sometimes gets neglected because finding a suitable rag and oil can is not always convenient.

Here is a simple device that can make the job of properly caring for saws a simple one. Take a piece of 2 x 4 about a foot long and cut a slot in it about half an inch wide. Line both sides of the slot with pieces of felt. (It will be necessary to lap the felt over on both ends to do the nailing.) Drill some half-inch holes into the felt from the sides. Saturate the felt lining of the slot with oil applied through the holes.

When you nail this oiler to your bench it is a simple matter to pull the saw through it a couple of times at the end of the day's work; no sweat, no muss, no bother. Note drawing for full details.

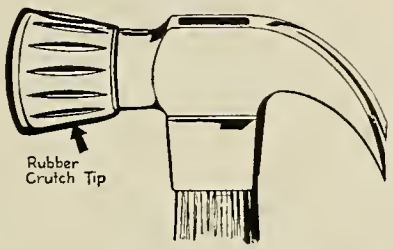
To Make Doweling Simple

Accurate doweling — especially when odd-shaped pieces of wood are involved—can be a frustrating and time-consuming job. Here is a simple method that can hardly fail.

Into one of the pieces to be doweled drive brads to locate the exact positions of the dowel holes. Clip off the heads of the brads about one eighth inch from the surface. This will leave the brads with relatively sharp points. Butt the two pieces of wood together carefully and tap the end of either piece smartly.

Cheap Rubber Mallet

There is nothing original about this idea but it is a handy one to know when working on material that must not be dented or marred.



A crutch tip slipped over the head of a claw hammer makes an excellent rubber mallet. The crutch tip is cheap, it takes up very little room in the tool box yet it does a good job when a rubber mallet is not available.

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

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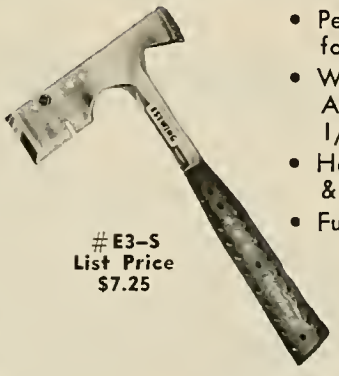
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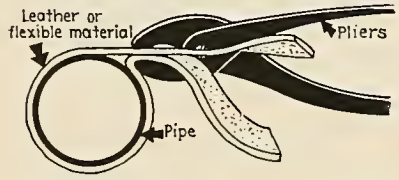


The brad ends will mark the exact center location of dowel holes in the second piece. Pull out the brads from the first piece and you have the matching locations in it. Drill out the holes to the size of your dowels and you should be in business.

Makeshift Pipe Wrench That Works

Tightening or loosening a piece of pipe is a simple matter if you have a pipe wrench. But most of us sometime or other find ourselves needing to tighten or loosen a piece of pipe without the proper type wrench handy.

Here is a trick that can often get

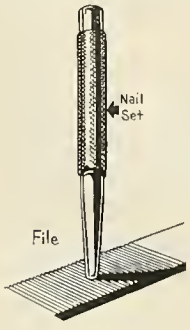


the job done without a trip to locate a pipe wrench.

Wrap a piece of strong leather (or similar material) around the pipe. Then take a strong pair of pliers and clamp on to the end pieces of leather as close to the pipe as possible. Twist in the direction you want the pipe to turn. This gives you enough leverage to accomplish your mission in most instances.

Don't Throw Away Your Old Nail Set

Nail sets have a habit of breaking off or wearing out. Either way results can be exasperating when a new one is not available. Here is a trick for putting old nail sets back in good condition.



Take a medium mill file and lay it flat on a solid surface. Place the end of the nail set on the file just as though you were going to set a nail. Tap the set smartly with your hammer. Then give the set a quarter turn and tap again. Repeat this a few times, then take a look at the results. Keep repeating the process until you have a nice knurled end on your set.

If you work carefully enough you should wind up with a nail set that is good as new.

To Splice Moulding

The proverbial guy up the creek without a paddle is no worse off than the carpenter with moulding to splice but not miter box. Here is a gimmick that can get you off the hook.

Back up two pieces of moulding. Miter them at what you estimate to be 45 degrees. Turn the two pieces and they should fit perfectly. Cut to length and that's that.

Woodfire Report

(Continued from page 24)

tongue in cheek, the letter was placed in a two by two-foot "safe" made of untreated, kiln-dried redwood.

Built to simulate a standard commercial building firewall of redwood 2x4 lumber, nailed together in "crib" fashion with walls only 3⅝ inches thick, the box was placed in the doomed building to determine value of such untreated dry lumber as a fire safety factor.

Thermocouples to register both inside and outside heat were attached under state supervision. Records were kept to determine flame spread, insulation value and general fire resistance of redwood, which has a naturally low resin content.

The report, published by the fire training department of the Oregon state division of vocational education, contains thermocouple temperature readings compiled by the state fire marshal's office. They show that the building burned fiercely with temperatures outside the redwood box ranging between 1100 and 1300 degrees Fahrenheit before the "safe" was recovered by firemen one hour and 20 minutes later, just as walls were collapsing around it.

But official temperature readings inside the redwood box did not top 100 degrees at any time, and during the hottest part of the fire remained at a constant 75 degrees.

The report also revealed that, despite length and heat of the "total loss" fire, the wooden box was charred only a maximum half inch deep, the char remained attached to the wood.

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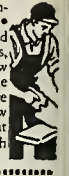
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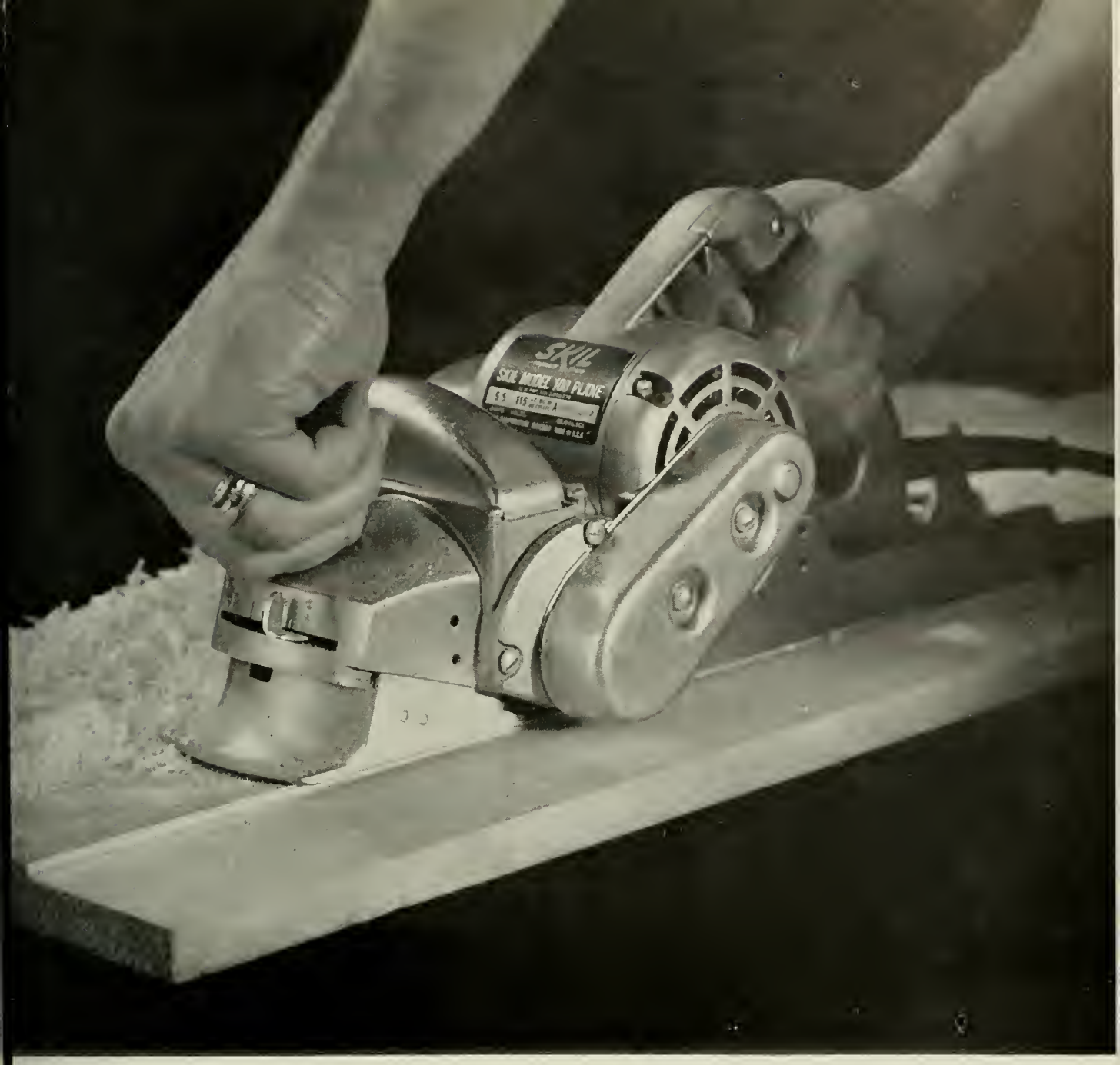
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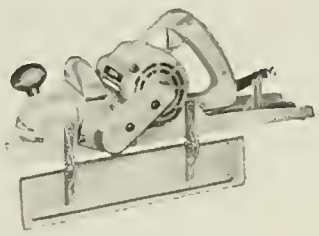
Only Skil planes do surface planing, too!

Every portable electric plane—except the Skil Model 100—has the motor mounted on the side. Since the housing hangs below the cutter blade, these planes are limited to narrow edge work.

But the Model 100 has its motor where it ought to be—on top of the tool, *out of the way*. This makes it a surface plane, too, that you can use for planing wide surfaces... for heavy stock removal prior to finish sanding ... for surfacing plywood preparatory to gluing laminated plastic counter tops... for dressing down and shaping roof trusses ... for antiquing operations and dozens of other applications.

The motor-on-top design also means better balance and handling. Fence removes for surfacing jobs, mounts on either side for edging work, adjusts 45° left or right for beveling. Lever operated depth adjustment from 0 to $\frac{1}{8}$".

Ask your Skil distributor for a demonstration. He's listed under Tools-Electric in the Yellow Pages or write the Skil Corporation, Dept. 152-A—5033 Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.



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Because wood framing raises value and lowers cost—

built of WOOD means built to sell

THE

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Official Publication of the

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FEBRUARY 1961

SAFETY

ELECTRIC TOOLS CAN BE DANGEROUS

When Using Such Tools

make sure the tool is properly grounded.



check all cables frequently—especially at the socket and at point of attachment to tool.



never use more than one extension cord to reach power source.



when changing attachments or making minor repairs or adjustments always disconnect tool at power source.



if extension cord must be used begin at tool and work toward power source. better to blow a fuse than suffer a shock.



Don't Let It Come as a SHOCK *to You*



THE COVER

Winter brings many scenes of beauty and this month's cover photograph captures some of that natural beauty while at the same time suggesting the exhilaration of the outdoor life in the snow country. The icicles add a striking accent to the general composition and the snowshoes suggest that the cabin is not only a colorful structure but a mighty fine place to be in as the mercury dips.

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI Peter Terzick, *Editor* NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1961

IF ever a President was inaugurated under adverse circumstances, that President is John F. Kennedy. The weather failed to cooperate, the lecturn caught fire, and a great old poet could not read his lines.

To top off the picture, the Federal Reserve Bank announced that the industrial production index dropped nearly two per cent during the month of December. It was the lowest point hit by the index since the steel strike of two years ago. The production figures that stood at 111 in January, 1960, were down to 103 by December. December registered the fourth straight monthly decrease.

Adding up all the events, President Kennedy took over under circumstances that are anything but propitious. But he has proved himself to be a determined, dedicated, and capable man. The New Frontiers he spoke of during his campaign he seems determined to push for with all the vigor at his command.

All of us sincerely join in hoping that his tenure of office which began so inauspiciously will wind up in a blaze of glory.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

POLITICS TOP NEWS Politics and legislation occupy the front page these days in Washington and the effect of these two interrelated operations is of the most profound importance to organized labor. We have a new National Administration which is not only new in office but different in politics from its immediate predecessor.

The change of politics in the White House means a complete change in the Executive Departments. Thus we have ten new cabinet officers, all named by the President and holding office with the advice and consent of the Senate. We have numerous regulatory agencies and these will have some new membership as soon as the terms of incumbent Republicans expire. The turnover in politics will make a complete change in the political complexion, not only of the cabinet departments, but also of many of the regulatory and independent agencies.

With this change comes not only authority, but responsibility and how that responsibility is exercised is a matter of considerable importance not only to the citizens at large, but especially to labor. Union people are under regulation directly by the Department of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board. And much of the welfare of labor is tied in with the way in which numerous other activities are governed--housing, for example, or transportation and reclamation. Politics can and will make a big difference.

CABINET GETS ATTENTION The spotlight in Washington is on the new President first of all, but the strong beams of public attention shine also on the new members of the cabinet. The ten named appear to be exceptionally well qualified for their jobs. While we would not agree in every case with the choice made, we must realize that the President has the right to choose his official family since he is the head of the Executive Department and must accept responsibility for the conduct of public office in that branch of Government.

All along the line the President seems to have chosen able men. The State Department which seriously needs strengthening has strong men at the top. This augurs well for the country since much of our current concern is whether we will keep plunging headlong in a thermonuclear arms race or will ponder our fate and try to work out solutions which will avoid international disaster.

A strong cabinet is one of the basic essentials of the new Administration. And we wish President John F. Kennedy well in his choice of responsible executives.

INAUGURAL SPEECH The focal point of international attention on Inauguration Day was the address of the new President. Most of the speech was directed at international problems. Mr. Kennedy sounded a "trumpet summons" to wage "a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself." The words of the President echoed the sentiments of many who yearn for peace and amity. But the speech was not weak. He said, "Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans--born in this century--tempered by war, disciplined by a cold and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage--and unwilling to witness or permit to slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today. "Let every nation know, whether it wish us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend or oppose any foe in order to assure the survival and success of liberty."

These are ringing words. And the President seemed determined to see that they are implemented and to this sentiment all Americans can agree.

COALITION PROBLEMS The laboring people have been one of the chief victims of the coalition in Congress of conservative Democrats and conservative Republicans. On issues of great concern to labor and to the public welfare decisions have been made which are adverse in their effect. Example: the House Rules Committee was able to bottle up legislation which is of the utmost importance to labor. And this year unless the Rules Committee is liberalized, as seems probable under Speaker Sam Rayburn's program, vital issues will be sidetracked without ever getting to the floor. On the problem of legislation for better housing, aid to education, aid to depressed areas, tax reform or other items we will see no action unless the Rules Committee either is (a) liberalized or (b) has somehow magically reformed.

In the Senate the story is a little different. Efforts were made on opening day to revise Rule 22 which would permit closing off debate on vote of a majority of the members whereas the rule now provides for a two-thirds vote. The rule was not changed; it was sent "for study" to committee and thus the liberals of both party lost the first round. But was it a complete loss?

The two party leaders, Democratic Mike Mansfield, Mont., and Republican Everett Dirksen, Ill., voted to send the matter to committee to avoid a serious quarrel at the outset of Congress. In the showdown vote the Senate was divided with 32 Democrats agreeing with Mansfield and 31 agreeing with Majority Whip Hubert Humphrey, Minn. And 15 Republicans voted with the Humphrey forces to revise. Fortunately there are both Democrats and Republicans who voted against immediate change who will be counted on to vote for an ultimate change. This may mean--we have our fingers crossed--that there is developing a liberal coalition in the Senate. This could mean a great deal toward enactment of New Frontier or other liberal legislation during the coming months. Or the matter might all be a fond hope or an illusion and we may still be back with strong anti-liberal forces very much in control of the situation.

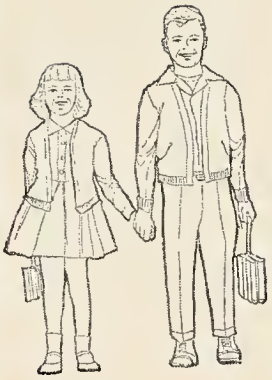
COMMITTEES ADD MEMBERS Committee memberships in Congress are of the utmost importance in the business of getting legislation through Congress. Aggressive, liberal leadership and membership on a committee can mean the difference between pushing legislation and in delaying it.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has two new members, both Democratic. One is the short termer from Massachusetts, Benjamin A. Smith, handpicked by Mr. Kennedy to take the vacated Senate seat from that commonwealth. The other is Claiborne Pell, liberal from Rhode Island. We don't know too much about Senator Smith, but we do know that Senator Pell, while one of the younger crowd, will make a fine addition to this important committee and labor can count itself lucky that Pell was selected for this post.

The Senate Public Works Committee has three new members. On the G.O.P. side is J. Caleb Boggs from Delaware who won much labor support and is regarded as an eminently fair legislator. The other two are Democrats: Senator Smith of Massachusetts, noted above, and the liberal and aggressive Lee Metcalf, "promoted" from the House to the Senate, succeeding the venerable James Murray.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate has three freshman Senators as additions to its roster and all are Democrats: Edward V. Long, Mo., Maurine Neuberger, Ore., and William A. Blakely, Tex. This committee has jurisdiction over legislation in the Housing field. Mrs. Neuberger, an Oregon liberal,is an experienced legislator, having served in the Oregon general assembly and worked closely with her late husband, Senator Richard Neuberger.

The committee has some excellent personnel, all in favor of more and better housing: Democrats John Sparkman, Ala., Paul Douglas, Ill., Joseph Clark, Pa., William Proxmire, Wis., and Edmund Muskie, Me., and Republican Senator Jacob Javits, N. Y. We should see some interesting action from this committee in this session.



The Tacoma Story

DO YOU WANT . . .

More jobs for carpenters
More schools for your children
More value for your tax dollar
More sales for your local dealers

You can have all these . . .

BUILD YOUR SCHOOLS OF WOOD

Here's how to win your school projects for wood. You can do it. The following pages of the Carpenter Magazine will tell you how to do it. Here's the information to help you, as craftsmen in wood, to obtain better schools for your community, at less cost to the taxpayer, and with thousands of man-days of work you should be getting.

Are your school officials giving wood a fair shake when they plan a new school building? Every time a school is built of other materials, you could lose hundreds of man-days of work. You pay more in taxes, because generally non-wood structures cost more. You pay more interest on bonds for years.

The monument-builders are taking you, the wage-earner and taxpayer, for a ride. This is a time when the interests of your community and your own interests are the same:

You want better schools, as local parents and citizens.

You want less costly schools, as local taxpayers.

You want schools that mean jobs, as local craftsmen.

you can tell the story

You can show the superiority of wood in school construction. Hundreds of school districts have proved it to their own satisfaction. You can win a hearing for wood in your community.

Some school leaders are still thinking of wood as it was used in schools built in the Gay Nineties. Modern schools have changed as much as automobiles have changed. And many of the most modern schools in America are built of wood.

Wood is best for:

Economy	Appearance
Safety	Low heating costs
Durability	Easy maintenance
Flexibility in Planning	Ready Availability
	Speed of Construction

You'll be armed with proof of these claims in ensuing pages. Don't let wood's competitors hold the field without being challenged. Parents should be told that wood is safe. Taxpayers should be told that wood is less expensive. School officials can be told that wood is equal to any demands that today's education places upon its buildings.

Wood means more man-days for locally available craftsmen, and that keeps building money at home. Wood means more business for local building supply merchants. And the school built of wood presents a warmer, friendlier appearance—less like a factory, more like a home.

In addition, you'll see in this report a case history of a large community going suddenly and emphatically to wood schools—the story of Tacoma, Washington.

become active and influential

You must play an active part to be influential in local school activities. Remember that building materials that are competitive against wood are always on the scene, being pushed forward by their backers.

Don't let them take your jobs without a fight. The wood industry and the crafts have lost out too many times simply by forfeit. Too often they have lost out because no one was there to tell the story of wood, that wood is safe, durable, adaptable, livable—and less expensive.

You can help to win back the dominance of wood in single-story school construction. It calls for definite action by Carpenter Locals and by their individual members. It calls for vigorous public relations.

Set up a new program boosting wood frame construction for schools. Make these steps part of your active campaign:

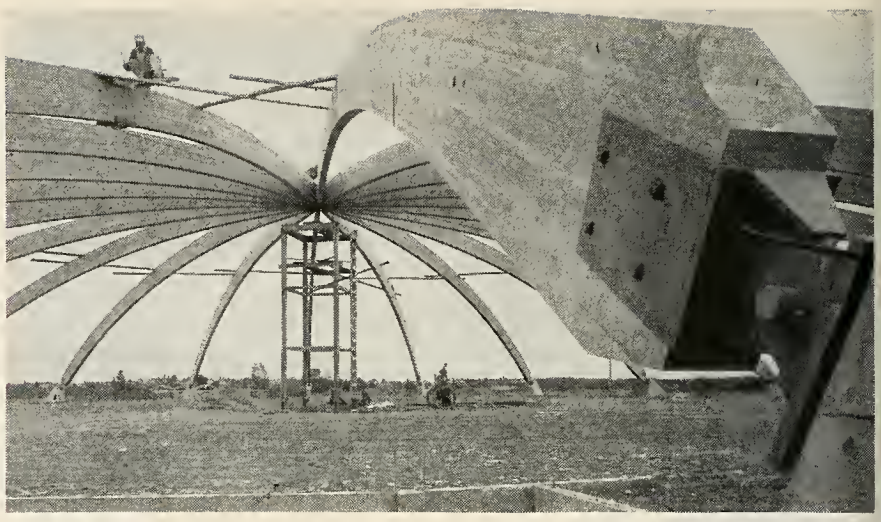
1. Join forces with your natural allies, such as your local lumber dealers. Your Union Business Representative can take the lead to set up joint meetings. Map out a joint plan of action. Carpenters and lumber dealers are the two groups with the greatest self interest at stake. Leadership should come from here.
2. When new buildings or additions are discussed at school board meetings, be there. Have your best spokesmen there. You have a convincing story to tell about wood, but your school people may never know it if nobody tells them. This was a key to success in the Tacoma Story, described later in these pages.
3. Demand that architects be directed to figure the cost of a school in wood also, if officials are specifying other materials only. Urge selection of architects known to have worked successfully in wood, or who are at least open minded. A look at comparative costs should convert them.
4. Support candidates for school boards who show an open mind on construction and who are aware of the qualities of wood. If necessary, place such a candidate in the race. Select the best man you can find from your own ranks or from the lumber dealers. A qualified man from your groups can serve just as ably as from any other—and he's more likely to save taxpayers some money while obtaining safe, durable, friendly-looking new schools.
5. Be active in parent-teacher groups as individuals. Let your fellow citizens and parents know the superior merits of wood, and what its use can mean in savings to them. Work to overcome the notion that wood cannot be safe in schools.
6. See that school officials and architects designing schools in your community know about the highly successful work in wood that is going on in other districts throughout the country.
7. See that the story of wood in schools is more widely told in newspapers and on radio and television. School board meetings quite generally are covered by reporters. If they are not, the press can be alerted when vital decisions are being considered. Letters to your local editors have real influence—if they are factual, honest, well-timed and not too long.
8. The forum has proved itself an excellent way to acquaint educators, architects, taxpayers and the press with the practical use of wood in schools. Plan your forum well. Details on Tacoma's highly successful forum are available to you. Obtain as speakers school administrators, designers, dealers, your own Carpenter Union officials who are familiar with wood construction and who also know something about competitive materials. Where the facts are known, wood moves ahead.
9. A Citizens Advisory Committee may be useful to your district. In some areas, such committees are helping school boards make the right decisions on projects by supplying them information on the availability of materials.



The Tacoma Story



Graceful wood arches form cafetorium dome for low-cost junior high school in Tacoma. Wood is modern, versatile, beautiful.





financing and labor. There's nothing like a practical group of citizens in business and labor to overcome the combination of ignorance and the urge to build monuments at unreasonable cost.

The Tacoma Story

. . . a case study of what can be accomplished in erecting cheaper schools through the use of wood.

the tacoma story

The case for the modern wood school stands complete and successful in "The Tacoma Story." That city in the State of Washington turned suddenly and emphatically to wood construction in its public schools within the past four years.

Your community will do the same if you can alert its citizens to the savings and the advantages in building their schools of wood. The facts of the Tacoma story are facts that will interest any school district with a tight budget. These are facts that should help you convince your school officials.

Tacoma is a community of nearly 200,000 people. Its fast-growing school population has required close to 30 new schools or additions, erected in the past four years or now in planning stages. Right now, the district has eight projects on the drawing boards and seven will be predominantly of lumber and plywood, erected by carpenters. The eighth will be a replacement on a small site that forces multiple story construction.

In Tacoma the great awakening came in 1956. It was born of a money crisis. That year the voters approved a bond issue to raise $8.500,000 for 19 school projects.

Wood was ignored in the design of the first five. Then came the shocker. The key project was the city's first new high school in 50 years. The lowest bid was so high the district was forced to drop a $490,000 auditorium out of the plans. The school had been designed in prestressed concrete.

Work went ahead, and it cost $14 a square foot, even after many features were taken out of the original budget. But by that time, citizens of Tacoma were jumping to their feet. A public forum was set up, and an eight-page special section on "Wood Schools" appeared in the local newspaper.

A lumbermen's committee called on school officials, architects and structural engineers. These people were told that lumber and plywood are available everywhere with grade stamps that guarantee quality, and that local skilled labor is always available to work in wood. They were told that numerous smaller districts already were proving the economy of wood. Seeing was believing.

The last eight projects covered by Tacoma's bond issue were built of wood frame. And here was the final score for the 19 projects: Concrete, steel and other non-wood materials, $200,000 over the budget, not counting loss of the $490,000 auditorium. Wood frame, $446,000 under the budget. Non-wood: $13.73 per square foot. Wood: $11.69 per square foot.

Wood was definitely less expensive. The wood schools were designed to meet all safety and code requirements. Tacoma found that contractors were able to complete their wood buildings more speedily than the others. And supplies of materials were always available.

Crowning the whole series of Tacoma projects is the Mt. Tahoma High school, which will be ready for service next September. Its six buildings are being constructed for $2,372,275. This will be a complete school for 1,300 students. It is generally single-story on a campus plan, with 162,000 square feet of space built for learning.

Mt. Tahoma is being built "with all the wood the law will allow," to quote the architect. And for that reason, there was enough money to put in an Olympics-size swimming pool, complete intercom system, television wired in all areas, 1000 upholstered seats in the auditorium and $2000 worth of art work. And they still figure on turning back $50,000 surplus.

Even with all of these extras, the cost of this beautiful wood high school will run eight percent below the state's school construction ceiling. Boosters of wood have been pointing back to the previous high school to note it



In the hands of skilled craftsmen, wood is unsurpassed for adapting to a building job.

could have had its auditorium and still saved $100,000, if it had been built of wood.

The architect for Mt. Tahoma high is a real evangelist for wood today. Only a few years ago he had won wide acclaim for his buildings of concrete and steel. Robert B. Price has saved Tacoma many thousands of dollars by designing schools in wood.

But his conversion to wood came on a design job not for Tacoma but for a suburb, University Place. He turned in plans for the first four buildings of a junior-senior high school. His design called for concrete and steel. The directors shuddered at the cost, and Price designed the job again in wood—and saved more than $100,000.

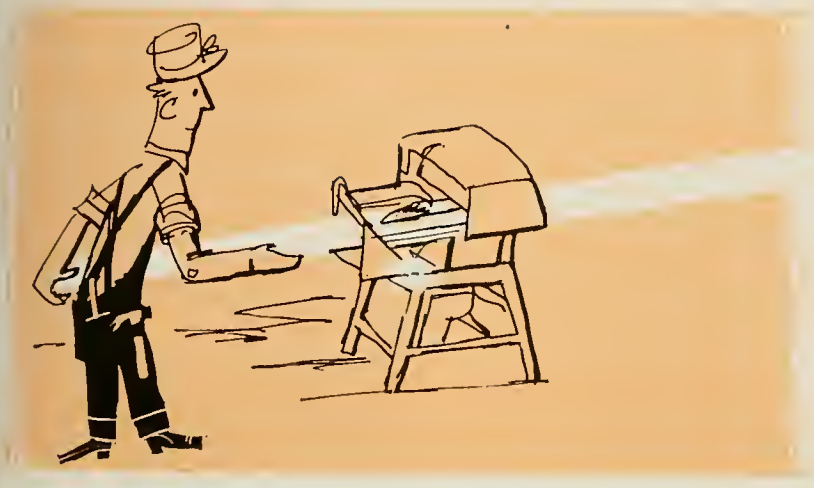
The four buildings containing 49,000 square feet and 15 teaching stations were built for $11.22 per square foot, well under state of Washington maximums. A fifth building with four classrooms and two laboratories was added later for $11.05 a square foot.

Now under construction is the sixth building, to provide nine classrooms at a cost of $8.77 a square foot. The contract price includes architect's fees and the state's four percent sales tax, yet is far below the state's allowable of $14.66 per square foot for this type of school.

Yes, Tacoma, the city that some years ago called itself the lumber capital of the world, has rediscovered wood for its schools. That city is building schools for less money, and its new buildings are modern, durable, adaptable and beautiful.

You can tell the Tacoma story when you ask for an even break for wood frame construction in new schools being designed for your community.

This is the first of two articles on "The Tacoma Story." The second will appear in next month's issue.



Big Push Urged In Housing Report

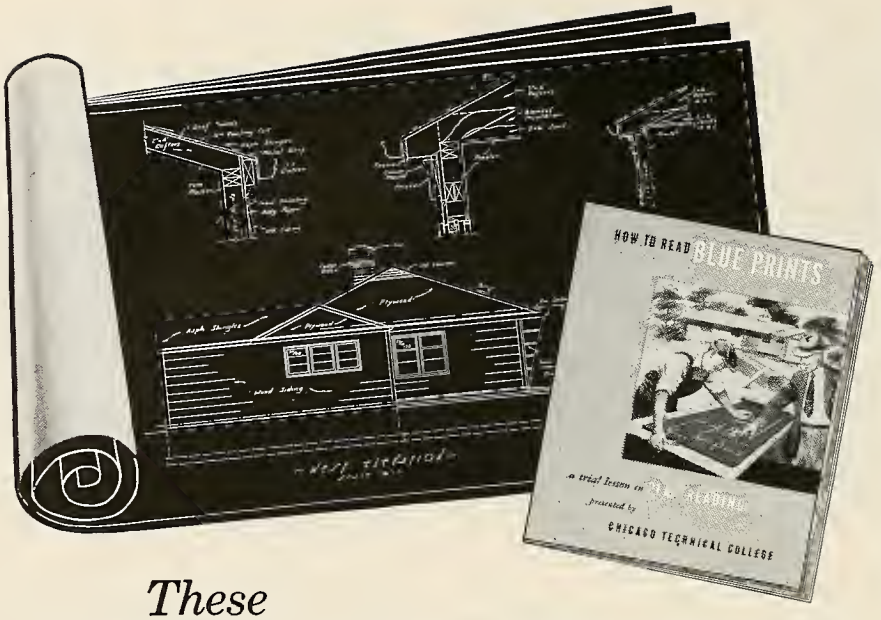
Of vital interest to Carpenters is a recent "task force" report on housing prepared by a group of experts for President John F. Kennedy. The report was made available to Mr. Kennedy before his inauguration.

The interest of the building trades in the subject of housing makes this one of the most significant reports prepared for the new President. It is one of many reports which special groups of experts have been asked to prepare for use of the new Adminstration in formulating a legislative program for the new Congress.

The main recommendation was centered around more help for the low-income families of the nation, but there were other items of prime importance in the 87-page study submitted to the President shortly before he was inaugurated.

Here are some of the recommendations of the housing task force:

- establishment of a cabinet-rank department to handle housing and urban affairs;
- liberalization of the Federal Housing Administration's loan terms;
- a new loan FHA insurance program for site development;
- additional funds for the Federal National Mortgage Association;
- additional funds for a direct-loan program for non-profit corporations for housing for the elderly;
- additional funds of some $500 million per year for college housing;
- a four-year program of $650 million annually for urban renewal;
- a four-year program of partial grants for community facilities not to exceed $750 million a year;
- a program of planning grants for public facility loans to improve mass transportation ($100 million a year);
- planning grants and limited loans for "orderly suburban development";
- a greater program of housing research and urban development;
- an expanded program of farm housing activities;
- a series of special studies under a new housing department covering problems of mortgage foreclosure, mortgage credit, local codes and tax policies.



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Millwright Apprentice Units Are Available

"Ten second class individuals cannot take the place of one topnotch man."

The above opinion was recently expressed by Dr. James Conant, one of the nation's foremost educators, who last year completed a comprehensive survey of our entire educational structure.

Dr. Conant probably was thinking of scientists when he made his remark. However, it is as applicable to the skilled trades as it is to chemists and physicists. There is no real substitute for the man with the know-how. And nowhere is this truer than in millwrighting where mechanics must work to close tolerances with a wide variety of tools and materials.

To insure that suitable teaching materials are available for properly training young men in the skills of millwrighting, our Brotherhood's Apprenticeship Committee has developed a seven-unit apprenticeship training course. The units cover all phases of millwrighting from the use and care of tools to blueprint reading and estimating. These units are available through the General Office. A description and price list are printed below.

Units I through V and Binder	$8.50
Unit 1—Safety; and Tools and Materials	$1.00
Unit 2—Mathematics; and Mechanics and Strength of Materials	1.00
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Unit 3—(Parts 4 and 5)—Construction Practices	1.00
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Unit 5—Blueprint Reading and Estimating	1.00
Blue Print Plan C (6 to set)	1.00
Blue Print Plan D (14 to set)	3.00

Direct all inquiries and make all remittances payable to R. E. Livingston, General Secretary, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Brotherhood to Sponsor Safety Training Course



BETWEEN now and 1970, an estimated 150,000 workers will be killed in on-the-job accidents. Another 20,000,000 will be injured seriously enough to lose time from work. Home and highway accidents will multiply these figures by three or four.

What percentage of the victims will be Brotherhood members? That depends on how diligently safety programs are developed and pushed by our local unions, district councils, and our members themselves. Statistics reveal that accidents go down when men know how to work safely and insist that only safe working procedures are followed.

To enable our members to become better acquainted with newest developments in the field of safety, our Brotherhood is sponsoring a series of safety training institutes in conjunction with the AFL-CIO and the Bureau of Labor Standards. Purpose of these institutes is to train a sizeable group of local leaders who can return to their localities and pass on their knowledge to local safety committees.

The frightful annual toll of killed and injured members long has been a major concern of General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. In meetings of the AFL-CIO and Building Trades

FACT SHEET

1. **Purpose**—To establish a method of training teachers for AFL-CIO affiliates in matters of safety and occupational health, graduates would return to their respective organizations and develop training programs for the general membership.
2. **Attendance**—Enrollment in the Institute would be limited to trade unionists. Upon successful completion of the full training program, AFL-CIO Certificates of Training would be issued to graduates.
3. **Nature of Training**—The complete courses of safety training would probably consist of four units:
   a. Introduction to Safety Training
   b. Mechanical and Physical Safety Training
   c. Chemical and Environmental (including Radiation) Safety
   d. Teacher Training in Safety.
4. **Method of Training**—Each unit of training would require one week of instruction. Each class would be limited to approximately 25 persons. One unit of training would be presented each quarter-year, so that anyone could obtain his AFL-CIO Certificate in one year. However, each unit of instruction will be presented independently of the other units so that students could accumulate their training at their convenience. Instructions could be started during the first quarter of 1961.
5. **Faculty**—The Teachers for the Institute will be drawn principally from the Training Staff of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.
6. **Location of Institute**—The Institute would be located at the AFL-CIO Headquarters Building in Washington, D. C.
7. **Cost of Training**—The entire cost of training would be limited to the expenses of transportation, room and board of each trainee and borne by each affiliate for its own students. The actual training would be free to members of the AFL-CIO affiliates. Privately conducted safety training courses cost as much as $300.00 per week.

Councils he consistently has urged more emphasis on safety training and accident prevention.

The Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health has had his strong support. Likewise, the national conferences on safety problems in 1959 and 1960 received his enthusiastic backing.

Last year he directed a letter to all subordinate bodies urging participation in the work of the National Safety Council. In response to that appeal, a large number of local unions and district councils have affiliated with the National Safety Council.

The establishment of Brotherhood training institutes where a hard core of real safety experts can be developed is a further step in President Hutcheson's campaign to cut down the accident toll among our members. These institutes will emphasize all approaches to accident prevention—through effective labor-management relations, through education and training, and through adequate safety legislation at all levels of government. They will be real work sessions guided by men who have devoted their lives to safety work.

The success of the institutes will depend in large part on the ability and sincerity of the individuals chosen to participate in the program. Such persons should be capable and sincere enough to learn and should be able to express themselves well enough to pass what they have learned along to others. They should also have sufficient time to devote to safety work after completing their training.

Under the direction of General President Hutcheson our Brotherhood is embarked on a far-flung, all-out effort to reduce the heavy accident toll that costs our members so dearly every year. With the cooperation of local unions and councils the program can pay off in fewer deaths and less lost time.

The accompanying Fact Sheet gives details regarding the training institute. As the Fact Sheet indicates, there is no charge for the courses. However, each trainee must be responsible for his own travel and living expenses. It is hoped that the first institute can be scheduled for late March. Locals and councils genuinely interested in promoting the cause of safety will recognize the value of these institutes and the importance of participating.

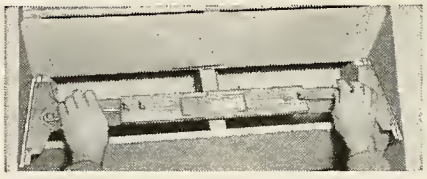


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5th District Honors Bob Roberts On Retirement After Long Service

FIFTY years, 2 months and 19 days after taking the Brotherhood obligation in Texarkana, Texas, retired Board Member R. E. Roberts was honored at a luncheon held at the Sheraton-Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska, October 29.

The luncheon was arranged by members of the Fifth District to pay tribute to Brother Roberts' long and distinguished career of service to the United Brotherhood. Some thirty-five members representing local unions and district councils throughout the Fifth District attended the luncheon.

Brother Roberts was initiated in Local Union No. 379, Texarkana, Texas, on August 10, 1910. The following year he transferred to Local No. 520 of Dallas, Texas. Shortly thereafter he was elected president of that union and he served in that capacity until the union consolidated with Local Union No. 198 of Dallas in 1913. Two years later he was elected president of Local 198 and in 1917 the membership selected him to serve them as business representative. The following year he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Council of Carpenters—a position he held until June 1, 1925, when he was appointed a General Representative. Ten years later, on January 8, 1935, he became General Executive Board Member for the Fifth District. He remained in that position until June 1, 1960, at which time he voluntarily retired.



Omaha D. C. President Chadwell makes a presentation to Brother Roberts.

In his years of service Brother Roberts saw the United Brotherhood make tremendous progress in the Southwest and plains states. Much of the progress resulted from his tireless efforts to build a stronger United Brotherhood and a greater labor movement.

All the speakers at the luncheon were of one accord; no man served the labor movement more faithfully or more diligently over the past half century than did Brother Roberts.

Dave Chadwell, president of the Omaha District Council, acted as master of ceremonies. On behalf of the district council he presented to Brother Roberts a portable television set with a remote control panel and an adjustable stand. On behalf of the local unions of Nebraska he also gave Brother Roberts a recliner chair to make television viewing easy and comfortable.



Old friends surround a great old warrior.

Special guests at the luncheon included General Representative Cy Driscoll, a lifelong friend of Brother Roberts, and General Representatives Sam Curd and Mark Bagby who worked closely with Brother Roberts over the years.

A bronze plaque commemorating the achievements of Brother Roberts over the past half century was presented to Brother Roberts by his successor, General Executive Board Member Leon Greene on behalf of the Fifth District. In addition, an engraved silver cigarette box was also presented as a lasting memento of the occasion.

Finlay Allan, assistant to President Maurice A. Hutcheson, represented the General Office at the luncheon. On behalf of all the General Officers he extended to Brother Roberts the thanks and very best wishes of the entire General Office.

"It is stalwart and dedicated leaders like Brother Roberts who laid the solid foundations upon which our Brotherhood rests today. It is only fitting that we should have an occasion of this kind to pay tribute to one of the best of them," he said.

In a very short response Brother Roberts told the luncheon guests that the progress of the United Brotherhood has always been his major interest during his active years and will continue to be during his years of retirement.

65 Years of Married Life

Last October, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Woodbury of Fort Dodge, Iowa, celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary. Local Union No. 641, to which Brother Woodbury has belonged since 1909, helped the couple mark the event fittingly. An open house, attended by a host of friends and fellow workers, gave Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury an opportunity to renew many acquaintances of long standing. Although retired at the present time, Brother Woodbury still maintains an active interest in the affairs of his union. He attends more meetings than many active members.



EDITORIALS



OTHERS THINK SO TOO

Anyone who reads a labor paper regularly knows that the labor press does not have a very high regard for either the accuracy or fairness of publications issued by the Chamber of Commerce. Apparently the labor press is not alone in this critical assessment of Chamber publications. The following two examples serve as a case in point:

GAYLORD NELSON,
GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN,
(in a speech to a recent State C. of C. conference:)

> I read carefully your "Governmental Affairs Bulletin" for the period of the last two years. Most of these bulletins concerned themselves with legislative affairs.

What I found out from this reading of your bulletin was that the "business interest" in government, as conceived and expressed by your organization, is shockingly short-sighted, selfish and narrow interest.

I found that your idea of the "business interest" meant all-out opposition to any kind of public regulation of any kind of business, opposition to almost any kind of tax program, and opposition to almost any kind of public "spending," however desirable the goal or urgent the need.

Although it wasn't an issue on the state level, I discovered that you are still at war with the concept of social security, that you are committed to a last gasp determination to hold this humane and universally acclaimed program to a "minimum level." I think this indicates how far out of step with the public needs of our times your organization has become.

> *I found, in your bulletins, an astonishing lack of attention to and concern for the urgent problems facing the state—the problems of educating our children, caring for the mentally ill and the elderly, building highways, conserving our natural resources, and other challenges that confront us.*

These are the urgent and necessary needs that require the "spending" that you condemn so indiscriminately. Nowhere in your bulletins is there even a faint suggestion that any part of this spending might be necessary to promote and protect the general welfare of our state and its citizens.

You will not like my saying this, but it is something that needs saying. As I read the bulletins of the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce I could not help but contrast this expression of your official views with the expressed views of labor unions.

> **Labor organizations have shown keen and affirmative interest in a much wider range of legislation. They are concerned with such issues as education, civil rights, welfare and world peace, as well as what they call the "bread and butter" issues of higher wages and better working conditions.**

These problems should certainly be of as much interest to businessmen as they are to factory workers. I would like to suggest that you ask yourselves why your organization is not equally concerned, why your organization is so often ranged against forward-looking legislation, why the Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce is so deeply identified in the public's mind as a relentlessly negative force in the life and politics of our state.

* * *

LABOR-MANAGEMENT PANEL,
(a publication of San Francisco University—Jan.-Feb., 1961).

> The *Labor Relations Letter,* published by the Labor Relations and Legal Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for December 1960, offers a prime example of a highly partisan press fostering class conflict, causing industrial unrest and dividing America, when we need our greatest unity to meet our commitments at home and abroad.
>
> . . . This *Letter* would be expected to make constructive suggestions to its readers on collective bargaining issues; to give a running commentary on court decisions and National Labor Relations Board's rulings; and to keep us advised on improved techniques for the daily administration of the bargaining agreement. Many other worthwhile projects could be suggested, but the above are sufficient to indicate the proper use of such a *Letter.*

However, let us look at the December 1960 issue. On page one, column one under the caption UNIONS PUSH BILL IN STATES TO CURB STRIKE REPLACEMENTS, the following terminology is found: "AFL-CIO trust; . . . union racket; . . . blackmail picketing" . . . and the sixth paragraph begins: "There is also no provision to prohibit union officials from importing goons and hoodlums to cause violence and intimidate employees who want to work."

It must be admitted that all unions are not clean, but the clear implication of this article is to incite a feeling of revulsion against the very idea of unionism. It is clearly inflammatory writing and certainly not calculated to clear and calm thinking.

> . . . There are still a few union publications that resort to the same type of vilification of the employers, but, for the most part, they are now concerning themselves with the political, economic and social issues of the day. The official *AFL-CIO News* of December 17, 1960, a twelve-page tabloid, contains only one item similar to those carried in *Labor Relations Letter,* i.e., on price fixing charges ELECTRICAL GIANTS ENTER GUILTY PLEAS. If the editors of the *News* had scoured the newspapers of the country they could have found many cases where management people were found guilty of embezzlement, theft, etc., to fill the pages of their tabloid. To their credit they elected not to do it.



SHADES OF 1932

Washington, D. C. papers for January 26 carried a story that must have struck fear in the hearts of many old timers. The story announced that the Salvation Army was setting up a soup kitchen in Hagerstown, Maryland, to keep unemployed families from actually facing starvation. Whether or not this is the first soup kitchen to put in an appearance during the recession of 1960-1961 we have no way of knowing, but the thought of a return to the rugged days of 1932, when every city had a string of soup kitchens operating on a hit or miss basis, chills the blood.

> **Hagerstown, of course, is one of the hardest hit cities in the nation insofar as unemployment is concerned. Its jobless rate is nearly twice the national average. And prospects for immediate improvement are no better than fair.**

A substantial percentage of Hagerstown workers are existing on surplus foods provided by the government. The list of foods available under the program is pretty austere. One of the first actions of the new President was to expand the list of foods available to unemployed.

> *But for all this, the Salvation Army deemed it vital to open a soup kitchen to keep people from becoming victims of malnutrition. The funds it has at its disposition to finance its kitchen are extremely meager. The unemployed cannot look to this source for succor for any length of time.*

Since Hagerstown is on the back doorstep of the Capital and the White House we strongly recommend that all our lawmakers in both the legislative and executive branches of our government take a long hard look at the Hagerstown soup kitchen.

It is an omen that bodes no good for anyone.

DECENT MEDICAL AID BILL NO CINCH

Any day now, Congress will again take up the matter of a decent and feasible medical aid bill for oldsters. The last session neatly side-stepped the issue by passing a meaningless compromise measure that is neither fish nor fowl. It does nothing for the old people and consequently costs no money and raises no problems.

> **Labor is determined that a decent bill be enacted in the present session. Only a bill that ties medical care to the Social Security system can meet the needs of retired citizens. Anything else is a sham and a subterfuge.**

But this is the very kind of bill the conservatives are committed to block at all costs. Already the same old seedy and threadbare arguments against Forand-type legislation are cropping up.

> *The die-hard conservatives in Congress proclaim that medical standards would be undermined by a government-sponsored medical aid bill. But these same Senators and Congressmen hie themselves to the Naval Hospital pronto when they get an ingrowing toenail or a belly-ache. They can't get to a government-run hospital fast enough when they need medical attention. But as soon as they recover they get back on the floor of Congress to make speeches on how bad it would be for the older people to get a little of the same sort of service through Social Security. And they do it with straight faces, too. Such is the hypocrisy of American political life.*

No one wants to see the government dominate medical care. Labor would oppose such a proposal as vigorously as any other group.

But what in Heaven's name is wrong with a program that integrates medical care with the Social Security program; a program that leaves people free to choose their own doctors and hospitals but makes the funds for meeting the costs available through a special Social Security fund?

Recently, an Indianapolis newspaper carried an editorial opposing any such form of medical aid bill. A Social Security approach to medical care for the aged involves compulsion, said the editorial, and compulsion is a bad thing.

A friend of ours called the paper and asked if the paper would back the bill if oldsters were given the alternative of taking their contributions in cash and being responsible for their own medical bills. The answer was a banged receiver. So there seems to be hypocrisy in the opposition of newspapers, too.

> But the opposition to Forand-type medical aid is mighty powerful. It blocked decent legislation last year and it will succeed again unless the labor movement increases its pressure. Unions would do well to watch developments closely and be prepared to give all-out support to a Forand-type bill when it is up for action.



Canadian Section

Labor Wants Jobs, Not Reports

The rising tide of unemployment is still the chief worry of the trade union movement in Canada as 1961 enters its second month.

The new year found Canada's jobless pushing the half million mark. In a total work force of about six million, this is around 8% out of work—more than double the number considered permissible in a healthy economy. The figure is almost sure to go higher, labor economists predict.

Many of the unemployed are of course drawing unemployment insurance benefits (at a maximum of $36 a week) but as they run out of benefits, far too many are thrown back on meager savings—or on public relief. As one public figure stated, the vision of the 1960's is more like a nightmare.

U.I. Fund

The nine-man national unemployment insurance committee told the House of Commons in late December that the unemployment insurance fund will be just about dry by next May. The government has drained the fund of about $150 million by paying money out of the fund which should really have been paid out of the general treasury for jobless relief.

Pressure on Labor

An interesting sidelight on the way employers look at the current recession is given in a recent issue of "Canadian Business". A Montreal economist, Dr. D. E. Armstrong, advises management that the recession cloud could have a silver lining if they would only take advantage of it. He says:

> "Given these alternating periods of good times and bad, it is really the recession and not the boom which presents the intelligent businessman with profitable opportunities."

He goes on to say:

> "For one thing, a change in production sometimes involves a conflict with a union, and because unions have less bargaining power when there is unemployment, they are less likely to be successful in resisting change."

Congress Policy

The Canadian Labour Congress has spelled out a four-point program to make jobs including large scale public investment, national planning, a full employment act, tax reductions and improved social security. Even if only part of this program were undertaken at once, employment levels could be raised substantially if not quickly.

For example, it is estimated that a 230% increase in funds for education will be needed before 1965 just to keep our educational standards at the present level. With the times calling for improved standards and expanded educational programs, funds for education should be substantially increased—both for more and better schools and teaching personnel.

Planning Necessary

An economy on the downslide cannot of course support such expansion. That's why the implementation of Congress policy quickly is so urgent. Planned investment, in the public sector of the economy particularly, is the best way to make jobs at the present time. Stepped-up construction would re-employ thousands in the building trades and make its effect felt in other industries like steel and other building materials, power utilities, furnishings, services and so on.

Unfortunately the year-end emergency budget brought down by the federal government showed no signs of acknowledging the soundness of the Congress's position. All that the budget did was put a 15% tax, instead of 5%, on dividends going out of Canada, adjust the corporation tax on companies making annual profits of less than $35,000, provide double depreciation for one year for capital expenditures in depressed areas and such minor items.

The only immediate effect of the budget was to depress the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar. This will favorably affect the profits of Canadian exporters like the paper companies, while making it more difficult for Canadian municipalities and others for borrowing on favorable terms from the United States.

Covering these ineffective measures, however, was the federal government's announcement of a Royal Commission to look into a national prepaid medical care plan. So little action has been taken on recommendations of Royal Commissions which have already reported that people are becoming skeptical of these official investigations. They are taken as maneuvers to avoid doing anything.

These commissions, however, usually give all sections of the public a chance to air their views and the trade union movement can be counted on to restate its position as being 100% in favor of national prepaid health services under public auspices.

On the other hand the Prime Minister named the Canadian Medical Association as one body which urged an enquiry, and the medical lobby is opposed to any prepaid plan which they themselves don't control.

In any case the province of Saskatchewan is committed to a prepaid plan of health care (they originated the prepaid hospital plan, now in effect in every province, in 1946) and a Saskatchewan commission is hard at work preparing a basis for its operation. It's almost certain that this prairie province will put a prepaid medical plan into effect before the national commission reports.

News in Brief

The end of the premium on the Canadian dollar improved the bargaining position of workers engaged in export industries like the big paper companies.

To the extent that it will be more expensive to buy foreign-made goods in Canada, Canadian industries should be helped.

With some big union contracts coming up for renewal . . . basic steel and auto in particular . . . this might improve the bargaining situation.

Bargaining goals will of course be better wages and shorter hours, but unless the recession lifts, fringe benefits might get more emphasis.

It is estimated that the majority of those out of work, as much as 80%, are in the unskilled categories.

Welfare officers point out too that a great many are young men who left school early, took jobs, got married, had kids, bought homes — now find themselves without a livelihood.

The Carpenters' union in the Toronto area joined with the Canadian Labour Congress officials in protesting the tactics of a strikebreaking agency headed by a former Metropolitan Toronto police inspector.

CLC regional director of organization Harry Simon charged the Barnes Investigation Bureau with driving strikebreakers through a picket line. Strikebreakers were used at Bury Lumber. Toronto Local Carpenters' president Angus Smith protested that the agency was "helping to break the strike."

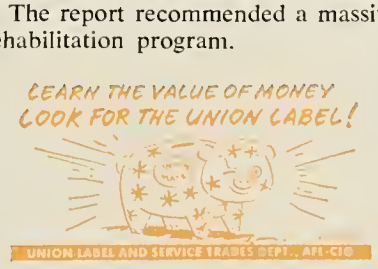
1960 housing starts were way behind 1959 at year's end. Bureau of Statistics' figures showed housing starts for 11 months of '60 were only about 70,000 compared with about 100,000 in '59.

Toronto is a busy, wealthy, modern city but a recent survey showed that thousands of homes lack essential conveniences. Of 21,600 houses examined, 14% needed drastic repairs. Over 4500 had no flush toilets, bath or showers for exclusive use.

Four out of five homes which needed major repairs were rental units —probably held as speculative investments by their owners.

The worse the area, the larger the families in it and a quarter of the units were occupied by two or more families. Even the worst accommodation rented for $60 to $70 a month.

The report recommended a massive rehabilitation program.



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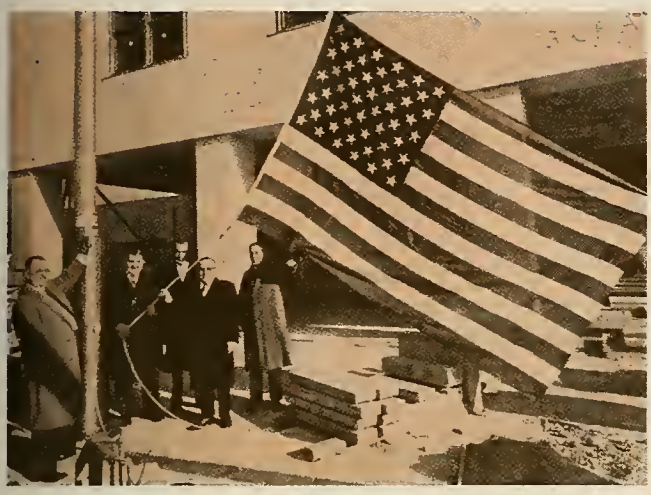


progress report



Old Glory is raised for the first time on the striking stainless steel flagpole. Participating in the ceremonies (left to right) are: First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, Second General Vice President O. William Blaier, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, and Architect Holabird.







Photos on this and the facing page were taken on an important ceremonial day for the Carpenters—the first flag-raising and placement of the cornerstone. General President M. A. Hutcheson officiates at the cornerstone, becoming a trowel tradesman temporarily. In the copper cornerstone box went a number of items of historical significance, including copies of the Carpenter constitution and by-laws, union roster and other papers which indicate the healthy state of the Carpenters' Union in 1961.





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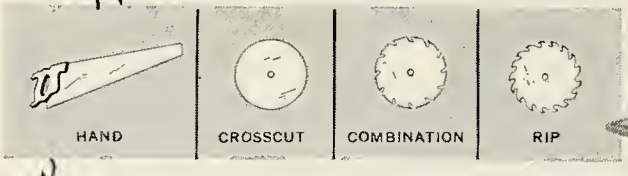
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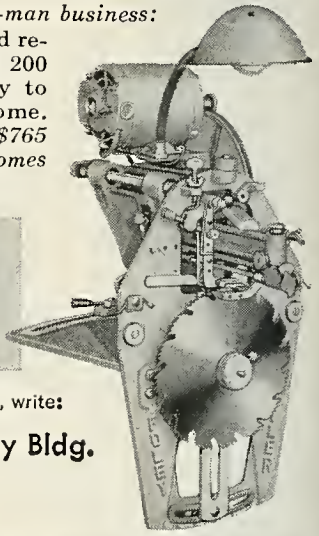
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NASHVILLE LOCAL MOURNS MEMBER

From time to time this journal has carried stories tending to emphasize the ruggedness of carpenters. The story of Brother Charles S. Ball of Local Union No. 507, Nashville, Tenn., adds new proof to the legend.

Brother Ball passed away last fall at the age of 103. At the time of his death he was vigorous of body and alert of mind. Employed as Maintenance Superintendent at Ward-Belmont Girls School for some 30 years, he was retired at the age of 95 through no fault of his own. A younger man was hurt on the job and Brother Ball was retired for his own safety. At the age of 75 he lost a leg through an infection, but this did not slow him down. He kept right on working for another 20 years.

The Local Union tendered a party to Brother Ball on his hundredth birthday and no one there had a better time than Brother Ball.

He joined Local Union No. 507 in 1906, and through the years he maintained a steady interest in the affairs of the organization. He prided himself on that fact that he voted in every election from the time he was old enough to vote, including the state primary held August 4, 1960.

His passing naturally saddened Local Union No. 507 and the entire Brotherhood joins in mourning the passing of a remarkable member.







AMMUNITION FOR THE Budget Battle





Departing from our usual economy tips, we would like to turn this month to a problem that has beset many of us during these last stormy weeks—what to do when the power goes off.

It really is possible to live without television, a baking oven, or your telephone. We have all grown accustomed to comforts and luxuries but if disaster strikes, either natural or manmade, we may be forced to live under primitive conditions.

An emergency situation might last a few hours, a day, a week or longer. How well are you and your family prepared to meet the challenge . . . and come out healthy and happy at the end of the siege?

There are three things you need—knowledge of the danger and how to overcome it, shelter from it and survival supplies.

You cannot expect outside help immediately in any widespread emergency. Whatever befalls you has probably happened to hundreds or thousands of others. Arm yourself in advance to be responsible—personally—for survival at home.

One matter of first importance is that the family be together during any hardship. Anxiety and fear will be less of a hazard if you are all in one place. So go home, if you can, when trouble strikes your area.

You may save your house from destruction by disconnecting all appliances, including your stove, which could cause fire if upset. Close the doors on your coal-burning furnace. Shut off the feed line valve from your oil tank.

A crisis may mean injury and doctors may be busy elsewhere. How much do you know about emergency care of the sick or wounded? It would be wise to take one of the free courses in First Aid offered by the American National Red Cross.

You can last for weeks without food, but you must have water. Did you know that water can be stored for three months without losing its freshness and good taste? Keep at least 7 gallons of water—per person—cached in a dark, cool place. You



can store it in bottles, jars, anything that can be closed tightly.

Every three months, empty, rinse and refill the containers. And keep a supply of water purification tablets handy. You may be reduced to the extremity of drinking water from cellar tanks, ice cube trays or rainfall.

Drinking needn't be all grim if you supplement emergency rations with bottled soda or juices, as well as canned milk, soup and water-packed fruits.

If the gas supply is cut off, cooking can be handled by canned heat or electrical appliances.

While lighting needs can be met with candles or conventional flashlights, a new rechargeable flashlight is especially excellent for emergencies. It can be recharged thousands of times by plugging into a wall socket or into the cigarette lighter of your car with a special adapter that is available. It lasts a lifetime and can mean the difference between light and darkness in an emergency.

You may have to suffer a few days without electricity. But public utilities will always be quickly restored. If your family is sheltered underground, avoid burning candles or other air-eaters.

Precooked foods are preferable for storage. If you haven't got a two-week supply on hand right now . . . start to accumulate it! Buy meal-in-one-dish foods, meats and fish. Fruit and vegetables, cereals, crackers, hard candy, raisins, chocolate and other staples are recommended. Don't forget the can opener! If there are babies, sick or old people, provide special foods to serve their needs.

You might find yourself with a loaded refrigerator or deep-freeze . . . and no electric power. Consume refrigerated food first, then the frozen provisions. Plan strategically. Open your freezer just once a day to remove what you need. This lengthens the life of remaining stores.

If you're in a fall-out shelter, don't be afraid to breathe the air coming through ventilators. Radioactive particles are harmful, but they don't transmit their poison to the air. Put plenty of earth or concrete between yourself and fall-out to escape injury. Radioactive particles can be washed from the skin and clothes with soap and water. Find a way to bury the water afterwards.

Your local sewer system may be temporarily knocked out. Damaged sewers can't dispose of human waste. Lack of garbage disposal encourages rats, flies and other disease carriers. Provide for such disagreeable possibilities. Tightly-covered containers will serve sanitary purposes. Drain garbage as dry as you can. Wrap it tightly in newspaper and pack it inside a closed box. Bury it if possible.

A battery-powered radio is essential. You and your family will feel less isolated if you can maintain communications with the outside world. Directions for your speedy rescue may also come through by radio.

You might keep money and documents in a strong box, to be scooped up and carried along with the family . . . whether you're heading for a basement shelter, the rooftop or evacuation facilities.

Bedding and extra clothing should be included on your "Supplies for Survival" list. Add soap, eating gear, amusements. Cleanliness, refinement and diversion can work wonders for the morale of a trapped family.

Tools should be kept handy. A shovel, crowbar, axe, wrench, screwdriver, hammer, nails and pliers should be enough.

Surviving a crisis without gas, electricity or telephone takes courage and planning. We sincerely hope that a few-hour snow, rain or wind emergency is the most you ever have to face. But if you value your life and the safety of your family, wake up to the need for preparation today!

New President Meets with Labor Leaders on Inauguration Eve



The new President on the day before his inauguration met with a group of labor leaders in the AFL-CIO building to express his thanks to organized labor for its strong support for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the last election campaign. General President M. A. Hutcheson was among those present at the session. He may be seen in the top right of the photo just between AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll and Metal Trades Secretary-Treasurer B. A. Gritta. Cooperation with the new Administration was promised by the labor group.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION





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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America spell out in detail the responsibilities of the Member, the Financial Secretary, and the General Secretary regarding a member's dues. Every member should understand these provisions thoroughly, since it is his membership, his right to benefits, and his union record that are at stake when dues are not kept paid in accordance with the Constitutional terms laid down by successive conventions.

Dues are a prime obligation of union membership. The ultimate responsibility for keeping dues properly paid—and thereby remaining in benefit standing—rests with the individual member. The initiative must come from him. Let us keep our dues paid up properly and thereby avoid misunderstandings and the risk of arrearage and suspension.

New Plywood Curtain Wall Developed



IF you ever wondered why the wood industry never developed a curtain wall to compete with metals, glass, or what have you, you can quit worrying. Such a panel has been developed.

An eye-catching new kind of building material, sparkling white plastic-overlaid plywood that defies every weather extreme, is the unusual finishing touch on the just-completed $8,000,000 Memorial Coliseum in Portland, Ore.

Designed by the internationally-known architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the imposing structure is an attractive blend of pure white factory-surfaced plywood and gray tinted glass in a multi-acre setting of green grass and shrubs on the bank of the Willamette river.

In capacity, it is in a class with Madison Square Garden, Mgr. Don Jewell points out.

The main building is 360 feet square and 90 feet high, focal point for a huge amphitheater and additional wood-paneled meeting rooms capable of handling major conventions. Seating accommodations are available for up to 14,000 persons in the main arena, and adjacent meeting rooms can accommodate an additional 2,700.

The 129,600-square-foot roof structure is upheld by only four supporting columns. There are 96 laminated wooden mullions 9 inches thick, 40 inches wide and 85 feet high supporting the curtain walls.

The unusual white "fascia" around the top of the main structure is a 22-foot high strip of the tough new acrylic-surfaced exterior plywood. It extends for well over a quarter mile along all four sides and is the world's largest application of its type.

Requiring no initial painting or other surface treatment, the new overlaid plywood reduced on-the-job installation costs substantially and will eliminate costly maintenance, the plywood industry leaders point out.

Half-inch thick panels, factory finished and edge sealed, went into place quickly with crews applying them from a permanent traveling scaffold that moves on rails around the building's edge for future use by window washers.

Because of its permanent tough plastic overlay, the three quarters of an acre of white plywood in the future will receive only an occasional inexpensive wash job by the Coliseum's window washing crew.

Architects and Coliseum officials are happy with the result. A low maintenance budget is assured in future years by such factors as elimination of chemical corrosion, bending, tearing or rusting, combined with built-in structural strength of the plywood.

The new plastic overlaid material is to be made in a number of colors, and it is expected to find its way into many fields, plywood officials said.

Initial uses include all types of construction where an extremely durable and weather-resistant finish is required, such as for curtain walls, siding of all types, and even highway and railway signs.



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Fishing "Bug" Bites Late

Walter C. Rosel of Barington, Illinois, a member of the Carpenters' Union, Local 2014, didn't get the fishing bug 'til he was 71 years old.

It all happened when he took off with three of his old time buddies to Clearwater Lake, up Canada way. They were experienced fishermen and liberal with their tips on how to catch the biggest and the most. They had the best equipment that money could buy, making Walt feel a little out of place with his fish bait, five-dollar reel and three-dollar rod.

Needless to say, Walt was top man in the boat when the day's catch was counted and he's been a devotee to the gentle art ever since.

Alteration is Illegal

Varied are the ways of Fish and Game transgressors but one particular transgression by a California hunter stands out as unique.

It appears that no matter how artistic the effect, "altering a deer's antlers" is just as illegal as "altering a check."

A Fairfield man paid $100 to find that out.

He had killed an illegal deer, a spike, in Modoc county and then whittled one antler to make it look like a forked horn. The warden admired the "art work" but not the larcenous intent. He commented that the antler was nicely done, "even to the darkening of the antler where it had been worked on."

Nylon Advantages Praised

Nylon was introduced into the fishing tackle scene in 1940. This began the era of longer casts with lighter lures.

Nylon has the advantage of being less subject to decay than linen, cotton or hemp lines—lines made from vegetable matter and silk lines made from animal matter.

The clear, small-diameter monofilament lines have the advantage of being almost invisible in the water.

Venison Hits the Spot

Everyone knows that venison, like the Thanksgiving turkey, is easy on the palate when garnished with cranberry sauce. But some of the residents of the Long Beach Peninsula in Washington are way ahead of us ordinary folk. Their venison is cranberry flavored—on the hoof.

Seems like the deer thereabouts have developed an enormous appetite for the luscious cranberries, and the farmers are expressing their feelings in terms not mentionable here.



J. F. Bono has been a member of the Carpenters' Union, Local 690 in Little Rock, Arkansas, since 1916. Whenever time permits he's "out there" participating in his favorite outdoor pursuits—hunting and fishing.

On a visit to his son, J. C. Bono at Grants Pass, Oregon, they both took off for the high country thereabouts and came home with a pair of buck mule deer.

Here's a photo of J. F. holding the rack of the mulie he downed.

Deer Dressing Data

Milt Clavey of Roanoke, Virginia downed a buck which dressed out at 160 pounds. He wanted to know if we had any figures as to what the deer might have weighed on the hoof.

I'd say that Milt's buck weighed in

the neighborhood of 203 pounds when alive.

Following is a comparative chart on the "live" and "dressed" weight of deer as compiled from various surveys:

DRESSED	LIVE
40	55
50	67
60	80
70	92
80	105
90	117
100	131
110	140
120	156
130	166
140	179
150	190
160	203
170	215
180	228
190	240

Ice Fishing Popular

An increasingly popular sport associated with the chill winter blasts is "ice fishing."

It will become more popular as time goes by, especially when people lose that fear and dislike of the freezing cold.

It's a great sport and if you dress properly you can keep warm and comfortable. Wear lots of clothing, (you



can always shed a bit if the weather warms) the light insulated variety, "down" or "kapok."

The body generates heat and proper clothing will keep it there—and keep you warm.

One fisherman who plays the piscatorial "waiting game" 'round the traditional hole in the ice is Carpenter Leon D. Atkins of RD #1, Clay, N.Y.

Here's a snap of Leon with his son Eddie, showing a 21 and 22 inch pike he eased through the ice cover of Oneida lake, Onondago county, New York.

Big Moose is Prize

Howard Knowles of 516 Michigan Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario, was doing a little big-game stalking in the Paint Lake country of Ontario. Things were pretty quiet until the moment when a bull moose came charging out of the brush—straight toward him!



Howard dropped the monster with one shot at 70 yards.

Here's pictorial proof of the puddin'. Howard (right) with two of his hunting buddies and a 1,200 pound moose—off the hoof.

Lands Record Wall-eye

We're advised that a 25-pound walleye, probably a new world's rod-and-reel record for the species was taken from Old Hickory lake near Nashville, Tennessee.

Mabry Harper of Hartsville, Tenn., hooked the lunker with a steelback minnow.

The walleye was 41 inches in length and 29 inches in girth. It was identified as a walleye by technicians of the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission.

School with a Heart

A school in New Hampshire officially recognizes the desire of youngsters to be out on the stream for the beginning of the fishing season. The school kids get the whole day off for the opening of trout season on May 1st. In addition to that, that school has a trout breakfast with the young Waltonians cleaning their catch and turning them over to the home economics class for a frying job.

Wonder if the plea of a New Hampshire truant officer had anything to do with the trout-opening school holiday?

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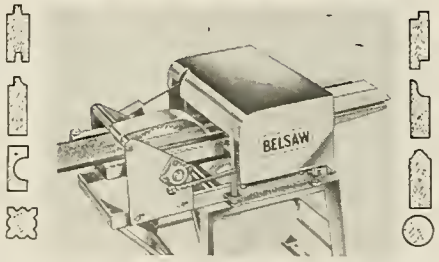
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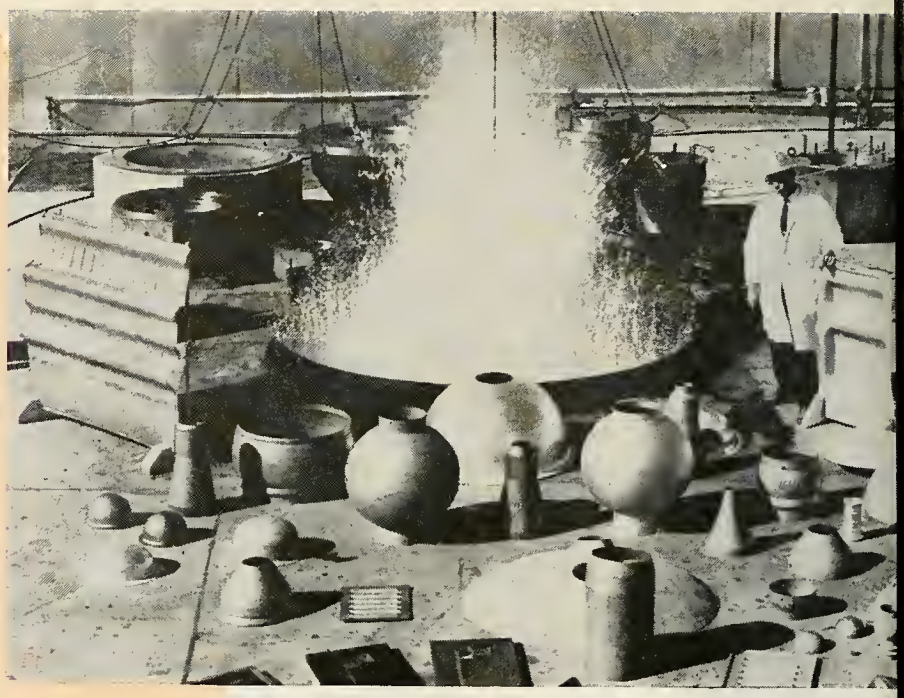
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Varied shapes in metal can be achieved through use of the new techniques of explosives.

a noise for news

By John R. Hayes



TWO men crouched over an intersection of track belonging to the New York Central System. Working swiftly and deftly, they fitted an explosive charge and blasting cap to the steel insert linking the rails. Then they backed away a safe distance, attached the firing wire to a detonator and waited impassively for the signal to depress the plunger.

Saboteurs? Robbers? Lunatics?

Not at all. They were employees of the road applying new discoveries in modern metallurgy.

Explosives, man's most powerful instruments of destruction, are being used these days in two significantly constructive ways:

To make steel and other metals extra hard when special jobs demand it;
to form tough superalloys into complex shapes when conventional techniques won't do the trick.

Steel inserts—more often called "frogs"—guide train wheels from one track to another. Subject to tremendous pressures, they are made of austenitic manganese steel, a metal that "work hardens" easily. In fact, when it is hammered or rolled while cold it becomes harder and stronger.

Big Bang! An explosive shock in a millionth of a second builds a shock wave with a peak pressure of 2 million pounds per square inch and quadruples the life of this steel rail frog.

Unfortunately, however, attempts to *depth* harden finished manganese steel products by mechanical means without grossly deforming them have been generally unsuccessful. Nor is the steel susceptible to hardening by heat treatment, the usual method of hardening steel.

Until recently railroad engineers had to be satisfied with frogs hardened in use. The same pounding wheels that gradually wore a frog down also hardened the *surface* of the steel, giving it a life expectancy of three or four years.

Now, with explosives, the life of a frog can be quadrupled in minutes for about $3. Savings are considerable: a replacement frog costs $1,200, plus costs in labor and lost traffic time.

Increases in the hardness of manganese steel have been detected two inches below the surface, and New York Central research engineers believe tensile strength can be more than doubled if a large enough charge is used.

EXPLOSIVES are also being used to form metals. The process, although still an industrial infant, is gaining wide acceptance in areas where forming techniques on conventional equipment—such as drop hammers, hydro presses and brake presses—are either difficult, impossible or uneconomical to use. For example:

- Conventional forming techniques demand heavy capital investment in equipment, and the size of the equipment limits the size of the part it can form in one piece. Very little heavy equipment is needed for explosive forming.
- When production runs are short, as in the forming of components for aircraft and missile prototypes, high tooling costs greatly increase costs per part. Explosive forming halves tooling costs.
- Cylindrical, conical, corrugated, angled and embossed shapes often cannot be formed in one operation by mechanical means. A shroud assembly, mechanically formed, consisted of 129 spot-welded parts; the same assembly was explosively formed as a single unit.
- Because "super alloys" work harden when hammered or pressed, the part must be made slowly and must be annealed to resoften it at various stages. It took ten hours and two annealing operations to form a conical part for a jet engine; the same part was explosively formed in 15 minutes without annealing.
- Mechanically formed parts "spring back": that is, they do not remain in close conformity to the die. An explosively formed part is a snug fit.
- Mechanical pressures cannot always be evenly distributed; therefore formation must stop when maximum stress develops in any one area. An explosive shock wave spreads evenly and instantaneously in all directions, causing maximum stress to be applied to the metal area.

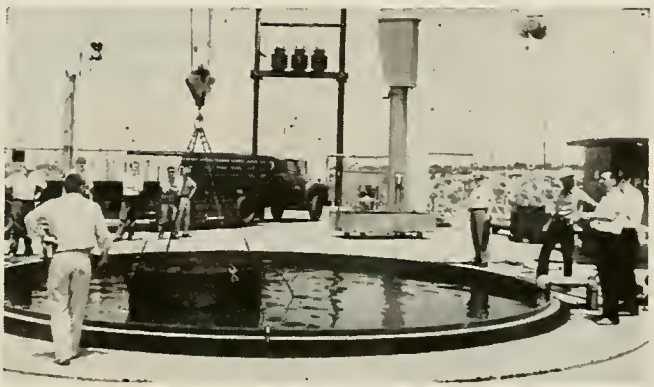
Time and research will undoubtedly refine understanding and application of the art.

Experiments conducted by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and by American Potash & Chemical Corporation's National Northern Division have shown, for instance, that explosives can be used to forge, cold-weld, cut, pierce, heat treat, extrude, emboss, elongate and smooth metals.

And if a way is found to apply explosives to automated assembly production, the process may replace mechanical equipment in many forming operations.

Where explosives metallurgy goes from here is anyone's guess. But it would be a good idea to guess big.—*Reprinted through courtesy of Steelways magazine.*









These four photographs show steps taken in the use of the new technique of explosives in the formation and shaping of metals. The unit is immersed before being subject to the supercharge.

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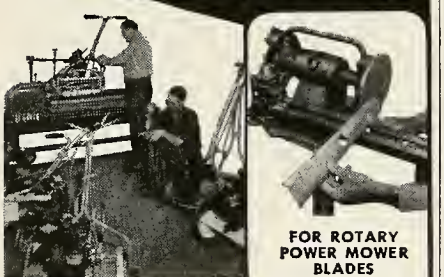
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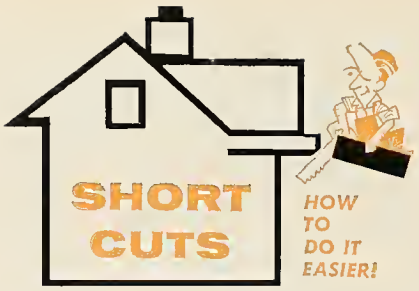
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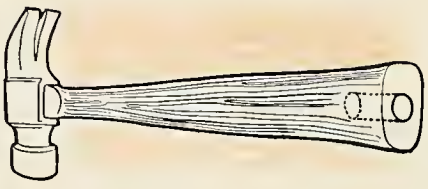


THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing.

When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter with the earliest postmark will be awarded the $5.00 check for the tip. This will explain why somebody else's name may appear on a tip you sent in.

Handy Wax Carrier

My pet trick is to drill a half inch hole one inch in depth in the end of my finish hammer. In this hole I put



wax; it sure comes in handy when I need wax for screws, nails, brads, especially when working with hard woods.

Robert R. Hauser
(L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.)
201 S. Hi-Lusi Ave.
Mt. Prospect, Ill.

Sawing Through Nails

Here is a trick which I learned, but had to lose a bet to learn it. The bet was that a nail could be cut through without dulling the teeth of a regular wood-cutting handsaw.

To accomplish this, simply nick up the back edge of the saw blade with a chisel, file, hammer claw or any such hard-edged tool. Use the



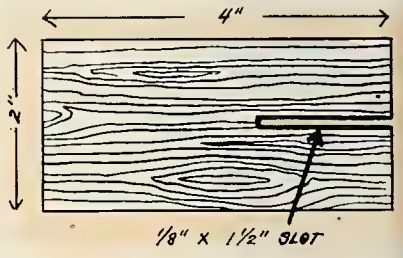
roughed-up section to cut through the nail. This trick has helped me many times and has certainly proved to be a bet worth losing.

Carl Blum
L.U. 195
Spring Valley, Ill.

Avoiding Hammer Marks

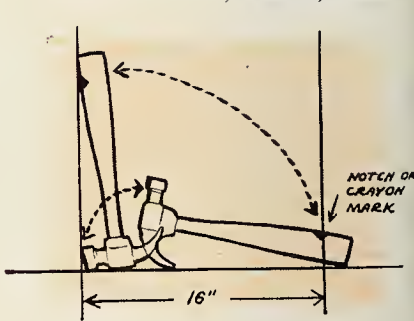
I would like to submit a useful trick for use when working on fine finish items such as jambs, casings, panels etc. and you want to safeguard against ugly hammer marks.

Take a piece of quarter-inch plywood about two by four inches and



with a wide saw make a cut down the middle (see drawing). This cut can be slipped over a started nail and the nail can be driven in to within a quarter of an inch. The rest of the way can be handled with a nail set. Thus the plywood absorbs any blows should the hammer slip and thereby prevents marks or scars on the finish.

Robert O'Toole
1 Russell St.
Canton, Mass.
L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.



Easy Space Measuring

I'd like to describe a job-saving trick I have found useful. This is a quick method for measuring spacing when installing base or wallboard.

Place hammer on rule or square with handle perpendicular, roll on claws until horizontal; notch or mark at 16 in. By repeating this operation, you will get location of studs when spaced 16 in. o.c.

James E. Wilson
24 Louisa St.
L.U. 281
Binghamton, N. Y.

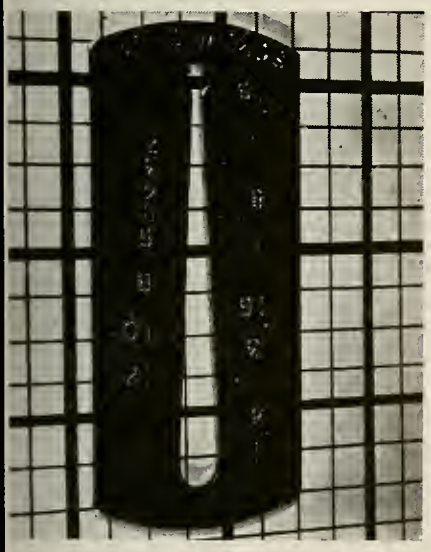


"Unispec Twins" Safety Spectacles are made to fit every face easily and comfortably, it is said. Two models cover five bridge sizes. Model 7446 fits 18, 20 and 22-mm bridge sizes;



Model 7448 fits 22, 24 and 26-mm bridge sizes. Each model is said to fit a 22-mm size. Made by Glendale Optical Co., 600 W. Merrick Rd., Valley Stream, N. Y.

This new American Standard Screw Gauge calibrates both wood and machine screws in sizes from No. 2 to No. 14. It is made of 1/16" high finish, strip steel and can also calibrate round stock from 1/16" to 1/4"

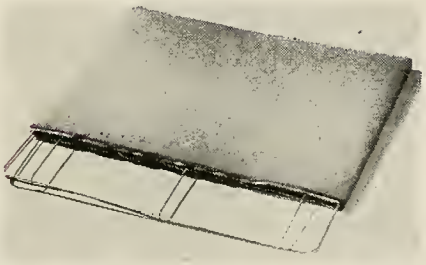


by 32nds. Further, 64ths can be easily and quickly estimated, it is claimed. Manufactured by D. A. Rogers Manufacturing Co., 2824 13th Ave., S., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

Glue by the roll is now available with Plyophen 2000-PGL, a new film-supported, phenolic, industrial adhesive developed by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. Layups of alternating ma-



terials to be bonded and adhesive sheets may be stored before hot pressing or high frequency curing. Fast, clean and easy to handle, the new product eliminates need for glue spreader, provides complete control over adhesive flow, and cures rapidly, it is claimed. The line consists of 38, 50, and 62-inch width, useful in making plywood and in bonding veneers, plastic or metal sheets to plywood, particle board and honeycombs. For information write Charles Mathieu & Co., 509 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.



The manufacturer of the washable ScottFoam air filter claims it greatly eases the furnace cleaning chore. Based on the Scott Paper Company's patented Polyurethane foam, the air filter is said to offer little resistance to air flow, yet has high efficiency and dust-holding capacity through its "depth-loading" properties. It features a double wall of foam and a zipper opening to permit removal of the retaining frame. The filter may be washed by hand or machine with household soaps, solvents or detergents, wrung dry, and replaced in the frame. It does not require oiling or other treatment, is non-allergic and non-toxic. It comes in 4 standard sizes and is made by Auto-Flo Corporation, Detroit, Mich. For information, write Fred Halpern, National Aniline, Division of Allied Chemical Co., 61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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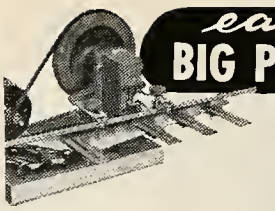
George Babcock (left), Administrator of Suffolk County Carpenters' Welfare Fund, presents first investment check for FHA-insured home mortgages to Herman Maass, President of Security National Bank of L. I. Witnessing the ceremony are Frederick E. Gibson (3rd from left), of Long Island Home Builders Institute and co-chairman of the Welfare Fund; and Edward Regnell of Nassau-Suffolk Contractors Assn., Chairman, Welfare Fund Committee.

The Suffolk County (N. Y.) District Council of Carpenters has joined the growing list of labor organizations investing welfare fund reserves in FHA mortgages. The December issue of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS JOURNAL carried a story outlining the Suffolk County program.

In a letter to THE CARPENTER George Babcock, secretary-treasurer of the District Council and administrator of the Suffolk County Carpenters Welfare Fund, gave the following account of the organization's decision:

"As you are probably aware, the mortgage situation was very tight and the field of home building in our area, along with many others, suffered because of this. The Suffolk County Carpenters Welfare Fund, after numerous discussions, felt that perhaps they could help their members and the home building field and construction generally by investing some monies in these FHA-insured mortgages and at the same time receive a high rate of interest which will enable the Fund at a later date to provide additional benefits to the members of the District Council."

The trustees of the Council's Welfare Fund thus killed two birds with one stone. They helped to loosen the mortgage market to encourage home building, and at the same time guaranteed the Fund a safe and profitable return on investment.



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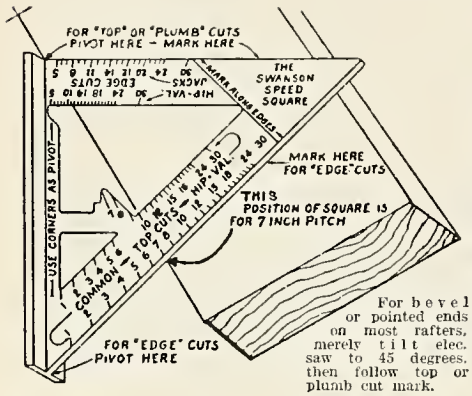
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Billings Local Pins Veteran Members



At its 1960 picnic, Local Union No. 1172, Billings, Mont., took time out from the festivities and fellowship to award recognition pins to a fine group of veteran members. In the above picture pins are being handed out to 12 25-year members and two 50-year veterans.

Sheffield Fetes 32 Veterans



On Monday, November 7, 1960, Sheffield, Ala., Carpenters' Local 109 presented 32 members with 25-year pins. The presentation was made by Brother George Mitchell, Director of Southern States Organizing office of Atlanta, Georgia. The members are as follows: from left to right, D. H. Robinson, Robert Bowling, Thomas Lee, C. J. Williamson, J. M. Voorhies, John C. Pace, Dan C. Johnson, Fred B. Isom, S. T. Ingram, F. A. Eckl, C. R. Couch: Second row, M. A. McMeans, Ben Driver, E. F. Tidwell, A. C. Futrell, W. P. Fuller, B. B. Bryan, W. K. Zehner, A. E. Cooke: Third row, J. R. Pounders, George Mitchell, Director of Southern States Organizing office, Cecil B. Stout, Business Representative, David H. Thomas, President, O. L. Smith, J. C. Varnell, J. M. Kent, A. A. Tucker, T. T. White, Roy L. Moore, Recording Secretary, G. C. Stover, Neil Cox, Oscar Enlow, H. E. Gatlin, E. E. Freeman and Ernest B. Shook.

Outstanding Graduates Feted at Saginaw Valley

Year by year, Saginaw Valley is changing. New buildings go up and old ones come down as time makes them obsolete. What Saginaw Valley will look like 20 or 30 years from now, no one can predict. But one thing is certain: craftsmen trained by the Saginaw Valley Carpenters District Joint Apprenticeship Committee will be making the changes in the skyline of this Michigan community.

Twenty-eight new journeymen carpenters from Saginaw, Flint, Bay City and Midland were welcomed into the fold at ceremonies held in Saginaw, and sponsored by the Saginaw Valley District Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Some 75 members, graduates, and guests were on hand for this Second Annual Apprentice Commencement Exercise. The 28 young men who have successfully completed their four years of intensive on-the-job training and related schooling in carpentry were guests.

One of the high spots of the evening was the selection of Daniel Wheaton of



Flint as Outstanding Apprentice of the Year. The award was a $25 gift certificate, compliments of Saginaw's Tri-City Builders and Traders Exchange.

Of special interest to guests was the appearance of Dr. Ernest R. Britton, Superintendent of Midland Schools, whose address was not only informative but delivered in a friendly manner which won the approval of everybody.

Members of the Saginaw Valley Builders Association, headed by Donald Trier of Saginaw, joined with union members, school officials, and government representatives in welcoming the graduates to the rank of full-fledged craftsmen. Completion Certificates, issued by the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, were presented by Edward C. Prast, U.S. Training Consultant, and Mr. Trier.

Lapel pins of the International Union were awarded to graduates, and a 10-foot Mezur Matic steel tape was presented to each by Lufkin Rule.

Frank Gerace of Midland, Chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee, was toastmaster. William Blalock, Committee Secretary, was in charge of planning. Other Apprenticeship Committee members participating were: Earl Geister, Ray Johnson, Forest Billingsley, Bud Vollmer, Robert Jones, Peter Stukkie, Stanley Boyce, Charles Palmer, and Crawford Spencer.

Dallas Local Celebrates 75th Birthday



Last Labor Day, Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Tex., selected a novel way to celebrate the day. The union sponsored a 75th Anniversary Luncheon and used the occasion to pay tribute to a large list of tried and true old time members. Of the 19 veteran members honored, all but five were able to be present at the gathering held in the Baker Hotel.

Many distinguished guests attended the luncheon. Among them were George Brown, assistant to president George Meany of the AFL-CIO, and District Court Judge Sarah T. Hughes who for many years has been a good friend of the labor movement and a staunch defender of it against those who seek to tear it down.

Press and TV gave the luncheon good coverage and the many members who attended were so enthusiastic they want to make it an annual affair.

Local No. 198 is one of the oldest labor organizations in the Southwest. Its charter is signed by J. G. Billingsley as General President and Peter J. McGuire as General Secretary. Over the years the union has chalked up an enviable record of public service to the community. Pictures of civic projects on which the union volunteered free labor were exhibited in the foyer of the hotel during the luncheon.

St. Paul Unions Emulate St. Paul



An outstanding instance of teamwork between organized labor and management made a bit of history last fall when twelve new residence cabins were dedicated at the St. Paul, Minnesota YMCA Camp, St. Croix, near Hudson, Wisconsin.

Members of St. Paul Local 87, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners made a substantial contribution to the success of the project which provided the much needed cabins for the youth camp.

All labor was donated by building and construction trade union members and equipment was furnished by a group of construction contractors. Union members volunteered their aid in the youth service project and executives of the contractor firms worked side by side with them weekends.

A total of almost 9,000 work hours was contributed by 485 members of the various unions cooperating in the program, and in recognition of their service bronze plaques, engraved with the names of participating unions, were unveiled at the dedication ceremonies. They will be made permanent displays on boulders on the campsite.

A statement of appreciation by YMCA officials was expressed at the ceremonies which also marked the 50th anniversary of the youth camp.

Construction materials and equipment for the cabins were donated by Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Weyerhaeuser, the Cosmopolitan Club of St. Paul, and Businessman Emil Kobb.

A bank official termed the project "An outstanding example of Christian Brotherhood."

Active in organizing union participation were Neil Sherburne, Secretary-Treasurer Minnesota Federation; Dick Radman, Secretary, Building Trades Council; Harry Anderson Business Representative, Carpenters Local #87; G. W. Christenson, Bricklayers Local 1; and Bud Loberg, Building Laborers Local #132.

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What is



Brotherhood?

What is Brotherhood?

It is everything, or everything is nothing. It is the catalyst that separates a human being from the beast of the jungle. It is the leavening of love and the scaffolding upon which society rests. It is the glowing light which has beckoned mankind along the tortuous path of progress from the law of the fang to the Bill of Rights. It is the cornerstone of Democracy and the fountainhead of human dignity. It is the strength of the past and the hope of the future.

What is Brotherhood?

It is the biggest thing in the world and at the same time the smallest. It is a thousand union men walking a picket line for weeks or months to redress an injustice done to a single member. But also it is a housewife baking a cake for an ailing neighbor. It is battered and beaten GI's with bone-weary arms and frozen feet carrying wounded comrades out of the frigid wastes of Korea. But also it is a vigorous young carpenter giving a lift to a tired old-timer working by his side. It is a hundred and fifty million people placing their homes, their savings and even their lives at the disposal of the nation to protect the principles of liberty and equality. But no less it is Bill Smith mowing the lawn of the old couple up the street. It is a dozen or a hundred or a thousand people working together to maintain a church or a lodge or a union. It is the fifty cent contribution or the hour of committee work given by the least of them.

What is Brotherhood?

It is the wisdom of Lincoln and the warmth of Ghandi. It is the humility of Jesus, the humbleness of Mohammed and the humanitarianism of Confucius. It is Catholic and Protestant and Jew living together in peacefulness and harmony. It is Italian and Dane and Bulgarian and Pole working side by side on the job and sitting shoulder to shoulder in the union hall searching for ways to advance the common good. It is the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. It is the Bible, the Talmud and the Koran. It is the essence of all wisdom of all ages distilled into a single word. But equally it is the understanding of neighbors and friends who sorrow at your misfortunes and rejoice at your triumphs. You cannot see Brotherhood; neither can you hear it or taste it. But you can feel it a hundred times a day. It is the pat on the back when things look gloomy. It is the smile of encouragement when the way seems hard. It is the helping hand when the burden becomes unbearable.

What is Brotherhood?

It is pioneer Americans of faiths and creeds and colors banding together to raise a barn for a neighbor. It is men in leather breeches and homespun shirts taking wagons apart and carrying them over the mountains, piece by piece, to get wagon trains into California and Oregon. It is working men risking their jobs, their homes and their futures to build unions capable of eliminating exploitation and poverty and industrial slavery. It is men and women working for a common cause that is bigger than any individual.

What is Brotherhood?

It is the hope of mankind for immortality. Man comes into the world from whence he knows not. He struggles a while and departs again into whence he knows not. But like the tiny crustaceans which create the magnificent coral reefs, he makes a tiny contribution to the universal plan. The coral comes into the world, lives awhile, and then dies to add its tiny skeleton to the skeletons of millions of generations which went before. In the end, a beautiful coral island rises out of the sea. Like the coral, man comes into the world to live awhile and eventually pass on. Like the coral, he makes his contribution to the universal plan. Brotherhood is the mortar that holds together the contributions of all men in all ages.

What is Brotherhood?

It is not life. It is more than that. It is that which gives meaning to life and makes it worth living.

That is Brotherhood.

"I see to every wind unfurled
The Flag that bears the Maple Wreath . . ."
Charles G. D. Roberts, (1860-1944) "Canada"

THE
CARPENTER
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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

MARCH 1961

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- Workmen performing this task should wear heavy gloves and thick-soled shoes.
- Nails in tips of kegs and boxes should be removed completely at time of opening.
- Nails that protrude should be clinched at once even if the work is temporary.
- Look for nail hazards as you go about your job. One blow of the hammer quickly eliminates them.



THE COVER

Queen Victoria settled the designation of the Canadian capital, Ottawa, in 1857; the city had been renamed from Bytown two years earlier. The first Parliament buildings were erected 1860-66. The center block, with the exception of the library, was destroyed by fire in 1916. Rebuilding was started at once and the rebuilding job completed by about 1920. The Parliament Buildings are magnificently set on 35-acre park area, Parliament Hill, with Peace Tower, the central section, dominating the horizon. The present building has six floors and 490 rooms; it is 470 feet long and 245 feet wide. At 10:15 a.m. daily the Changing the Guard ceremony takes place from July to September. This is one of the most colorful ceremonies in North America.

(Photo courtesy Canadian Information Service)

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI Peter Terzick, *Editor* **NO. 3**

MARCH, 1961

CANADA is experiencing a full-blown depression this winter. Approximately one person out of 10 is currently unemployed, and the figure may climb to one out of seven before the expected spring upturn makes itself felt. Understandably, Canadian labor is insistent that government programs be developed promptly to get the economic gears meshing again.

The economies of the United States and Canada are inter-dependent to an amazing degree. The economy of each nation is extremely sensitive to changes occurring in the other.

There is another area in which Canadian industry is sensitive to developments across the border. That area is anti-labor legislation. Every anti-labor law passed in the United States soon brings a rash of employer propaganda for a similar law in Canada. The name of the law may be changed but its intent is not.

As a matter of fact, it is amazing how close the coordination of effort is on a world-wide basis where profits are concerned. We still remember a Canadian company which had a subsidiary factory in Norway during the war. In its annual report the company announced it was "happy to report" that its Norwegian subsidiary was unharmed by the German invasion and was operating full blast. The fact that the factory was turning out munitions for the Germans to throw at Canadian boys apparently seemed less important than the fact the property was not destroyed.

All this points up the need for a close-knit labor movement embracing both nations.

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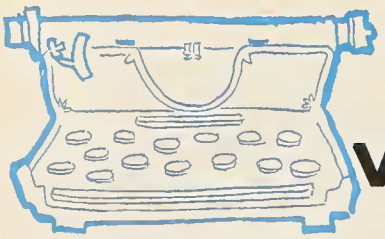
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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

CONSTRUCTION GETS PRIORITY Washington sees construction as big news these days. Not only is the building and construction industry important as usual in the good health of the economy, but the industry has special importance these days in an effort to pump some life and spirit back into the body politic.

Construction indices are the first to be considered by Government and private economists when they size up the economy. If the construction picture looks good, the outlook is good. If, on the other hand, construction shows a slow growth and is lagging behind expectations, we may well know that we are in for some stormy weather.

We are living in an age in which dynamic growth is necessary for survival and prosperity. There is no standing still; either we grow and expand or we fall back and decline. Construction is the basic underpinning of growth. Construction is looked to for the new plants for manufacture, for warehouses for distribution, for commercial establishments for service, for schools for education, for hospitals and laboratories for therapy and research and for a host of other modern necessities.

While we as Carpenters realize the importance of construction in our own work, we should realize that this importance goes far beyond our own trade and is basic to our national good health.

AGENCY SHOP PROBLEM The National Labor Relations Board decision by a 3-2 vote undercutting the agency shop procedure as developed in the state of Indiana is causing considerable hard thinking in labor circles in Washington. It should be noted that in the three-man majority of the Board were included two members who are soon to depart: Chairman Boyd Leedom will leave March 28 and Arthur A. Kimball, member, will leave shortly since he is serving on a recess appointment. President John F. Kennedy has already named Frank McCulloch, administrative assistant to Senator Paul H. Douglas, as the new NLRB chairman.

The political realities of the situation would certainly indicate that the two members would be replaced by two with somewhat differing and less reactionary views. While we cannot predict what a member will do after he gets on the Board, it would seem a safe bet that Kennedy would not name two reactionaries and his nomination of McCulloch certainly bears out this premise.

A rehearing and reconsideration of the agency shop decision will be sought. We hope this situation is cleared up shortly since a real clarification, favorable to labor, can mean much to the labor movement in right to work states.

UNIONISM AWARD Last month in Washington awards were made in the annual Heywood Broun contest conducted by the American Newspaper Guild and the winners turned out copy which has special significance to building trades unions. While it might be expected that the winning pieces would be significant, we think those for the current prize have special bearing on our present day problems.

Frank Drea and Harry Allen of the Toronto, Can., Telegram won first prize and a $500 check for a series of articles exposing the exploitation of immigrant labor on construction jobs in Toronto. Five men died in a cave-in and this accident and other developments led to a searching investigation by the two reporters of the Telegram. The resulting expose led to unionization of the jobs and a general reform in safety procedures and a boost in wages and standard of working conditions of construction men. We add our congratulations to a job well done in the construction field.

BUSY PACESETTERS The White House and top level Cabinet Departments are busy pacesetters for the rest of the Government, if the activity in February is any criterion. Among activities of President John F. Kennedy during the month were: directed a crackdown on loose "missile gap talk"; pledged support to NATO; established Child Health Center in Public Health Service; sent Congress a message on temporary jobless benefits; asked Congress for a new minimum wage bill; sent an omnibus health bill for action; outlined an 18-point program to halt loss through outflow of gold; directed an acceleration of grain storage program; called for cooperation of industry; wired state Governors to speed road money spending to help on situation; asked for raise in feed-grain price supports; established a 21-member committee on labor and management (purely advisory); sent Congress a comprehensive education bill; began receiving foreign visitors (Germany, Denmark, Canada etc.); planned trip to Canada; intervened in a couple of critical strikes. The President and his Cabinet Secretaries are moving rapidly on several fronts and February is apparently just a prelude to more to come.

HOUSING GROWTH The Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, has made public a census of the nation's housing units and the figures turn up some interesting data. The nation as a whole between census periods, that is between 1950 and 1960 increased its housing units by 27 per cent. Some states were well above this figure and many were below it as the details listed show.

We have as of now 58,581,841 housing units as against 46,137,076 in 1950. The leading gainers were, of course, the states with the most rapidly expanding populations. Among the percentage gainers were Alaska with a whopping 99 per cent increase; Arizona with 73.2; Florida with 95.1 and Nevada with 81.7.

Progress was also slow in some areas. Arkansas showed a 2.2 per cent increase, lowest in the U. S.; Mississippi 3.4 and West Virginia 5.8.

The top states, as one might expect, were the big states and while they did not coincide with the big gainers (except California) they account for big sectors of the physical plant of the nation's housing. As of 1960 New York topped the country with 5,699,538 units; California with a 52.5 per cent gain jumped into second place with 5,477,197 units; Pennsylvania has 3,596,259, Illinois has 3,286,149, Texas 3,160,298 and Ohio 3,052,958.

Among the states with fewest number of units were Alaska with 65,807 and Vermont with 136,566.

NEW MIGRATORY DRIVE One of the activities of the Kennedy Administration which is bound to kick up some political static is that of the new drive in behalf of one of America's submerged groups—the migratory agricultural workers. The Administration is cracking down, or will be cracking down, on violations and the Department of Labor is expected to step up its enforcement work. At its mid-winter meeting the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted to continue a vigorous organizing drive in the agricultural laborers field. California vegetable areas are the first targets in both the AFL-CIO organization drive and in the Labor Department's vigorous action.

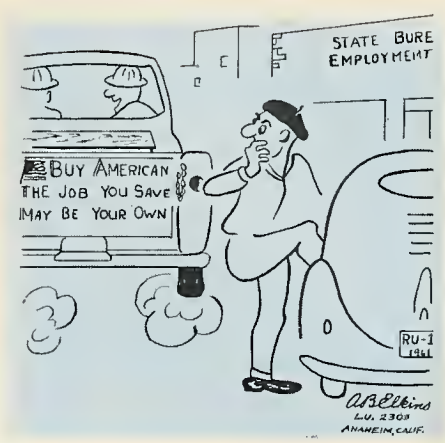
NEW UNION MATERIALS The AFL-CIO is making new material available to unions which should be of special interest to education directors and others charged with the responsibility of programming items for general information. Two new pamphlets on aging are available: "Medical Care for the Aged", Pub. No. 115, and "Aging—Basic Needs and Programs", Pub. No. 114. These can be ordered from the AFL-CIO, Department of Publications, 815 16th St., NW, Washington 6, D. C. Single copies are free; up to 100 copies are three cents each and in quantity they are $2.95 per 100.

The AFL-CIO Education Department is making available at a $7.50 film rental fee the famous migratory workers' picture called "Harvest of Shame". This is the famous Columbia Broadcasting System documentary on the plight of the migrant workers and is narrated by Edward R. Murrow. This is a powerful film and has aroused attention and controversy throughout the country.

LOW WAGE IMPORTS THREATEN ECONOMIC PEARL HARBOR



IF someone asks you what our major export to West Germany is, you can truthfully answer "Jobs". West Germany is a growing magnet for American businesses. According to recent figures, one new United States firm, on the average, is setting up shop in West Germany every three weeks. And all indications are the pace is going to quicken. Recently, a prominent U. S. businessman was quoted as saying:



"If the recession at home gets tougher, there's only one thing many American companies can do to save their necks—get to Germany as fast as possible and into a market that's really expanding."

It is estimated that U. S. business firms invested better than 8.3 billion dollars in Common Market countries between 1955 and 1959—the bulk of it in West Germany. This is around 2 billion dollars a year.

The Chamber of Commerce likes to brag that it takes an investment of around $18,000 to provide one job. Applying this formula to investments made in Common Market countries, about 120,000 jobs were exported annually to Germany and the German complex.

No wonder there is a vast shortage of workers in West Germany at the very time 5,000,000 U. S. citizens and 600,000 Canadians cannot find jobs. Average wages in West Germany are about 50¢ an hour.

For years, organized labor—particularly our Brotherhood—has decried this export of American jobs. But no one in government or upper echelons of policy-making bodies worried very much. However, now that our gold reserves (and not just jobs of ordinary citizens) are endangered, the problem is getting some official recognition.

Away back in 1954, Second General Vice President O. William Blaier warned in an article in THE CARPENTER that unrestricted imports from Japan could bring on an economic Pearl Harbor.

In his article Brother Blaier said:

"Ever since the end of World War II the United States and Canada have carried the economies of the free world through foreign aid programs. We were able to do this because all of our people were working. It took tax money to do the job, but no one complained. With the aid we have been providing, most countries have been able to advance their productivity to points well above those which existed before the war. In the manufacture of electrical equipment, for example, seven European countries



have pushed productivity to 33⅓% above 1938 levels.

"So long as all our people continue working, the foreign aid program can be continued. But once our people are thrown out of work by low-wage foreign imports, only world-wide depression can result.

". . . The free-traders have a powerful story to tell. They maintain that allowing Japanese plywood to enter this country, with little or no tariff will enable Japanese plywood workers to buy more American stoves and refrigerators and radios. In theory it sounds fine—everybody wins. But as a practical matter, we take a beating. Who is the better prospect for a stove or refrigerator or radio, an American plywood worker making $2.00 per hour, or the Japanese worker making about 19¢ per hour? Who can buy more farm products, the American who takes home $70 per week, or the Jap whose wages barely provide a bowl of rice a day for his family?

"I think the answer is rather obvious. No one has yet been able to convince me that throwing one American worker out of a job to help an under-paid and under-nourished foreign worker is good economics for us. Yet that is exactly what happens when Japanese plywood or Italian office machines are allowed to come into our market almost duty-free."

The years since 1954 bear out the truth of Brother Blaier's statement at that time. An excerpt from the minutes of the January 16 meeting of the executive council of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers makes interesting reading in the light of Brother Blaier's 1954 warnings. The excerpt reads as follows:

"Dan Johnston, Economic Advisor to the Western Council, also reported on a study made on foreign imports of wood products, which showed a tremendous increase in recent years. He stated that reports show that in 1959, 1,318,000,000 feet of hardwood plywood was imported to the United States, which is approximately double the amount of imports of 1956-1957. For the second quarter only of 1960, imports were 277,483,000. In four years, other imports have increased as follows:

"Furniture imports from Japan only, although there were also imports from other countries, went up from 5,000,000 square feet to 31,000,000 square feet. Wall paneling up from 13,000,000 to 180,000,000 square feet. Fixtures and cabinets up from 4,000,000 to 44,000,000. Flush doors up from 71,000,000 to 362,000,000 and mobile homes from 4,000,000 to 48,000,000."

Earl Hartley, Western Council executive secretary, long has been active in fighting for more realistic tariffs on Japanese products.

Any fair-minded individual cannot help but admit that Vice President Blaier's predictions of an economic Pearl Harbor are about to come true unless something is done—and done quickly, we may add.

Whole industries have fallen prey to foreign imports in recent years. Once there were half a dozen sewing machine manufacturers in the United States. Now there is one. Once the United States dominated the camera and radio market of the world. A look in the shop windows today shows at a glance how great has been the foreign invasion. Cameras and radios from Japan and West Germany in a hundred makes and sizes bid for the buyer's dollar. And virtually all lenses come from abroad now.

Hong Kong, with a wage scale 15¢ and 20¢ an hour has become one of the greatest producers of men's shirts and women's blouses in the world. Italy is emerging as the shoe manufacturing center of the world. Recently Remington announced that it was transferring the manufacture of all its typewriters to Europe. However, the company reconsidered when protests mounted.

What makes the situation parti-

The import situation is getting so serious that one enterprising American firm is selling the desk sign shown in photograph below.



cularly difficult is that American capital owns a great many of the foreign firms. This means that American corporations have little interest in stemming the tide of foreign imports, especially since the tax structure is geared to give investments abroad a break.

This, then, is the unhappy situation as it exists today. American investment dollars are flowing abroad at an ever-increasing pace. Every $18,000 or $20,000 invested abroad exports one American job.

What can be done about the situation? Lasting relief must come from government action, of course.

Recently Senator Gore of Tennessee introduced a bill that would put profits made abroad and those made at home on an equal footing. This, at least, is a start. His bill would not prohibit American firms from investing abroad, but it would eliminate some of the existing tax inducements now enjoyed by foreign investments.

Another encouraging factor is that American labor is gradually awakening to the menace posed by low-wage foreign imports. More mail comes to THE CARPENTER on the subject of curbing foreign imports than on any other one thing. A really awakened labor movement can do a great deal to stem the flow of low-range foreign imports. After all, the imports have to be sold after they reach this country. If every union family would refuse to buy anything but American-made products for six months, the foreign invasion would be slowed to a trickle.

In the present situation the union label takes on special importance. The union label is a guarantee that the goods bearing it are not only made in America but also made under union standards of wages and working conditions.

The Springfield and Vicinity (Massachusetts) District Council has a campaign under way to emphasize the importance of buying American. The council has had bumper cards printed and distributed bearing the message that buying American can save jobs.

Eventually the government may get around to doing something about the situation. In the meantime, a determined campaign by American labor can go a long way toward correcting matters with a determination to buy only goods bearing the union label.



GE Chairman Resigns As BAC Chairman

On the heels of bitter criticism of the ethics of General Electric Co. resulting from $437,500 in fines and the jailing of three top executives of the firm for price-fixing and bid-rigging, GE Chairman Ralph Cordiner has resigned as chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce.

Cordiner, who gave as his reason the new duties he must assume with the retirement of GE President Robert Paxton due to ill health, will continue to be a member of the Council, however.

A total of 29 major electrical appliance manufacturing firms and executives received fines of approximately $2 million. Four other executives received prison terms while a number received suspended sentences. Neither Cordiner nor Paxton were defendants in the suits, but their leadership of the corporation brought heavy criticism on them personally.

Judge J. Cullen Ganey of Philadelphia, in handing down the sentences, said "the real blame is to be laid at the doorstep of corporate defendants and those who guide and direct their policy."

Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges said that he could not remove Cordiner from the chairmanship of the BAC since the members of the Council elect their own chairman.

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We regret OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS was crowded out this month. It will be back next issue.

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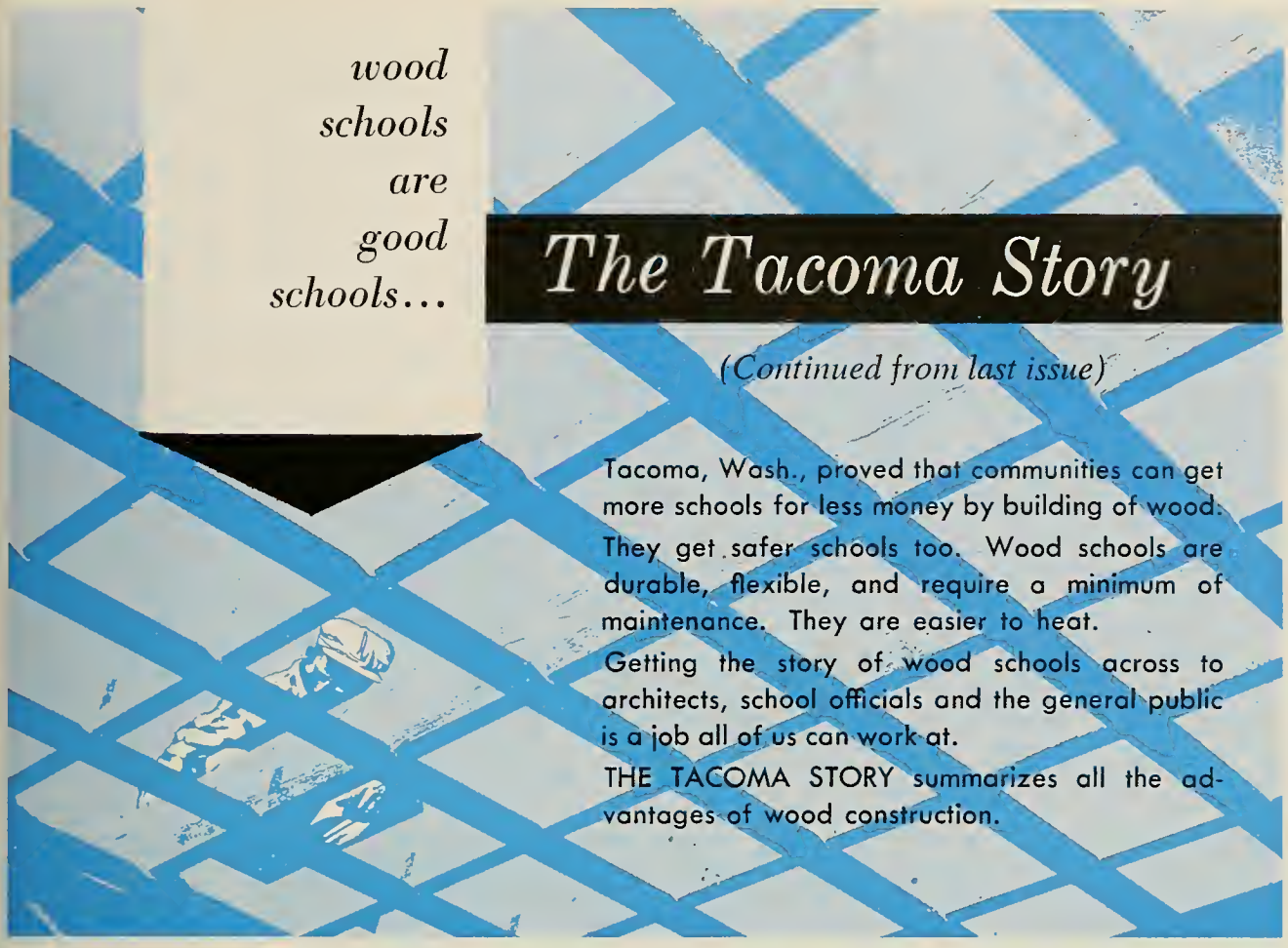
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wood schools are good schools...

The Tacoma Story

(Continued from last issue)



Tacoma, Wash., proved that communities can get more schools for less money by building of wood. They get safer schools too. Wood schools are durable, flexible, and require a minimum of maintenance. They are easier to heat.

Getting the story of wood schools across to architects, school officials and the general public is a job all of us can work at.

THE TACOMA STORY summarizes all the advantages of wood construction.

wood schools cost less

Wood stretches the school building dollar, and at the same time gives better value to your community. Wood eases the pressure on school building budgets. Savings of 20 to 40 percent on construction costs in wood as compared to concrete and steel are reported from every section of America.

Billions of dollars can be saved over the next ten years if our school districts will specify lumber, plywood and other products that Carpenters work with. These materials are always readily available locally, and so are the skilled craftsmen who work in these materials.

"On identical schools I have saved as much as $4 a square foot," declares a leading Pacific Northwest architect, who has become an enthusiast for wood. Any architect who is on the ball wants to save dollars for his client. He is going to want to know what is being done elsewhere with wood to save money.

Tacoma, Wash., saved $135,000 by constructing a junior high school basically of wood, and this "extra" money fully equipped the plant. In the same city another school not designed in wood cost $14 a square foot, compared to $11.20 for the wood school.

On their latest series of new schools and additions, Tacoma found a startling difference in costs. On its steel and concrete structures, costs averaged $13.73, and its wood buildings cost $11.69 per square foot. The non-wood structures ran $208,000 above budget, and the wood schools saved $446,000 under budget.

Many other districts have done even better on costs in recent years, and have met quality standards for education plants while doing it. In the State of Oregon, Ashland recently built a junior high school for $9.75 a square foot. North Bend and Springfield built junior highs in wood for $10.10 a foot; Newberg a grade school for $10.25, and Ridgewood a grade school for $9.70.

"The difference in cost favoring wood over other materials is unbelievable. Wood is all we'll use now in our school district." That's the word of the superintendent at University Park, a suburb of Tacoma, Wash.

The thousands of dollars your district can save by building schools of wood are mighty important to your taxpayers. And there's frosting for this savings cake, too. For every $3 saved on the building cost, one more dollar is saved in interest over a 20-year period.

wood schools are safe schools

Don't let them tell you wood schools are not safe. Today's modern school built of wood is actually safer than your own home.

The well-planned, one-story wood school offers the best combination of life safety factors—against fire, winds, earthquakes, against structural collapse, noxious fumes, and against panic and entrapment.

Safety in schools is a matter of exits, and not building materials. Fire protection authorities say this is true. When exits are numerous and properly placed, a school can be completely evacuated in less than one minute.

Stored materials and furnishings usually have more to do with the start of a fire than does the structure itself. If lives are lost, it's because exits are blocked on upper floors.

The single-story school with many exits allows orderly retreat by all occupants well ahead of actual danger.

The superiority of wood beams

under extreme fire conditions has been proved thousands of times. Wood beams will char but usually stand fast, while steel beams will buckle at temperatures above 1,200 degrees, letting down upper floors and roof.

A wood frame school can provide better fire safety than schools in which fire detection, protection and control measures have been relaxed because of so-called incombustible construction.

Wood structures are highly resistant to the forces of severe winds and earthquakes. The elasticity of wood permits it to bend under the blow and spring back without shattering.

Certain areas which have set up strict rules for construction because of earthquake danger recognize that proper design and construction in wood is entirely satisfactory. And it's much less costly than proper construction in other materials.

wood schools are easy to maintain

Use wood properly, and it is no harder to keep in good condition than other building materials. This is the word of experienced school men.

"Maintenance costs are just about even up," says Architect Robert B. Price, who has designed many schools in both wood and concrete-steel in western Washington.

Wood does not rust, corrode, snap, bulge, clink, clatter, crumble, shatter, melt, shock, vibrate, dust off, rub off, puncture, pit, tear or curl.

Wood is highly resistant to wear and tear, but when damage occurs, repairs can easily be made by local carpenters.

Wood takes and holds paint better than other materials, and the original fresh, clean look can be restored at any time, inside and out. Wide roof overhangs and use of stains and rough-finished wood on exteriors will reduce maintenance work.

In school buildings as in homes, the areas and surfaces subject to wear and direct use are those needing maintenance. Hardware, plumbing fixtures, roofs and floors are most often in need of care. Savings possible on wood frame construction enable a school district to purchase heavy-duty materials for these uses, thus assuring lower maintenance costs for later years.

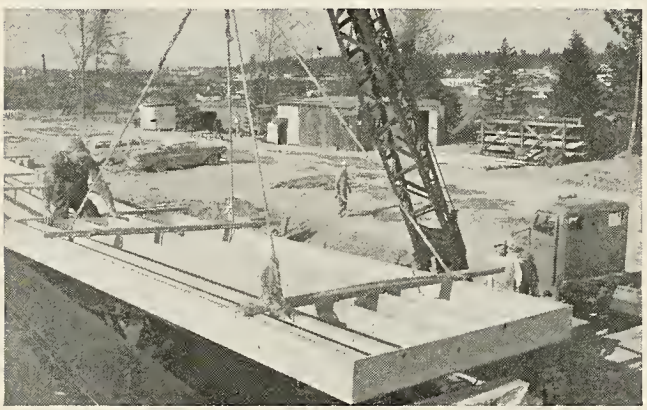
"The only areas in a new school where we depart from wood construction," declares the building superintendent of Tacoma public schools, James Hopkins, "are around the toilets where moisture might accumulate, and around the furnace rooms where we use concrete or concrete block to enclose the furnace area."

wood schools are durable

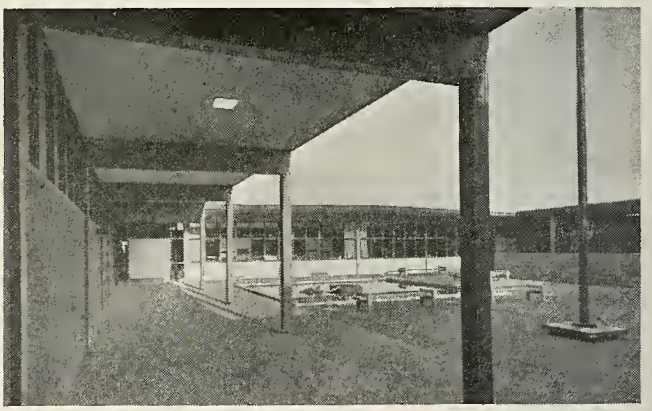
Don't let them build costly monuments of stone and steel in the name of durability. Wood schools built at less cost will outlive their usefulness.

Schools become obsolete long before they wear out. Many three and four story schools are being torn down these days, not because they are worn out but because poor design makes them inefficient or unsafe.

A wood school is good for 75 years or more, if given normal custodial



Pre-assembled roof sections are lifted easily into place. Ceiling material is already applied, reducing drudgery.

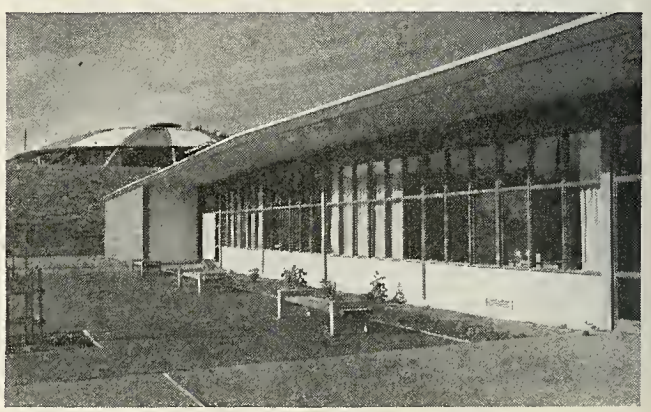


Wood posts and beams supporting frame roof and plywood ceiling provide walkway for economy-priced school in Tacoma.

This round school, supported on wood posts and beams, proved to be both low-cost and safe. One of Tacoma's new elementary schools, it contains eight classrooms, each with outside exit and door to large all-purpose room at center.



Wide overhangs reduce midday glare, save on maintenance. This wood school, including dome auditorium, is typical of Tacoma's new money-saving projects that have used Carpenter skills and wood.



care, says one architect. But school design will not stand still that long—at least it has not stood still in the past half-century. Just what makes up the ideal school plant will continue changing, just as it has in recent decades.

Taxpayers in many areas are rebelling against the building of costly monuments to the centuries. Wood is more than adequate to serve the normal life expectancy of a school.

Furthermore, if changes are needed over the years to overcome some newfound obsolescence or add space, the wood school is easier to remodel and adapt, or even to change over to an entirely different use if desired.

Ideal locations change with the years, too. Many schools built 20 to 60 years ago stand today in neighborhoods which have become mostly industrial and commercial, and which no longer are near where today's children live.

People working in those changed areas are living in newer residential districts, and they build new schools closer to their new homes. This process of changing needs goes on continuously. One administrator has even suggested a 30-year expendable school.

Wood homes a century old are far from rare. There is every reason to believe wood has ample durability for the basic construction of schools.

wood schools are easier to change

Your schools will keep up with the times better, if they're built of wood. Today's schools must be adaptable to change in order to give our children the best possible education.

Wood construction is easiest to expand and easiest to alter as changes occur in the educational program, calling for more space or for rearranging existing space. Oftentimes, the excessive cost of altering a masonry structure knocks out any plans for changing it.

Most frequent is the need for expanding a school on its present site to serve the ever-growing numbers of children seeking an education. In many fast-expanding communities, the practice of building "growth" schools is spreading. These are planned so a new addition can be built any year that it is needed.

Additions and changes are readily made to the modern wood school. An example is the single-story "cluster" type built on a campus plan, such as one of Tacoma's new plants. Each structure is 66 feet square, with roof supported by eight laminated wood beams converging in a peak.

Three structures are divided into four rooms each, separated by divider walls either open or glassed in at the top. The fourth structure is a shell with clear interior, at present used for play. It can easily be converted to classrooms with partitions, and the present office space in one building can be made into a classroom simply by removing the present dividers.

New similar buildings can be added to the little campus, connected as are the others with covered walkways. The first four buildings cost $10.97 a square foot.

wood schools cost less to heat

Did you know that wood stands above all other structural materials for its insulating qualities? This means savings on heating bills in winter, and also on air conditioning in warm weather.



Roof framing seen from topside is product of good portion of 36,000 Carpenter hours going into Mt. Tahoma High School, Tacoma.

Cluster-type building is one of four, each sized for four classrooms, in this school, which meant thousands of hours for Tacoma Carpenters.

Below left:
Proper use of wood provides modern, safe facilities such as this manual arts shop. Wood structures can be remodeled easily for new uses.

Below right:
Glass wall framed with wood mullions and rails offers view of courtyard at Tacoma junior high school. Wood saved 14% under building budget.







One inch thickness of wood equals six inches of brick or 15 inches of concrete or sandstone in insulation value. And the dead air space which frame construction provides adds even more to wood's superiority as an insulator.

A typical brick wall loses heat 4½ times as fast as an insulated wood wall, and one-fourth faster than a wood wall without insulation.

Wood's superiority is even greater when compared to metals. Steel transmits heat about 400 times as fast as wood, and aluminum about 1,800 times as fast.

insurance on wood schools not a major cost

Don't swallow the argument that insurance on wood schools is so high it is poor business to build in wood. Actually, the savings on wood construction and the savings in interest on money that does not have to be borrowed more than make up any difference on insurance.

For every three dollars saved on the cost of building a school, an additional dollar is saved on interest charges where the debt is paid off over a 20-year period.

Insurance is not a major expense in the operation of schools, compared to most other expenses. Here's an example of how insurance stacks up in the school budget picture:

The all-wood Hunt Junior High School was built in Tacoma, Wash., a couple of years ago. The use of wood saved the taxpayers $122,000 under the district's allocation. The actual cost was $995,000. The saving on bond interest by building of economical wood materials is going to be a large item, close to $25,000 in a ten-year period.

Fire insurance on this all-wood school, covering 90 percent of appraised valuation, costs about $1,300 a year. The rate for concrete and steel would be several hundreds of dollars less, but the savings on the original building cost would pay the difference on the insurance for 150 years.

James Hopkins, assistant superintendent of Tacoma schools, sums it up: "We find that the savings in initial investment in the all-wood frame school more than offset any increase in insurance or maintenance."

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By ROGER W. CRUSAN

Business Representative
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Tacoma, Washington



We have lived with this Tacoma story. We know what it means to Carpenters when our schools are built of wood. Here in Tacoma, we know that wood construction has brought to our craftsmen many thousands of dollars in wages.

Here's one example. When we built our newest junior high school, we built it of wood. This is a medium-size school, and the general contract was for $570,000. For our Carpenters it meant 17,631 hours of work, and more than $58,000 in wages.

An even better one is our new high school now under construction. General contract is for $1,460,000. Our local members are working 36,000 hours on this wood school, and earning more than $121,000 in wages.

This kind of business is worth fighting for. If we want to win jobs and wages, we've got to speak out as Carpenters. Too many times we've let our competition do all the talking and selling.

When we demand that school officials hear the story of wood construction, we are speaking as good citizens, too. We are on the side of good schools for our children, soundly built and soundly financed.

You can win more economical schools for your community, and more days of work for yourselves. Well-designed wood schools are safe, modern, long-lasting and pleasing to the eye.

We're getting this message across here in the Pacific Northwest. You can do the same to help yourselves wherever you live in America.

Schools are big business to the construction industry.

Nearly 63,000 new classrooms were built in America in the past year. And 60,000 to 70,000 additional new rooms will be needed every year for some years to come.

Your own community, in all probability, is caught up in the nationwide growth in numbers of children at or approaching school age.

About 1,400,000 new pupils will be added in each of the next two years, and the rapid increase of school-age population will go right on beyond that. More than 50,000,000 children will be in elementary and high schools within five years.

This growth calls for a huge amount of school construction.

Is wood going to get the share it deserves of this building program? How about your own community? Are your school districts using readily available wood products and local labor to save tax dollars?

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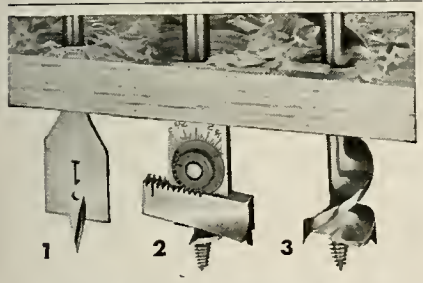
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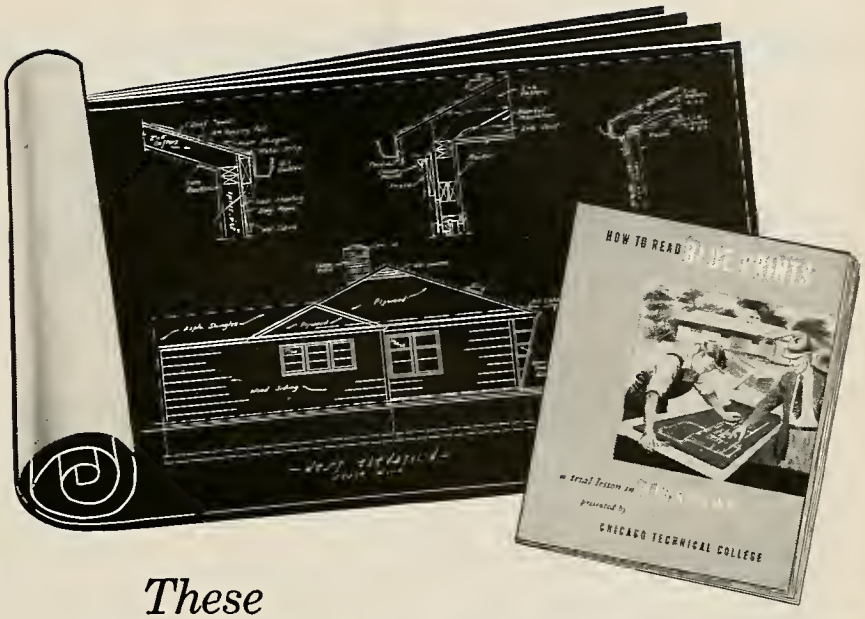
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EDITORIALS



FACTS SHOULD SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

As the January issue was going to press, charges and counter-charges regarding the disastrous fire on the USS Constellation were flying back and forth between Naval officials and New York fire-fighting authorities. Everybody was looking for something or someone to pin the blame on.

In an editorial in the January issue, we cautioned all responsible parties to remain calm until such time as true facts could be determined. Investigations carried on since that time show that the advice was well grounded.

Almost before the fire was out, New York Fire Commissioner Cavanagh was blaming the existence of wood scaffolding on the job for the tragedy. Hearings held since that time prove that wood planking, rather than being a chief cause of the disaster, was actually an important factor in saving the lives of workmen.

Dan Stea, shop groupmaster at the shipyard, testified that wood planking saved many lives. *"I owe my life and the lives of a hundred other men to the wood scaffolding planks hung from the galley decks,"* he said.

Stea led these men from the right side of the ship to the left looking for an escape opening to the flight deck.

He testified that the wood scaffolding acted as a barrier and insulator between the steel deck and the raging fire below. He also testified that many of the wood ladders, although burned and charred, were used during and after the fire. On the other hand, aluminum ladders melted or collapsed in the fire.

Rear Admiral Pyne, commander of the New York shipyard, also defended the use of wood planking.

Asked why wood planking was used, his reply was: *"The use of wood is not only based on its economy but also because of its rigidity. It is not slippery and does not conduct electricity."*

Captain Brown, production officer at the shipyard, also testified: *"Wood is a common shipbuilding material. It is impossible to eliminate it. Wood is the best and safest material for shipbuilding."*

Other evidence collected to date shows that steel and aluminum members used in the scaffolds buckled or melted, while the wood planking often charred but still retained a major portion of its structural strength.

Evidence also discloses that the fire was spread by the use of water jets when foam or water fog should have been used.

Gases created by burning plastic cable insulation and varnish added greatly to the stubbornness of the fire.

Adding everything together, the existence of wood planking contributed little to the spread of the fire.

On the other hand, many lives that were saved owe their survival to the presence of wood planking. Investigations are still going on. When the final report is written, wood will not turn out to be a major culprit.

Yet those who made snap judgments to cover their own shortcomings did the wood industry irreparable harm by placing all the blame on wood when a dozen other factors, each more damaging than the existence of wood, contributed to the tragic holocaust.

After all, a number of our members perished in the fire. We are as interested as anyone else in arriving at the true facts so that similar tragedies can be averted in the future. But we resent those who grab for the nearest thing to use as a scapegoat—in this case, wood.



TRUTH CROPS UP IN THE STRANGEST PLACES

The NEW YORKER is not a magazine you normally look to for penetrating comments on economic or political affairs. Its field is sophistication and entertainment. However, in its February 11 issue the magazine neatly applied the needle to New York newspapers for their persistent failure to report strike news fairly and objectively. Because newspapers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada are as biased and as opinionated in the handling of labor news as the New York newspapers are, the NEW YORKER editorial is herewith reprinted in full:

Notes and Comment

There was a time, during the prime of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, when a large section of the press held that to say a man had

a right to a fair hearing was equivalent to approving of whatever he was accused of—communism or subversion or consorting with Harvard professors. We hold no brief for "featherbedding," a catchword with an aura of having been invented by a company public-relations man, or for "labor-sweating," a practice ascribed to management by the public-relations men for unions. But we cannot agree with the newspapers here (all of them) that in the strike of railway-towboat workers that spread to dry land last month "featherbedding was the issue," any more than we would agree that murder—i.e., its desirability—was "the issue" in a murder trial. The issue, as the newspapers almost surreptitiously stated in the news columns, was the towboat unions' refusal to let management decide, on its own hook, what *constituted* featherbedding—whether or not it would be a good idea to cut the present standard crew of five. To yield would have been like agreeing to let management decide which it would prefer—a twelve-hour day or an eight-hour day, for the same money. We are not experts on towboat management, but when we looked out through our window and the falling snow toward the swatch of North River we can sometimes see between the Paramount Building and the Hotel Dixie—we couldn't see that far then, of course—we remembered the last time we had been out there in like conditions, some years ago, and it didn't make us think of a bed, even a foam-rubber one. We are beginning to worry, for the newspapers' sake, about their custom of ruling, in every strike, that labor is wrongheaded, as if they were a panel of arbitrators appointed by a Higher Power. A fortune cookie is not worth buying when the strip of paper inside always carries the same legend. This time, the newspapers were all outraged because "664 maritime workers" could tie up the town by their stubbornness in a dispute with eleven railroads and terminal companies. The corollary, that eleven railroad presidents were being equally stubborn, with as good (or bad) reason, was left for the reader to figure out for himself, and in most cases, we imagine, he did.

In the task, both delicate and rugged, of handling oil and freight barges in a river as wide as a lake and as thronged as Fifth Avenue, plagued by submerged floating matter, and often nearly blanked out by fog or snow, the number of men aboard a tug is of more than cheeseparing interest. It may mean the difference between a routine day on the river and catastrophe. Automation is seldom what it is cracked up to be, afloat or ashore. In the building where we work, machinery has replaced the fallible human beings who once operated the controls of the elevators, and is eighty-eight times as fallible. Bus service has been miserable since they took the conductors off. We are all for co-pilots on airplanes, waiter captains as well as waiters (and lots of busboys), grocers' delivery boys (down with gocarts and supermarkets), barbershop shaves, and bookmakers instead of pari-mutuel machines. In brief, plenty of manpower. Let the railroads beware of eliminating anybody at all; they run badly enough already.

* * *

Our only comment: too bad the NEW YORKER does not devote more attention to labor matters.



RECESSION WITH A DIFFERENCE

To the six million unemployed there is very little difference between the present recession and the great depression of the 1930's. For them the "no help wanted" signs of 1961 are as ominous and as discouraging as similar signs were to their fathers 30 years ago.

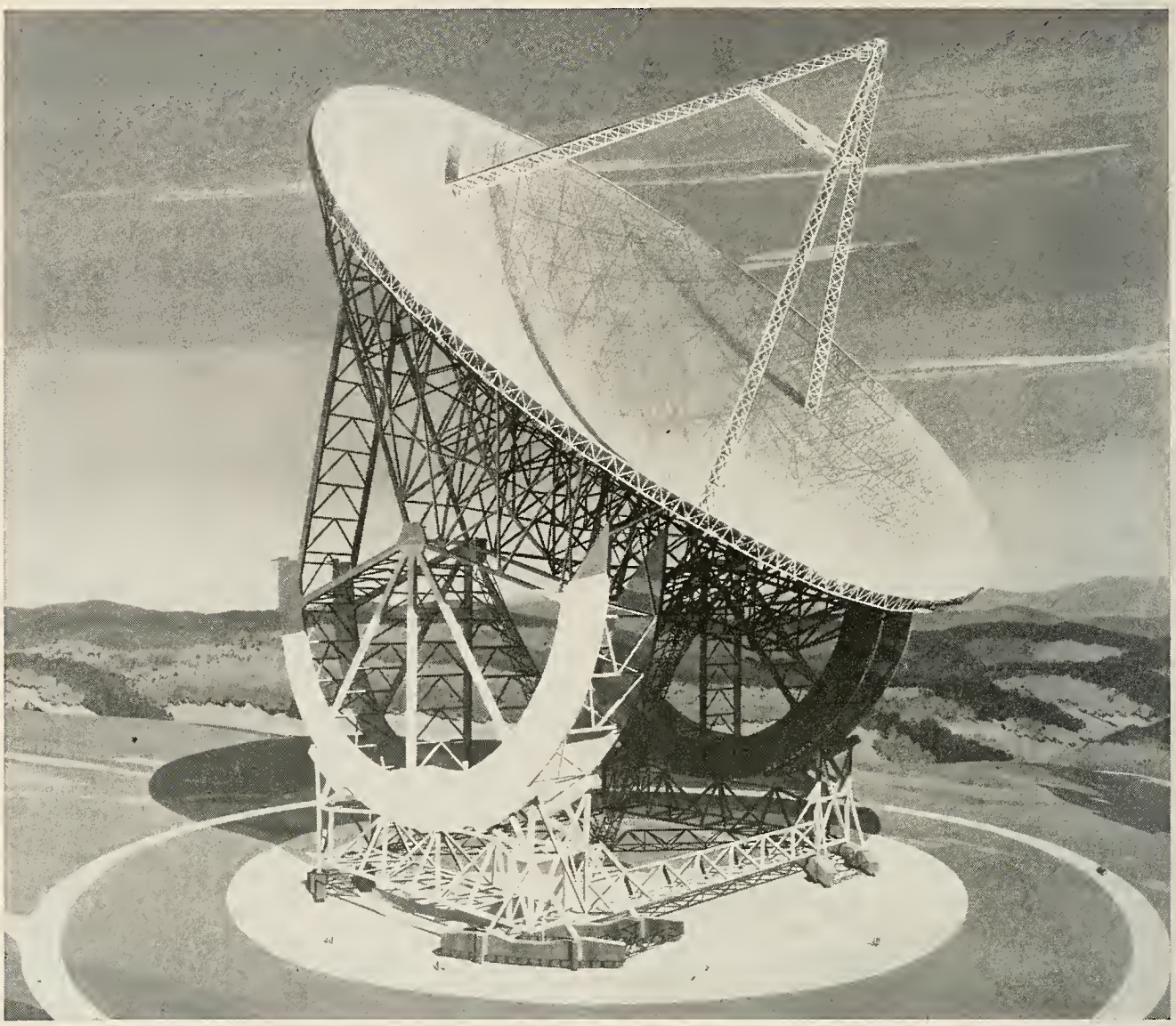
However, there is one major difference between the economic stagnation of today and that existing a quarter of a century ago. In the depression, everyone suffered,—workers, small businessmen and corporations. Today the workers certainly are suffering. So are hundreds of thousands of small businesses. But the big corporations are rolling along right merrily. The steel industry pays healthy profits on less than 50 per cent of productive capacity. New cars are running out of dealers but GM and Ford keep making substantial profits anyway.

Two factors contribute to this situation. First, labor saving machinery is throwing men out of work while it contributes to bigger profits. Second, many American corporations have branch factories overseas. and these contribute to profits even while they throw Americans out of work.

The importance of the threat of foreign imports is set forth in detail in a special article in this issue "Economic Pearl Harbor" on page 4. We invite our members also to note the back cover which is a message in art form against the foreign imports—the illustrations points up the importance of the union label in this anti-import fight.

All this leads to one logical conclusion: The measures to get the economic machinery rolling must be aimed at the working man and the small businessman. That is why labor's suggestions to extend unemployment insurance, give workers a temporary break in taxes, curb excessive imports, etc. are so significant. Recovery can be achieved only by upping the purchasing power of the masses. And such purchasing power can come only from improving the lot of all workers.

What Wonders God Hath Wrought



SOME time in 1964, scientists will fiddle with the tuning dials of the "Big Dish" (now under construction at Sugar Grove, West Virginia) and not a pin will be able to drop on Mars or Venus without our knowing it.

The Big Dish is the Navy's huge new radio telescope on which hundreds of building tradesmen have been working for several years; and several more years' work will be needed to complete the project.

Naturally, the project is a hush-hush proposition. But a few of the general specifications are already known to the public.

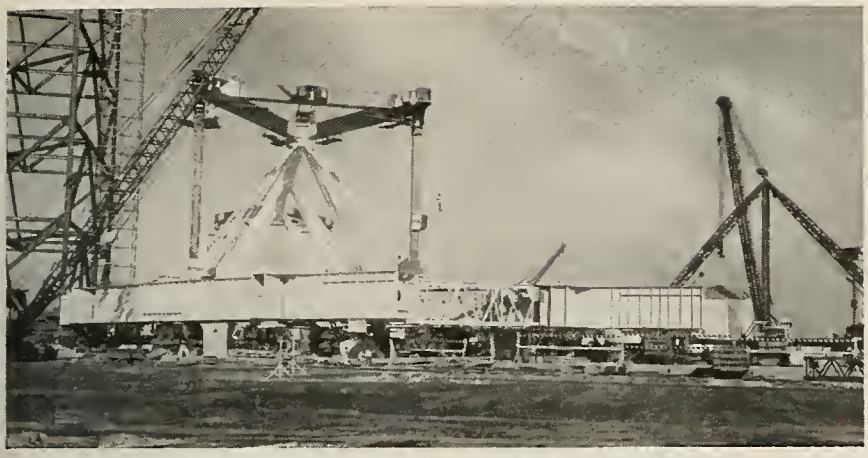
The Dish will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 600 feet in diameter. The largest known similar installation existing at the present time is located at Jodrell Bank, England. It measures around 250 feet in diameter. Russia is said to be working on a 350-foot model.

When in operation, the Big Dish will be able to collect and focus electromagnetic signals from suns and galaxies 38 billion light years away—if the universe extends that far.

To appreciate what a light year really means, it is only necessary to understand that light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. Multiply the number of seconds in a year by 186,000 and you have one light year. Even by our extremely shaky arithmetic it adds up to 28,536,000 x 186,000 miles. Multiply the product of this equation by 38 billion, and you find out how far the Big Dish will reach.

The Dish will reach 19 times farther into space than the largest optical telescope. It is so sensitive it will be able to pick up signals emitted by heat-agitated atoms or thermonuclear reactions on the outer edges of space. The direction and wave lengths of these signals will give man new clues to the makeup of our universe.

An engineering project of tremendous magnitude, erection of the Big Dish has posed many challenges to engineers and building craftsmen alike. A story in the September, 1960, issue told how draft horses had to



These girders, 17 feet deep by 14 feet wide, give some indication of the size of the installation.



Even old Dobbin had to be brought into the act because of the rough and remote terrain.

drag materials on stone boats to some of the remoter sections of the building site. Even old Dobbin has played a part in the project.

The Dish, when completed, will include some 20,000 tons of steel and 10,000 cubic yards of concrete. Its face will be aluminum mesh to cut wind resistance and heat expansion.

It will be mounted on huge rockers that will permit it to tilt to any angle. The towers supporting the Dish will be nearly 700 feet high. Mounted on huge rollers, the whole mechanism will be able to turn the full 360 degrees. This will enable scientists to accurately focus on incredibly minute sectors of our universe.

The Navy chose Sugar Grove, West Virginia, for the site of the project primarily because of its seclusion. Mountains shield the area from radio interference generated by the nearest city, Harrisonburg, Virginia, 23 miles away, and by trucks and buses rolling through the Shenandoah Valley. No airline route passes overhead, and no radio or television station operates nearby.

Legend has it that the first words Samuel F. B. Morse uttered over his newly invented telegraph were these: "What wonders God hath wrought."

If Mr. Morse uttered them they were entirely appropriate, for the telephone has proved to be a great boon to the human race. If Mr. Morse did not say them, then the scientist who first flips the switch on the Big Dish ought to use them, because a new wonder capable of transporting human ears and eyes beyond the utmost bounds of human thought has come into being.

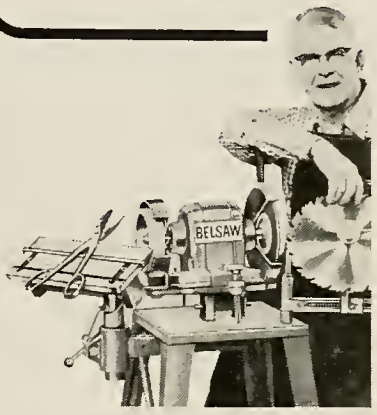
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Annual Memorandum

CLC Urges "Full Employment Act" Passage; Unionists Visit Members Of Parliament

The Canadian Labour Congress, backed up by 600 unionists from across Canada, presented its annual brief to the government early in February before a full array of cabinet ministers.

Nineteen ministers, including Prime Minister Diefenbaker, were on hand to hear CLC president Claude Jodoin read the 35-page memorandum. Last year only six ministers turned out for the occasion.

The CLC concentrated most of its fire on the unemployment crisis. Repeating its demand for massive spending in the public sector—with a budget deficit if necessary—the Congress also urged that the government:

- introduce in the Commons a Full Employment Act which would spell out the government's responsibility for full employment; which would require the government to take steps to meet its obligations and would provide for constant study of the economy;
- a reorganization of government departments to strengthen the department of labor and to centralize the attack on unemployment under one administration.

When the reading of the brief was completed, the 600 unionists and Mr. Jodoin moved to the nearby Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa where they received instructions for a lobby on members of parliament. Fifty teams then fanned out on Parliament Hill, buttonholing MPs to get their views on the jobless crisis. Each MP was asked if he would support the CLC program in the House of Commons. The results of the survey will be published later.

Labour Minister Starr replied to the brief on behalf of the government. He told a jammed committee room that the solution to unemployment was everyone's responsibility. Labor and management had to do their share, he declared, if the problem was to be met.

Mr. Jodoin in his closing statement noted that there was a much better turnout of cabinet ministers this year than in 1960. "We are pleased to see that all the members of Local No. I of the cabinet members' union are in attendance," he quipped. The president of the local didn't crack a smile.

Mr. Diefenbaker thanked the union members for coming and said that as long as the suggestion presented by labor could be worked into the free enterprise system, they would always be welcome. Mr. Jodoin emphasized that he and his colleagues were appearing as representatives of organized labor, speaking on behalf of all trade unionists in Canada.

The brief criticized the government's action in halting the non-op strike by legislation. "It deprived the railway workers of this country of the right to strike, a right to which they were otherwise legally entitled under long-existing legislation." It put the workers at a disadvantage, declared Mr. Jodoin, and revealed the inadequacies of the present conciliation procedure.

Referring to its requests on social security as "hardy perennials" ("This is no fault of ours"), the Congress urged immediate action on health

insurance, increased old age pensions, portable pensions, and a comprehensive social security program.

Mr. Jodoin expressed the CLC's displeasure at the government's tossing together U. S. control of business and so-called U. S. control of labor in a proposed investigation. There are important distinctions, said the CLC president. The constitutions of unions are open to scrutiny to anyone who cares to examine them. Union conventions are open. Union books and financial statements are published in detail and are available to the public as well as their own members.

"The century-long record of trade union movement in Canada does not warrant any legislative interference."

On international affairs, the Congress declared flatly that "neutrality is not a solution." Canada should work to strengthen the United Nations and to achieve agreement on disarmament and the necessary controls and inspection. But "the Congress does not believe Canada can make a contribution in this direction by unilateral disarmament or by pursuing a policy of armed or disarmed neutrality." No nation is neutral in respect to her own national interests, the brief pointed out.

"Unless and until there is disarmament, Canada must maintain, consistent with her resources, an effective military establishment which can be useful to herself, to her allies and the United Nations."

Spokesmen for Canadian industry have long been pressing for legislation making unions legal entities so that they can be sued for damages in the courts for breach of a collective agreement. In most Canadian provinces, unions are protected against this form of harassment.

Now an Ontario Supreme Court Chief Justice's ruling opens another avenue for penalizing a union—and companies may soon be lining up to take advantage of it.

Chief Justice J. C. McRuer quashed an appeal by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union and ruled that an arbitration board has the power to levy damages against a union for violation of a collective agreement even if that contract contains no such specific authority.

The case goes back two years to a walkout by members of the union's local at Polymer Corporation Ltd., a big Crown-owned synthetic rubber plant in Sarnia, Ont.

An arbitration board headed by Professor Bora Laskin of the University of Toronto held the oil union local's leadership responsible for what was deemed an illegal strike. Chairman Laskin maintained the company was entitled to damages from the union for financial losses suffered during the walkout and he ruled the board was empowered to award such damages.

When the union appealed on the ground that the Laskin board had exceeded its powers, a hearing to assess the actual amount of damages was postponed.

The McRuer decision upholds the Laskin award. Unless it is upset by a further appeal to the Ontario Appeal Court or the Supreme Court of Canada, it will tend to add immensely to the powers of a labor arbitration board.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice McRuer said that under a collective agreement all differences between the parties must be settled without stoppage of work. If there is a breach of the agreement, it is a grievance to be dealt with and disposed of by an award of the arbitrator.

Since a trade union had a legal capacity to enter into a contract, it had imposed on it the responsibility flowing from a breach of that agreement, the chief justice reasoned. He considered it clear that a union had the capacity to incur liability for damages and hence that an arbitration board was within its powers in proceeding to assess and award damages.

What Canadian unions fear is that the McRuer decision will make arbitration board hearings the happy hunting ground for those elements anxious to persecute unions.

There are no rules, no recognized limits governing an arbitration board in finding a union culpable—nothing to stop a board from pinning responsibility on a union for the irresponsible acts of an individual or a small group.

David Lewis, a leading Canadian labor lawyer and counsel for the oil union at the appeal hearing, said upholding of the Laskin award might be an invitation to industrial chaos.

Lewis argued that an arbitration



board had no inherent powers; in the Polymer case, it could only determine if the union had actually breached the contract. Other channels were open to the employer for disciplining of employes or prosecution of the union under the labor code, he suggested.

Of course, the McRuer decision is a two-edged sword. The chief justice emphasized that an arbitration board had equal authority to award damages against a company where the employe had suffered loss as a result of management violation of the contract.

Canadian unions bidding for such compensation on behalf of aggrieved employes have often been blocked in the past.

In cases of unjust layoffs, suspensions or firings, union victories have been clouded because leading arbitrators have submitted they had no power to award compensation unless there was specific authority in the contract. But the McRuer ruling gives unions the green light to seek such redress even without contract sanction.

On balance, however, the chief justice's finding may contain more threat than benefit for the labor movement.

With the knowledge that a wildcat walkout could result in a damaging arbitration case for a union, there may be temptation for unscrupulous employers to provoke wildcats.

Even without provocation, the lack of criteria in the arbitration process may lead to wars of attrition. The years of struggle to fend off court suits which drain a union's resources can be undermined by this broadening of an arbitration board's functions.

Seek Commutation of Harsh Sentences

Commutation of harsh, long term jail sentences imposed on eight union men has been asked by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its mid-winter session in Bal Harbour, Fla.

The Council called upon Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina to commute the sentences of eight members of the Textile Workers Union of America in the Harriet-Henderson strike. The Council in its resolution called the sentences "unusally severe and harsh. None of these men had any previous marks against their record . . . their reputations are of the highest."

The Executive Council called upon affiliates to adopt resolutions also calling on Governor Sanford to commute the sentences.

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L. U. NO. 1456, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Best, Clyde
Holmquist, Evert
McMorrow, John
Nelson, Clifford
Olson, Edward

L. U. NO. 1478, REDONDO BEACH, CAL.
Moore, William Roger

L. U. NO. 1480, BOULDER, COLO.
Kinney, Jesse M.

L. U. NO. 1511, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.
Pizzarello, Albert

L. U. NO. 1513, DETROIT, MICH.
Caltabino, Joseph

L. U. NO. 1570, MARYSVILLE, CAL.
Powell, Richard L.

L. U. NO. 1590, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Campbell, William H.
Court, E. L.
Maki, August

L. U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.
Mann, William H.
Sams, Robert

L. U. NO. 1613, NEWARK, N. J.
Debenedictis, Dominick

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Bingham, James
Bird, Gene A.
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Merriman, J. F.
Mitchell, J. C.
Ongman, Nels A.
Page, Walter
Schiager, George P.
Soto, Albert
Swansick, Russel
Wilkinson, Edwin

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McDonald, Alex
Mootz, George

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Hulseberg, Edmund

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Miller, Robert A.
Nensen, Evert C.
Prost, Alfred E.
Walimaki, Peter

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Mooney, D. W.

L. U. NO. 1835, WATERLOO, IOWA
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Andersen, Walter
Baird, Marion
Beightol, A. E.

L. U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.
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Livine, Olaf E.
Norbut, John
Pocius, Charles

PROGRESS REPORT

A change of visual pace is presented this month in the Progress Report on the new Headquarters Building. All photos this month show activity on the interior. Note the view of the U. S. Capitol, the dome of which may be seen through a window in the top right picture.





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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES— DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of a member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

PLANE GOSSIP



By Popular Demand

By popular demand (as they say in the entertainment business) PLANE GOSSIP is being reinstated in the new magazine. The first two issues omitted this column and the storm of protest that followed literally curled the editor's hair (what's left of it, that is).

In this modern world, where guidepost and benchmarks are disappearing rapidly, perhaps it is a comfort to readers to run across jokes they heard at their grandfathers' knees.

Anyway, for better or worse, PLANE GOSSIP is back in business at the same old stand. Remember, you asked for it.

* * *

Day of Reckoning

According to a women's magazine, March is becoming almost as popular a month for marrying as June. The magazine advances no theories as to why March is catching up to June.

However, most married men will agree that the month a marriage takes place in is immaterial. A marriage in one month is just as binding as a marriage in any other month. It's the months after marriage that are important. That's when the young man who thought his sweetie had a magnetic personality finds out he got that impression because everything she owned was charged.

* * *

Drastic Prediction

A technical magazine for the paper industry predicts that if the per capita consumption of paper increases as fast in the next 20 years as it did in the past 20 there will be a paper shortage in the country by 1981.

We have no way of knowing how sound this prediction is, but if it does come true, who knows but what shoe manufacturers may have to go back to using leather again.

* * *

Effective Lesson

And speaking of shoes, the Illinois farmer who recently got $4.89 for a cow hide and then went into town and paid $18.75 for a pair of shoes really knows what the skin game is.

* * *

One Horse, One Rabbit

Despite the fact five million are unemployed, despite the fact bankruptcies are hitting new peaks, several financial papers keep insisting things are wonderful just because profits are good and stock prices are climbing.

The situation sort of reminds us of what Sydney Smith, the noted English preacher, once said about the status of spiritual life in his native land.

"The observances of the church concerning feasts and fasts are tolerably well kept in England," he said, "since the rich keep the feasts and the poor keep the fasts."

* * *

It's the Person That Counts

A noted woman author is concerned over what she terms a "serious breakdown of moral standards". She blames the situation on the ever-increasing number of women entering industry who work side by side with men under all sorts of conditions and in all sorts of situations.

Perhaps the lady has a point. But there never was a time when men and women were completely isolated from each other. Morality comes from strength of character, not from environment.

Our old philosopher friend, Joe Paup, puts it this way:

"The girl who stays on her toes can always stay away from the heels."

* * *

Different Points of View

Congress shortly will begin debating the President's demand for an increase in the minimum wage from $1.00 an hour to $1.25. The debate will center around what constitutes a living wage.

And the arguments should be hot and heavy because there is a wide difference of opinion on the subject.

And the difference of opinion mainly stems from whether you are giving or getting the wage.

* * *

New Motto

Last month a federal judge showed the business world that there are teeth in the anti-trust law if someone has the intestinal fortitude to use them. He sentenced some nine officials of electrical equipment firms to jail and levied stiff fines against others.

The officials were accused of fixing prices on the electrical equipment they manufacture. Involved were practically all major manufacturers. Ironically, TV cameras showed the executives being led away to the Bastille in handcuffs—precautions that hardly seemed necessary.

To our way of thinking, the Westinghouse motto could be rewritten as follows:

"You can be sure if it's Westinghouse —the price will be the same as General Electric."



"I see why you told me to keep mum about my $2 raise! You granted all the union employes here $5!"



"Hello. My wife will be down and pay that bill tomorrow. ....Who's calling, please?"

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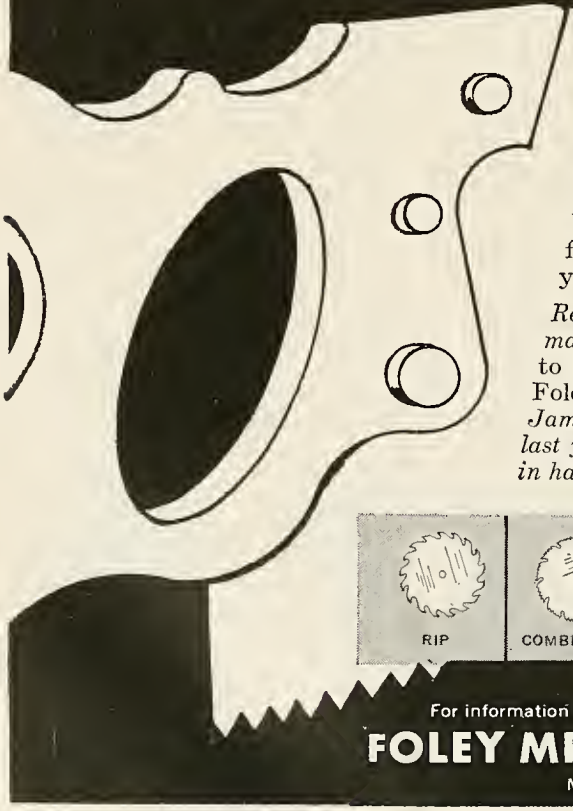
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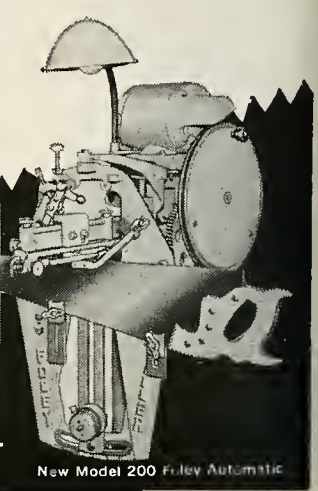
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Retired carpenters, here's an easy one-man business: No experience needed to sharpen and recondition saws on Foley Equipment.
James B. Williams says, "I made $765 last year filing saws and it sure comes in handy."





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AMMUNITION FOR THE Budget Battle

Lent is upon us and, apart from its piritual significance, it is an ideal me for cutting corners on your food udget. How? Well, since many are mited in the amount of meat they an serve, and since meat is the big ost factor in meal-planning, you can ubstitute economy foods like fish, paghetti, rice and cheese with a good onscience.

Fish is so versatile, so inexpensive nd there are so many varieties to hoose from that there's no excuse for our menus to suffer from sameness ven during Lent. In fact, fish can be erved at any meal of the day, main- ining high nutrition levels for your amily.

At breakfast, you might substitute re-cooked fish sticks or fish bites for our usual bacon or sausage. You an also serve them for lunch, adding hem to eggs to make a nourishing ut light omelet.

When company's coming for din- er and fish is to be the main dish, se frozen fish-fillets and enhance the avor with imaginative cooking and easoning. Cod with Sardine Dress- ng, pictured here, is an example of ow one good fish complements nother.

Here are a few recipes featuring nexpensive or low-calorie fish dishes hich, we hope, will help take some f the sting out of Lenten meal- lanning.



Cod with Sardine Dressing

2 packages (12 oz. each) frozen cod fillets
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup sardines, mashed
2 tablespoons melted butter or oil from the sardines
2 tablespoons chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley

Place frozen fillets in greased shallow baking dish. Combine remaining ingredients and spread over fish. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) until done, about 40 minutes. Makes 6 servings.



Shrimp with Low-Calorie Sauce

1 pound shrimp, fresh or frozen
2 onions, sliced
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ cup instant non-fat dry milk
2 tablespoons flour
1 (1-pound 3-ounce) can tomatoes (2 cups)
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Clean and cook shrimp. Cook onion in butter or margarine until soft. Thoroughly mix milk, flour, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Add to onions and cook, stirring, until mixture thickens. Add shrimp and cook until shrimp are heated through. Serve with border of toast or low-calorie wafers. Makes 4 servings.

Fish and Noodles

3 tablespoons chopped onion
⅓ cup diced celery
1 tablespoon cooking fat or oil
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1⅔ cups cooked or canned tomatoes or 2 cups raw tomatoes cut in pieces
1⅔ cup cooked noodles
2 cups flaked cooked fish
Crumbs mixed with melted butter or margarine

Cook onion and celery in fat or oil a few minutes. Add salt, pepper and tomatoes and heat to boiling. Put alternate layers of noodles, fish and hot tomato mixture in a greased baking dish. Top with crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 20 minutes or until the mixture is heated through and the crumbs are browned.

Egg and Potato Scramble

2 slices bacon
4 medium-sized potatoes, sliced thin
1 teaspoon salt
4 eggs beaten
¼ cup milk
Pepper

Fry bacon slices and remove from fry pan. Fry potatoes in the fat until they are well-browned, sprinkling with salt as browning starts. Cover pan closely. Cook over low heat until potatoes are tender. Combine eggs, milk and pepper. Pour over potatoes in pan and cook slowly, stirring occasionally until eggs are set. Crumble bacon slices and add just before removing from heat. Serve at once.

To vary this last recipe, bits of cooked ham, chipped beef, or any cooked meat may be used in place of the bacon. Thin slices of sausage or chopped chicken livers are especially good. Fry the potatoes in bacon fat or other meat drippings when omitting the bacon.

Small cubes of cheese or flakes of smoked or frozen fish are other welcome additions with their own distinctive flavors.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Golden Anniversary for L.U. 1128

Mangam's Chateau recently was the scene of a very gala Golden Anniversary Party at which LaGrange, Illinois, Local No. 1128 feted members of the union and their ladies with a delicious dinner and entertainment to celebrate its fifty years as a local union.

Almost 800 guests, comprised of members and their wives or lady friends, were present as well as some very distinguished guests, among whom were:

John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President of the Brotherhood; Stanley L. Johnson, ex-Vice President of Illinois State Federation of Labor; Earl Welsh, President, and Jack Hill, Secretary, respectively, of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, and the following officers of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters—Ted Kenney, President; Charles Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer; Daniel O'Connell, Clerk; Alex Robertson, Business Agent; Leon Druse and John Murphy, Business Agents.

Other distinguished guests were: Frank Frieden, Chairman of the Welfare and Pension Fund; Joe Splavec, Fred Prokaski, and Jack Zeilenga, Business Representatives of Locals Unions 54, 1889 and 416, respectively.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag by the entire group in attendance gave a very fitting and impressive start to the party.

Some well chosen words by some of the visiting dignitaries were favorably received. Brother Ted Kenney acted as master of ceremonies.

Members who have enjoyed association with this local since its inception were awarded 50-year membership pins. Those present to receive these awards were:

O. H. Degener, Albert Lundin, William Gauger and Chris Thompson. Robert Matz was unable to attend due to illness.



L.U. 387 Graduates

At a recent meeting of the Carpenters Local Union No. 387, Columbus, Mississippi, Certificates of Completion were presented to a number of young men. Presentation was made by Marvin E. Taylor, business representative and secretary of the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

The Joint Committee is composed of (shown in the picture, from left to right, standing): Robert Forrester, Marvin E. Taylor, and James A. Swartz—all members of the union; and (not appearing in the picture) Nelson Myers, Harvey Criegler, and Harris McClannahan, chairman, representing the Contractors on the Committee.



Seated, from left to right, are apprentices Wayne Flye, Columbus; Lewis Conn, Columbus; Cleo Bouchillon, Louisville; Brooks Boman, Columbus, and Robert Walker of Pickensville.

Those earning Certificates but not present owing to National Guard duty are: James C. Blaine, Ackerman; Wayne West, Columbus; Cecil T. Gibson, Jr., Columbus; Jack Speed, Steens, and Jerry Jaudon of Aberdeen.

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Local 792 Pays Tribute to Graduating Apprentices



On November 22, Local Union 792, ockford, Illinois, held a dinner at e Elk's Club to honor the appren- es who completed their training ring the year.

Pictured above are the special guests ho helped to make the occasion a emorable one. From left to right: Ralph Wilcox, field representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Rockford; Dan Dvorak, apprentice training specialist for the A.G.C., Washington, D. C.; Earl Welch, international representative, Springfield, Ill.; Merle Drager, executive secretary, A.G.C., Rockford; Delmont Stewart, president, Local Union 792; and Clarence Nelson, president, Bricklayers Local 31, Rockford.

Northern Calif. Pension Fund Hands Out 1000th Check



George W. Archer, member of arpenters Local 483, San Francisco, cently became the 1,000th carpenter a little over two years to retire with pension from the Carpenters Pension ust Fund for Northern California. e Fund began awarding pension nefits on July 1, 1958.

The first pension benefit check was esented to the 1,000th pensioner by rroll T. Morton, president of The Duncanson-Harrelson Company, Richmond, employer member and chairman of the Fund's Board of Trustees; C. R. Bartalini, president of the State Council of Carpenters and Secretary-treasurer of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, employe member and co-chairman of the Fund's Board of Trustees; and Al Figone, business agent for Local 483.

MAKE $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair Gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

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Safety Award Given L.U. 1020 Members by Transportation Firm



Shipwright employes of Western Transportation Company, Portland, Oregon, were honored recently at a banquet for more than seven years without a lost-time accident. All are members of Carpenters Local 1020, Portland.

Safety award certificate of merit was presented to the union crew by company president Leonard M. Thompson, with Jack Gutknecht receiving the plaque for members of the local.

The event was a banquet-safety meeting, with several guests present, including Joe Ceglar, business representative and financial secretary of Local 1020, and E. R. "Buzz" Busselle, editor of THE UNION REGISTER, official publication for the union. Others in attendance besides the shipwright crew were George H. Jackson, vice president of Western Transportation Company, and George E. Stevenson, personnel manager and safety supervisor.

Members of Local 1020 honored for the safety record included: Tony Setera Jr., John Frank, Jack Gutknecht, Ray Staudenmier, Carl Setera, William Springer, Fred Suran, Richard Lauman, Gordon Hastings, Red Peirce, Troy Chambers and Tony Setera Sr. Elmer Reeves was unable to attend the award presentation due to sickness in his family. Those who attended are pictured above, from left to right, in the order stated.

The crew of shipwrights does maintenance work for the transportation company, including barges, scaffolding and catwalks. Average age of the men is about 45. They completed more than 2,668 days without an accident—totaling more than 400,000 man-hours, or in excess of seven years. The crew's total years employed at Western Transportation involves some 162.51 years, according to Stevenson.

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

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BOOKS BOOKS

—For Birthday gifts, etc.—

Saginaw Honors Great Old Timer

The members of Carpenters Local 334 of Saginaw, Michigan, recently paid special tribute to Brother Anthony Brenske and his good wife at the Naismyth Party House.

A goodly number of the officers and members and their wives were present, and after a wonderful chicken dinner Brother Brenske was presented with his fifty-year membership pin.

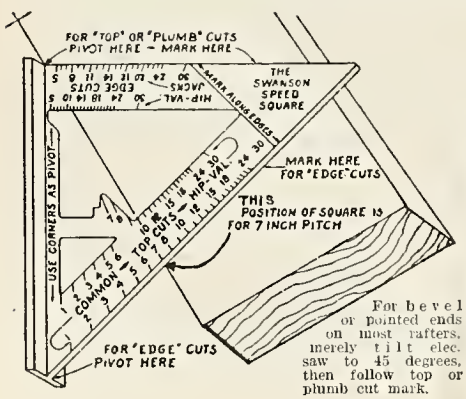
The president of Local 334, William Allore, made the presentation, shown here.

Brother Brenske started as an apprentice carpenter when our beloved deceased Brother William Hutcheson was business agent of Local 334. Tony, as he is known by his friends, has been active in the local ever since he became a member. He is now in



his seventy-second year and is working most of the time, and is as active as any man of forty-five.

After dinner, conversation led to things that happened in past years on the jobs, and particularly how working conditions have improved, how our apprentices have it so different, and how thankful all the members of Local 334 are that our Brotherhood has enabled them to enjoy better wages, conditions, and living in general.



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Local Union 1505 Builds Unusual Float



The annual Christmas Parade sponsored by the merchants of Salisbury, North Carolina, last year had a new entry. It was the float pictured above, designed and built by Local Union 1505 under the supervision of Brother M. J. Casper. For its first effort the float of the local union was given high praise by many of the extended hundred thousand viewers who watched the parade.

The union is looking forward to doing even better with future parades entries.

Chicago Local 54 Honors 50-Year Brothers

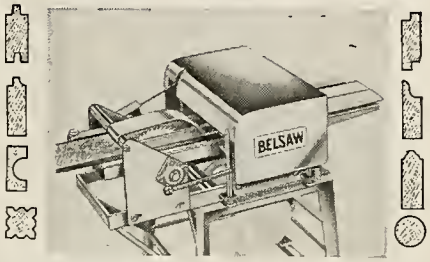


On Wednesday night, November 16, Chicago Local No. 54 presented fourteen 50-year members with pins. Refreshments were served and an enjoyable evening was had by all who attended.

Pictured from left to right are: (seated) 50-year members Emil Doucek; John Mazac; Henry Dorotkewicz; Vaclav Miksovsky; Marcelin Sima; Mike Marek. (Standing): Frank Sima; Fred Fiala. Also John Trcka, trustee; Joseph Prochazka, treasurer; Charles Thompson, secretary-treasurer, Chicago District Council; John Lejcar, president of Local 54; Ted Kenney, president, Chicago District Council; Alex Robertson, business representative, Chicago District Council; Joseph Splavec, Local 54 business representative; George Marek, financial secretary; Anton Klir, trustee; Harry Brodnicki, 50-year member, and Joseph Kadlec, recording secretary.

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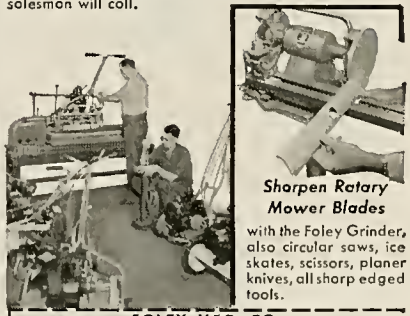
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Name_____

Address_____

To The Ladies

Ladies Auxiliary No. 629 Elects Officers



In June Ladies Auxiliary No. 629 installed these new officers, shown from left to right: Marie Dexter, warden; Bernice May, financial secretary; Eva Jaynes, conductor; Ann Parrish, vice president; Irma Reynolds, president; Rachel Stout, recording secretary; and Evaline Vaughn, one-year trustee.

To the Editor:

On June 23 we, the ladies of Auxiliary No. 629, Sheffield, Alabama, installed our new officers. They are shown in the accompanying picture.

We have one business meeting and one social meeting each month. We are in our tenth year as an auxiliary. On the third Monday night of each month the auxiliary serves refreshments to our sponsoring local union at their meeting.

If any of our sister auxiliaries have any good ideas on getting new members, we would love to hear from them.

Rachel E. Stout,
Recording Secretary

"Help Our Men," Says 759

To the Editor:

We have had our charter for nearly 3½ years, and getting to know each other has been an experience I know none of us shall either regret or forget. We are members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 759, Anaheim, California.

We have had plenty of little ups and downs, but through them all our men have been our main support. The members of our sponsoring local union have been so good, helping us in ways too numerous to put on paper. Mostly, just knowing that we are wanted by them here has done more good than any other single factor.

At their 40th Anniversary Day Picnic and Dance on September 10, we were able to obtain fifteen new members—with more to come.

We feel that if you wives, mothers and daughters of other locals who have no auxiliary want to have that feeling of belonging to the union, talk to your men-folk and get an auxiliary started. It only needs 12 to 15 members to get your charter.

It helps if you plan your meetings for the same nights as those on which your husbands meet. I believe that the main object of all Carpenter locals' auxiliaries is to help our men—and how better can we do this than by getting them to take an interest and an active part in their union?

Muriel A. Virgo,
Recording Secretary
11581 Reva Dr.
Garden Grove, Calif.

Auxiliary 506 Holds Installation of Officers



To the Editor:

We are enclosing a picture taken at the installation of officers of our Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 506, San Diego, California, on July 11, 1960.

Reading from left to right in the picture, the officers are: Marg Whitely, junior past president of the California State Council of Carpenters' Auxiliaries, our new installing officer; Ethel Thorson, chaplain; Bertha Parker, conductor; Ida Marie Hiatt, financial secretary-treasurer and State Council Board Member for our District; Marie K. Duncan, retiring president and secretary elect; Ollie Lossing, warden; Ruth Palmer, vice president; Gladys Bell, trustee; Sue Hider, president; and Lois Scharnhorst, trustee. Absent at the time the photograph was taken was Hazel Lindebrekkee, trustee.

The flag shown in the picture contains 50 stars and was presented to us by members of the boys of Woodcraft Sportsmen Club No. 304, sponsored by the Omaha Woodmen of the World through the friendship of Brother C. C. Lossing, one of the members of our brother Local No. 1296, San Diego.

Each of the boys who participated in the presentation gave us a short talk on what he personally is learning in the Club, which was very interesting, well presented, and well received by the audience.

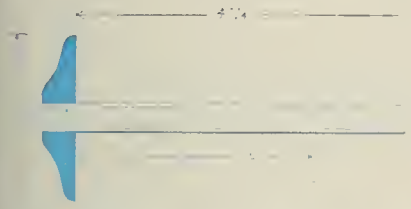
Marie K. Duncan, Secretary
3354 N. Mountain View Drive
San Diego 16, Calif.



THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing. When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter bearing the earliest postmark will be awarded the check.

Homemade T-Square

My home-made T-square is very handy for marking plywood, gyp board, etc. It can be used for squaring or for marking 16" centers by using a pencil in the holes.



I leave the 4x8 sheets on the floor or leaning against the wall and square them for cutting, mark 16" centers and cut them without handling them on and off saw horses.

Bruce V. Reppert
R. D. #3, Boyertown, Pa.
(L.U. 492, Reading)

88-Year-old Member Sends Tip

I notice Brother Hauser's remedy for driving hard-to-drive nails, in the February CARPENTER. If the wax in the handle gives out, I submit the following: Draw the nail through your hair a couple of times, if you have any hair, and see how easy it will drive in the hardest of wood.

And this for the ladies: The next time you change the folding panties on the baby, draw the safety pin through your hair and see how easy it will go through the thick folds of cloth, wet or dry.

Incidentally, I am 88 years old and joined the United Brotherhood in 1912 and have never been behind in my dues.

William Kilburn
(L. U. 829, Santa Cruz)
1140 N. Howard St.
Glendale 7, Calif.

Putty Removal Tip

When removing putty to replace glass in either wood or metal channels, I find it very convenient to take a ¼ inch pistol-grip electric drill with a ¼ inch twist drill inserted in it. By holding the bit at about a 60 degree angle, I can quickly and efficiently remove all the putty regardless of how hard it may be. With a little care this system gets an annoying job done in a very short time.

George Sarno, Sr.
(L. U. 620, Madison, N.J.)
105 Summit Ave.
Chatham, N. J.

Marking Tip

Many carpenters use a white lead pencil on dark surfaces; however, on some surfaces such as pre-finished wood, very dark formica, and mottled finishes, a line is hard to see. I stick masking tape about where the lines should be, then lay out and put the lines on the masking tape, making the lines easy to see.

Bruce V. Reppert
R. D. 3, Boyertown, Pa.
(L. U. 492, Reading)

Good Identification

Identify your tools permanently with your name, as though it were put on by manufacture. Clean area to be marked, melt paraffin over area, print



name in paraffin making sure lettering is free of paraffin, then apply drug store iodine to lettering. Let stand a *few* minutes, wash off with water, scrape off paraffin and oil tool.

Arnold B. Elkins
(L. U. 2203)
127 N. Dahlia Drive
Anaheim, Calif.

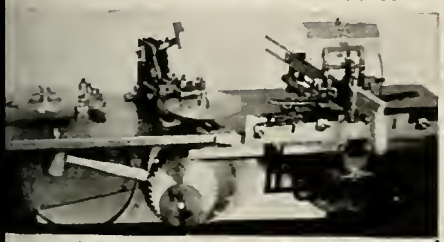
"Nail Shooter"

I would like to submit a little gadget I call a nail shooter. Take a piece of ¼ inch pipe about 16 inches long and a piece of cold roll steel rod about the same diameter. By putting the



steel rod inside the pipe you can drop a nail into the end and drive it in spots where you could not use a hammer. Hope this trick can be of some use to my brother carpenters.

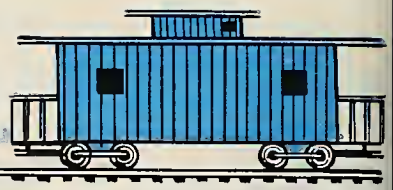
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Study is no substitute for $ $ $

I have had my first opportunity to look over the various reports drawn up by the White House Conference on Aging, held in Washington last January. The reports fill some dozen volumes.

Essentially the Conference was a study session. Its purpose was to pinpoint the problems of senior citizens rather than suggest cures.

Basically I have no quarrel with a conference to study problems of the aging. However, Americans have a propensity for studying problems to death. When official census figures show that two-thirds of our older citizens have to live on an income of less than $100 a month, it takes no study to realize that such people have a hard time getting by.

The "experts" on problems of the aging (and there are thousands of them) break down the problems of older citizens into three main categories: health, housing and recreation. I agree with these classifications. But to my way of thinking, there is only one real problem—lack of sufficient income.

There is no shortage of hospitals and doctors; only a shortage of these services at prices pensioners can pay. Similarly, there is a good supply of housing if you can pay $300 per month. And keeping amused presents no problem to the retiree who can spend the winter in Bermuda and the summer in the fishing areas of Michigan and Wisconsin.

The problems of the aging stem primarily from the fact they do not have sufficient income to compete for goods and services with employed people. The problems can be studied, analyzed and dissected from here to Doomsday and this basic fact will not be changed.

Some of the do-gooders from colleges, social agencies, etc., who are endlessly holding conferences and committee meetings on problems of the aging, occasionally criticize organized labor for not entering more enthusiastically into these study sessions.

Some of this criticism may be justified, but to my way of thinking our Brotherhood District Councils in Chicago, New York, Detroit, California, and elsewhere that negotiated and put into effect good pension programs have done more to solve the problems of our older members than all the meetings ever held. All the counseling and advice in the world cannot take the place of an extra $60 to $100 per month.

Our Brotherhood was concerned with the hardships of old age long before many of today's "experts" were born. Our outstanding Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, and our own modest membership pension program dating back 30 years attest to this fact.

What courses the experts will pursue now that the White House Conference has brought about the ultimate study of problems of the aging I do not know. But for my part I hope organized labor will continue to concentrate on negotiating and broadening pension programs.

Of course there are many things the government could and should do to alleviate the plight of senior citizens. For example, Congress could add Forand-type medical aid legislation for oldsters to the existing Social Security setup. It could greatly broaden housing legislation to give retired citizens a better break. But the long-range hope of senior citizens for decent living is higher income secured through collective bargaining.

This is free enterprise?

For individuals who are constantly orating about the advantages of free enterprise, many businessmen seem very loath to practice it. The growing wave of mergers since the end of World War II bears witness to this unusual phenomenon. Many businessmen find it more comfortable to join 'em than fight 'em. Every week finds more firms joining hands to eliminate the necessity of competing.

However, last month saw the ultimate in hand-joining when Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey handed down jail sentences or stiff fines to some 29 executives of firms manufacturing electrical equipment. The men were found guilty of getting their heads together to fix prices through agreement rather than competition.

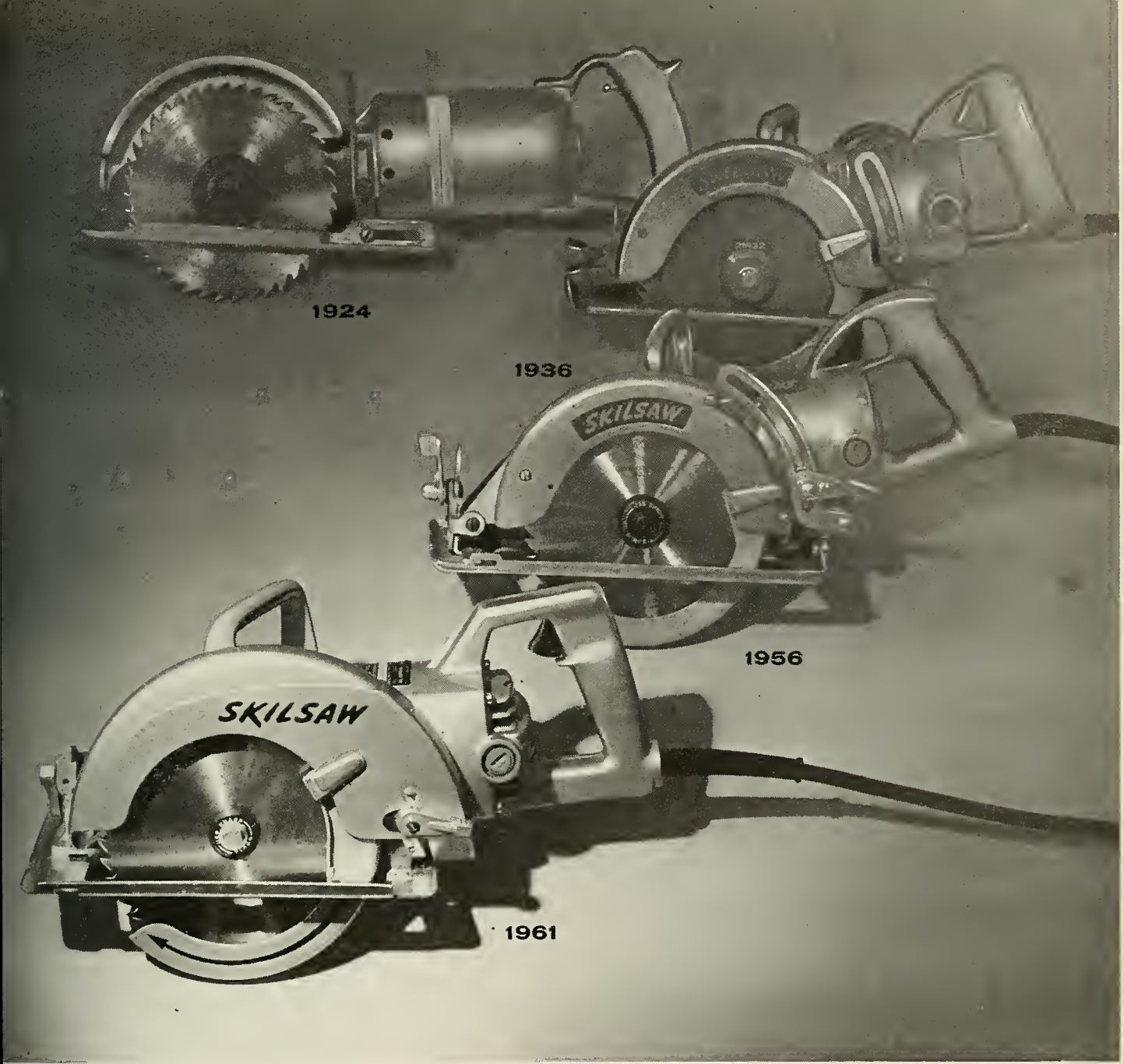
According to newspaper accounts, some two billion dollars' worth of business was involved in the price fixing scheme. Who can say how much was added to the cost of living by this one cozy understanding to fix prices? Who can say how much such shenanigans hurt our prestige throughout the world?

In handing down the sentences, Judge Ganey summed the situation up as follows:

"This (price-fixing conspiracy) is a shocking indictment of a vast section of our economy—virtually every manufacturer of electrical equipment. What is at stake here is the survival of the kind of economy under which America has grown to greatness—the free enterprise system.

"You have flagrantly mocked the free enterprise system which we profess," the judge told the corporation officials. "You have destroyed the model which we offer to the free world."

This is free enterprise?



Now! Best Skilsaw models in 36 years!

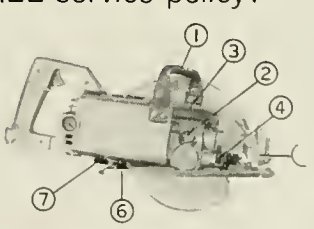
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Take it from us—you simply can't afford *not* to use these newest versions of world famous Skil worm-drive saws, they're that much better!

12 major improvements. To start with, we took the finest Skil power saws ever made (the 6½" Model 367, 7¼" Model 77 and 8¼" Model 825) and gave them new B-P motors that give "Burnout Protection" even during frequent, excessive overloads. Next, we made oil level control and oil pressure relief automatic. Then we added a new airflow hood for better cooling, and the convenience of an easier-to-read bevel gauge and a telescoping blade guard that can't bind even on trickiest miter cuts.

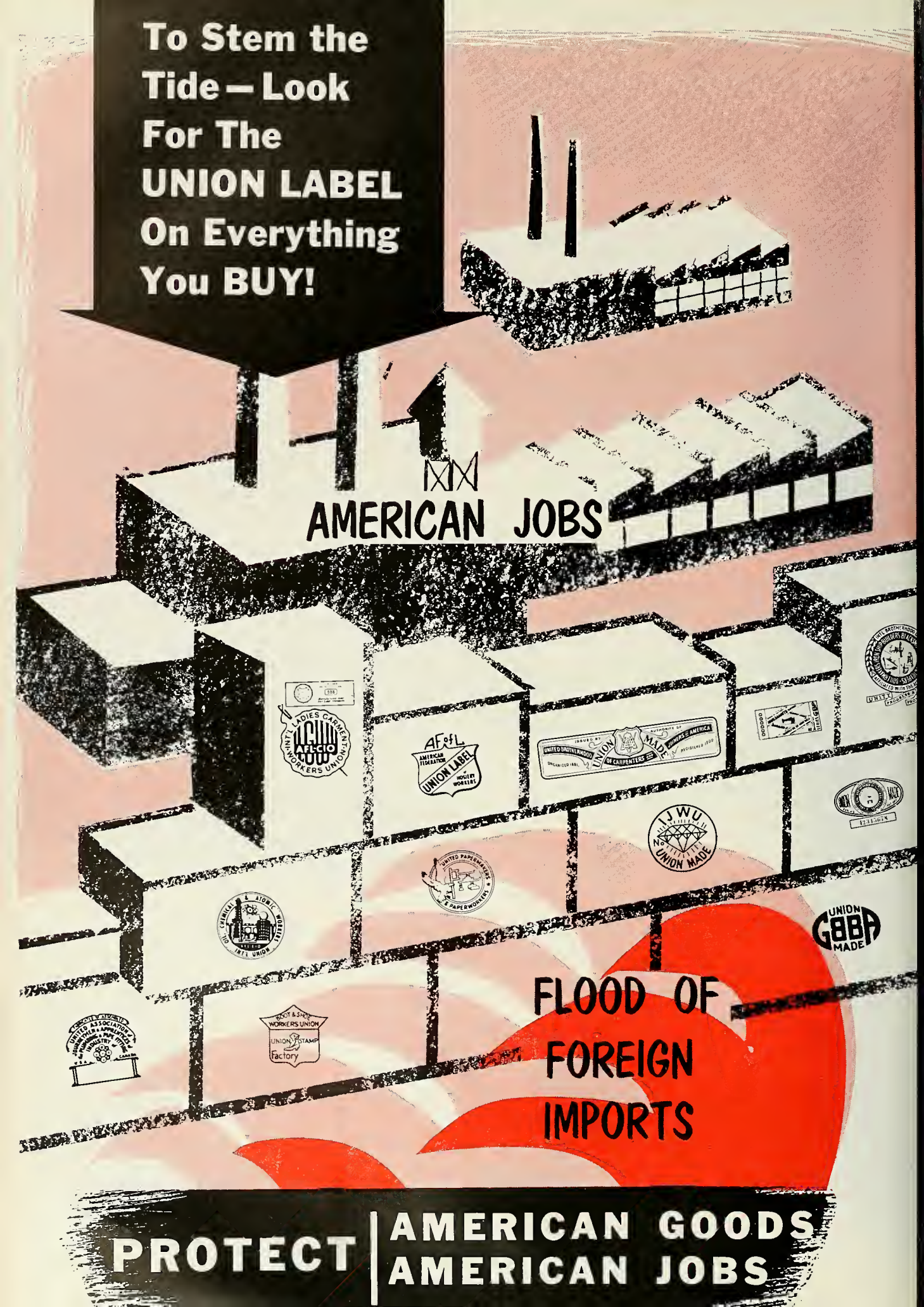
The list of improvements goes on and on to make these, unquestionably, the finest saws ever to carry the name "Skilsaw" . . . and that's saying a lot!

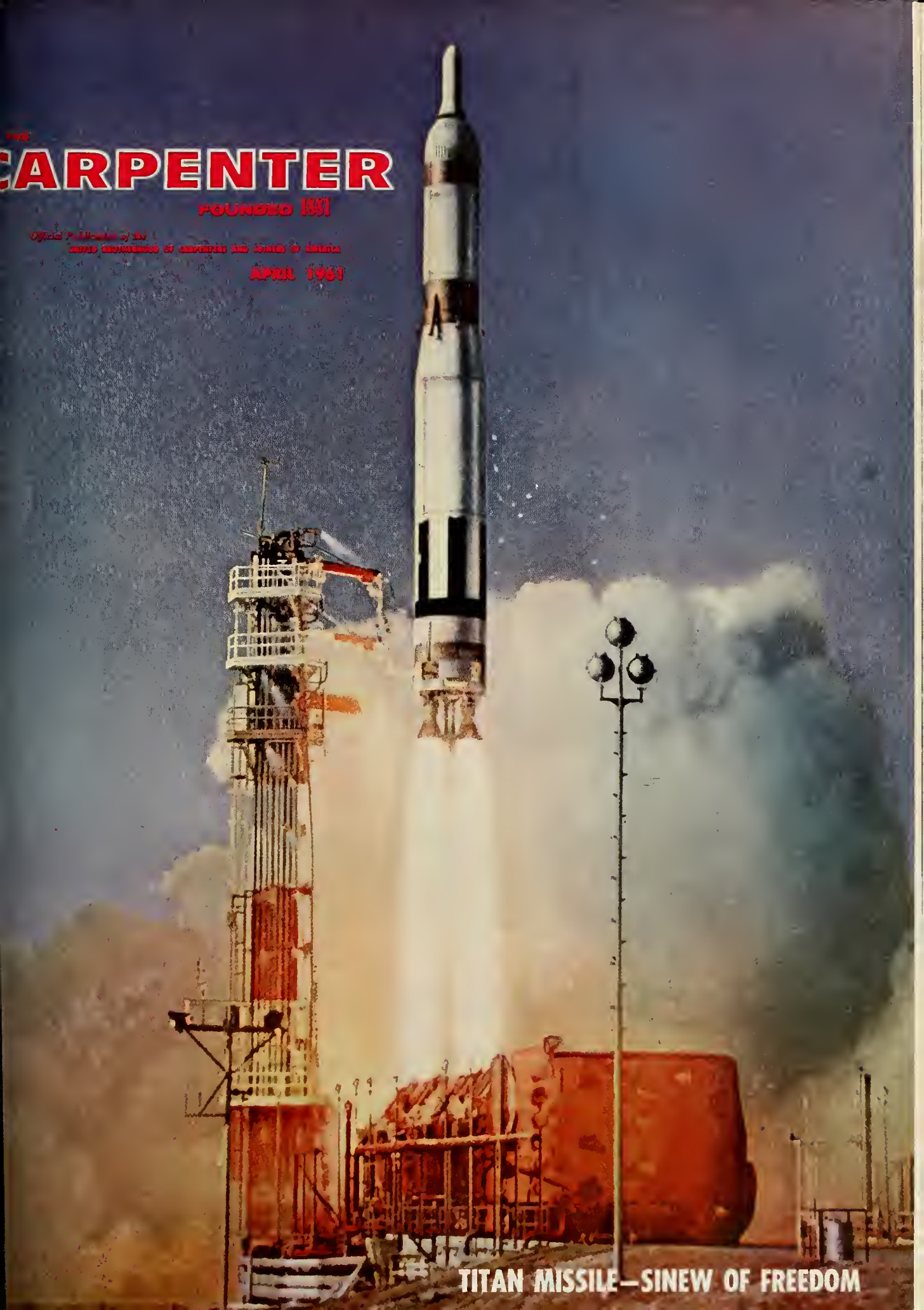
Ask your Skil distributor for more information, today. Look under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Skil Corporation, Dept. 152C, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois.



(1) New plastic-covered top handle for cooler handling. (2) Automatic oil level control. (3) New air flow hood. (4) Push-button blade lock. (5) Easy-to-read bevel gauge. (6) Stronger steel foot. (7) New sawdust ejector system.

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TITAN MISSILE—SINEW OF FREEDOM



Don't blindfold him!

THE MAN in this picture is a cancer research scientist. The device he is using looks like something out of science fiction—but actually, it's an electron microscope. It shows the sub-microscopic detail of a cancer cell—magnified 100,000 times. *The cost of one electron microscope is $35,000.*

Some of the equipment needed for cancer research is even more expensive.

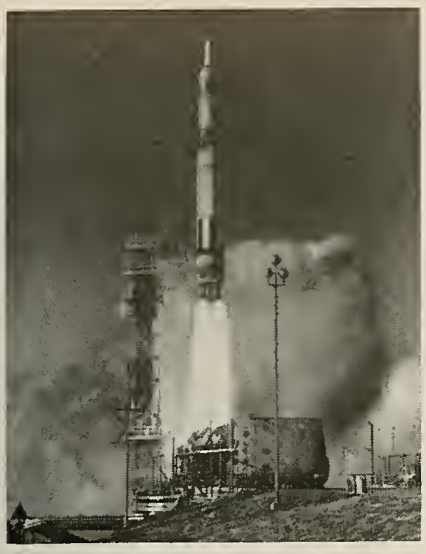
Today, in research centers throughout the country, 1300 scientists, supported by American Cancer Society funds, are at work searching for the cause of cancer—and, ultimately, ways to prevent it.

The American Cancer Society grants millions of dollars for research on such projects as the study of viruses as a possible cause of cancer—the development of hormone treatments for cancer—the control of cancer by drugs. *Life-and-death projects.*

Your help is needed to enable the American Cancer Society to continue this support.

Don't blindfold cancer research. Give to it. Send your contribution now, to CANCER, c/o your local post office. All gifts are tax-deductible.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY



THE COVER

This month's cover is a spectacular four-color affair which shows one of our mighty Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles about to soar forth from its launching pad. As the cover legend indicates, this is a Titan, one of the ICBM's which the United States is counting on to add to its power of protection for the free world. The use of the ICBM on the cover has added significance in light of the fact that the Building and Construction Trades Department affiliates have joined in signing an agreement on missile work. This agreement is the subject of an editorial on page. 6. Further information on the Titan and its base will be found in the special report beginning on page 8 which tells about the visit of a number of building tradesmen to Beale Air Force Base. The Carpenters are glad to join with sister crafts in the construction of the mighty bases for America's great arsenal of freedom. (Photo courtesy the Martin Company)

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI Peter Terzick, *Editor* **NO. 4**

APRIL, 1961

THE Good Book tells us that some day the sword shall be forged into a pruning hook. But that day is not yet. The awesome weapon decorating this month's cover eloquently gives proof of this.

That a weapon of such incredible destructiveness should be looked upon as an instrument of peace seems ironic. However, such is the case.

Faced as we are with a totally ruthless potential enemy, who understands and respect only force, force must be our first line of defense. Hence the missile bases abuilding around the nation make up a vital link in our national security chain.

Labor has given its word that nothing that patience, cooperation, and good will can prevent will be allowed to interfere with prompt completion of the missile program. That word will be kept.

But the thought remains that when lasting peace is finally achieved it will be the result of a better idea rather than a better weapon. Until that better idea bursts forth on the horizon, our hopes must be pinned on the retaliatory might of weapons such as the Titan.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

PUMP PRIMING EFFORT Whatever else can be said about the new Kennedy Administration, no one can deny it is making a valiant effort to pump more purchasing power into the sagging economy.

Whether the transfusions are big enough and prompt enough to get the rich red blood of prosperity coursing through our economic veins again remains to be seen. But at least action has replaced slogans and rosy statistics.

President Kennedy summarized his views on the recession in his State of the Union message late in January. At that time he said:

"We cannot afford to waste idle hours and empty plants while awaiting the end of a recession. We must show the world what a free economy can do—to reduce unemployment, to put unused capacity to work, to spur new productivity, and to foster higher economic growth within a framework of sound fiscal policies and relative price stability."

Apparently he means what he says.

KENNEDY ACTIONS TO DATE 1. Directed earlier payment of 257 million dollars of 1961 G. I. insurance dividends. 2. Ordered faster repayment of some 4 billion dollars in income tax refunds. 3. Made 724 million dollars in Federal highway funds available to states ahead of schedule. 4. Speeded up processing of urban renewal loans and 350 million dollars in loans for local hospitals and schools in Federally-affected areas and waste treatment plants. (However these programs are matching-funds programs and little will be accomplished unless states act promptly to fulfill their obligations). 5. Lowered interest rates on FHA-insured loans. (This program, too, has been largely nullified by lenders stepping up their discount rates).

FIRST LEGISLATION PASSED When the House and Senate, late last month, adopted the bill extending unemployment insurance for 13 weeks, the Kennedy New Frontier program cleared the first hurdle.

Passage of the measure means that millions of unemployed, who already had used up their unemployment benefits, will now be eligible for another 3 months. Several million people will be aided thereby and the new purchasing power they have acquired through the measure should help to stimulate the sale of goods.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS The New Frontier visualized by President Kennedy includes a great many legislative steps designed to stabilize the economy and eliminate hardship among the less privileged. He has asked:

1. That Social Security benefits be liberalized considerably. He suggests an increase in the minimum pension from $33 to $43 per month, reduction of the eligible age for men from 65 to 62 and a boost to aged widows' pensions.

2. He wants an increase in the minimum wage from $1.00 to $1.25 an hour, with coverage for an additional 4.3 million workers.

3. He also proposes that the Federal government provide 5.6 billion dollars over the next 5 years to aid education. 2.3 billion of this would be expended over the next 3 years for the construction of new schools and betterment of teachers' salaries. His education program also provides for broadened loans to help colleges build housing facilities.

BOLD APPROACH Adding up all these programs advocated by President Kennedy, it is obvious that he means business.

So far only his unemployment insurance suggestions have been adopted by Congress, but all the other measures are being pushed vigorously. Whether they pass or go down to defeat is up to Congress.

But it will also be up to us, because our support or lack of support can be the difference between victory and defeat. It is more important than it has ever been that we keep abreast of developments in Congress and stand ready to throw our weight behind those measures adding to our stability and prosperity.

1961 BUILDING TRADES LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE



"We in the building trades have a big job ahead and we as Carpenters are determined to do our part in pushing the general objectives of our crafts," General President M. A. Hutcheson told 450 members at a business session last month held in conjunction with the Seventh Annual National Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department AFL-CIO.

The business session of the Carpenter delegation followed a luncheon honoring the members present from local unions, city, district and state bodies from all parts of the country.

Speaking also at the business session were Vice President O. William Blaier who was also chairman of the meeting, and General Secretary Robert Livingston.

The Carpenter delegation was the largest of any attending the annual session which had more than 3500 delegates. The conference was a four-day affair during which:

1. The delegates met in opening session to hear addresses from AFL-CIO President George Meany, Department President C. J. Haggerty and a number of members of Congress and Government officials.

2. For two days the visiting delegates called on Representatives and Senators on Capitol Hill. The delegates were asked to acquaint their members in Congress with the 10-point program being sponsored by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

3. The various union and state groups held special meetings in connection with their legislative objectives.

4. On the final day of the conference delegates on a state-by-state basis reported on their visits to Capitol Hill and gave an appraisal of prospects and promises of the departmental program.

Department President C. J. Haggerty presided at the general sessions and gave the keynote speech stressing the importance of the on-site picketing bill as the "Objective No. 1."

AFL-CIO President George Meany called an attack on unemployment the primary goal of both AFL-CIO and the Building Trades legislative programs.

Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg brought a message from President John F. Kennedy pledging support for the situs picketing legislation.

Senator Pat McNamara blasted the false charges being made by the enemies of labor against the situs bill.

Louis Sherman, department counsel, reviewed legal developments.

Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO Legislative Director, asked for help in two immediately pending measures: minimum wage and aid to education.

A message from Representative Adam Clayton Powell, chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, pledged support for labor's program, but urged consideration by the trades for the civil rights question.

Representative Carl Perkins, Dem., Ky., renewed his support for the BCTD program.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Rep., Calif., called for equality of treatment of building tradesmen with other unionist.

Senator Wayne Morse, Dem., Ore., urged passage of an aid to education

General President M. A. Hutcheson addresses more than 400 Carpenter delegates at the 1961 Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference in Washington, D. C.



bill without amendments providing for aid to non-public schools.

Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., co-sponsor with Senator McNamara of a situs picketing bill, urged delegates to have their members express their opinions and support to Congress on progressive legislation.

Senator Joseph Clark, Dem., Pa., advocated passage of his public works bill providing for 45 per cent grants for works along lines of the old Public Works Administration program.

On the final day of the conference the delegates heard short addresses from Charles A. Donahue, Solicitor, Department of Labor, and from Jerry Holleman, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Donahue was formerly research director of the United Association. Holleman was president of the Texas AFL-CIO.

On the final day the delegates filed reports on a state-by-state basis concerning the attitude of members of the House and Senate on the 10-point program.

The Carpenters' delegation met in a business session at the Statler Hotel to discuss problems confronting the building trades in general and the International Union in particular. The report of the General President covered a wide variety of topics given both on the record and "off the record".

President Hutcheson noted the adoption of the missile site policy of the Building and Construction Trades Department and said that it is in the interest of all the trades participating in this construction activity to comply with the letter and spirit of the policy. He warned that failure of the building trades to pursue a policy which would avoid work stoppages on these vital defense installations would endanger the jurisdiction of the building trades. And, he emphasized, stoppages of work, it is apparent, would certainly jeopardize the defense program of the nation at a critical time in our history.

Mr. Hutcheson praised the new agreement signed by the Department with the National Constructors Association. A procedure has been adopted whereby, on a voluntary basis, disputes other than jurisdictional ones, can be resolved within the friendly framework of relationships set up between the trades and the Association.

A "big step forward" has been taken by the Carpenters with the signing of an agreement with the Gypsum and Dry Wall Association, Hutcheson reported. All members affiliated with this Association are parties and bound by the agreement developed. The speaker said that dry wall is a big factor now and one of growing importance in the future and the agreement represented a progressive step in handling the mutual relationships of Carpenters and management.



A view of the Carpenter business session held during the Legislative Conference.

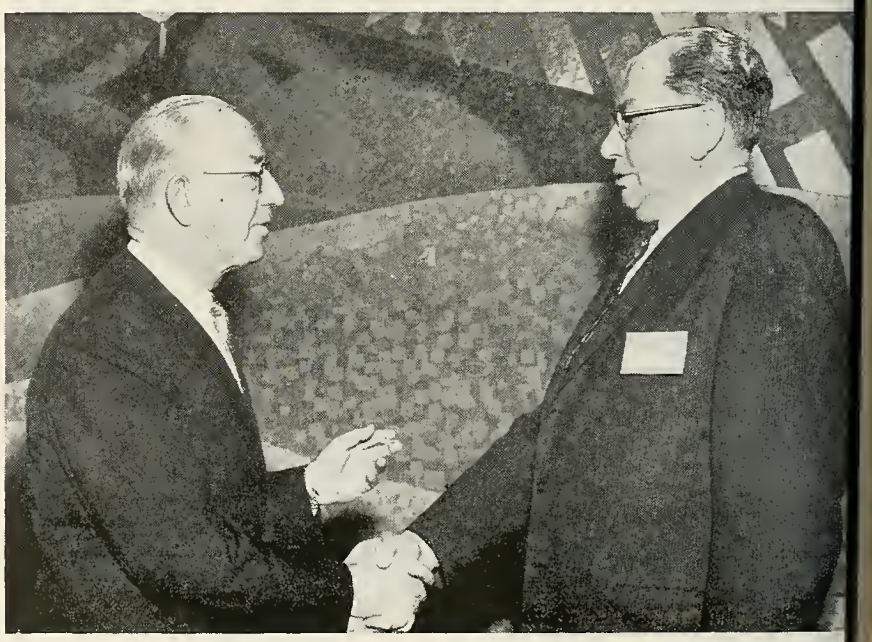
The General President discussed the problems of jurisdictional disputes briefly and pointed out that in times of economic stress and unemployment, jurisdictional disputes are likely to increase in number. This has been a fact in the present slump, he said, and he noted that the real remedy in jurisdictional disputes is that of our getting on the job promptly and getting the work assignment to which Carpenters are rightfully entitled.

Relationships with other building trades unions were discussed including the pending agreement with the Lathers on acoustical ceilings, and problems of working with the Sheet Metal Workers and the Ironworkers.

The Construction Industry Joint Conference was praised as an enterprise which has resulted in a better understanding and better relationships among the trades and between the trades and employers. He said that this conference had been formed with representatives of contractors and the affiliates of the Building and Construction Trades Department. A major asset of this Conference he said was in the growing recognition of the importance of maintenance contracts. This type of work is of great importance to a number of the building trades and especially to the Carpenters.

The General President closed with a brief report on membership and a strong plea for the union label. He called on the delegates to encourage their members to realize the importance of the label and not to relax in the use and recognition of the label.

Department President C. J. Haggerty welcomes General President M. A. Hutcheson to the session which was attended by more than 3500 building trades delegates.





Vice President O. William Blaier was chairman of the Carpenter business session during the off-the-record-meeting in Washington.

Secretary Robert Livingston invited the delegates to visit the new Corpenters Headquarters Building during their stay in Washington. He said that the building, located near the Capitol, would be en-route to their congressional visits.

The speaker described the building and gave facts and figures on its physical dimensions and reviewed the use of wood within the building which he said adds immeasurably to the beauty of the structure. The building should be completed by the last of April he said and steps are now being taken to purchase furniture and fixtures so that the new headquarters can be made ready at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Livingston noted that since construction started there had not been a "single jurisdictional dispute on the job".

In his remarks as meeting chairman, Vice President Blaier said that labor has always been in the forefront of the fight for progressive legislation and economic abundance. He said that these days labor must pay attention to politics in order to cope with the economic problems of the day. He called on the membership to take more interest in public affairs, for he said "an increased awareness of the relationship between politics and economic policy is absolutely essential to labor."

Mr. Blaier also touched on the importance of maintenance contracts and paid tribute to General President Hutcheson who put forth the idea of this type of contract and agreement between contractors and the trades some years ago, a fact that is just now being accorded the recognition it deserves. The speaker also commented on the work of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Reverend Joseph L. Donahue, chaplain of the Chicago and Cook County Building Trades and now a member of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters, gave the invocation and made a few brief remarks.

Chairman Blaier introduced the guests at the head table including:

- First District Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr.
- Fifth District Board Member Leon W. Greene
- Sixth District Board Member J. O. Mack
- Eighth District Board Member J. F. Cambiano
- Charles Donahue, Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor
- Stuart Rothman, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board
- Edward Goshen, Acting Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor
- Al Ganno, Chief Wage Determination Bureau, Davis-Bacon Division, U. S. Department of Labor
- Thomas Neblett, Executive Director, Gypsum and Dry Wall Contractors International
- Kenneth Kleinsorge, Secretary, National Acoustical Contractors Association
- Irvin Manger, Labor Relations Officer, Corps of Army Engineers
- Ed Patrick, U. S. Air Force Procurement and Production Officer

The chairman introduced a number of other visitors attending the luncheon including:

- James Miller and James Baierd, Assistant Solicitors, Department of Labor
- Harry Livingston, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and brother of General Secretary Livingston
- Leon Wofford and Frank Laretti, Carpenter members now affiliated with the Federal Public Housing Administration
- Hal Jennrich, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor
- Thomas Jones, Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks
- Herbert Skinner, Regional Director, Building and Construction Trades Department

General Secretary R. E. Livingston was one of the speakers. He is at left applauding Stuart Rothman, General Counsel of the NLRB.



EDITORIALS



LABOR COMES THROUGH AGAIN

The Building and Trades Construction Department, AFL-CIO, has made a direct and clear statement on the urgent need of all unions to aid in the acceleration of the U. S. missile program.

It is obvious to any thoughtful citizen that our national security and that of the free world is closely linked to the swift completion of the U. S. missile bases throughout the world.

In a recent resolution the Department announced the following policy in connection with the missile program which is to apply to all national and international unions affiliated with the Department, their constitutent local unions and the various state and local building trades councils:

"1. All local and national procedures for the settlement of labor disputes without interruption of construction shall be complied with strictly, including the procedures of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes. 2. No strike, picketing, or work stoppage shall be undertaken on any missile project by a local union without complete exhaustion of all available procedures and methods for the peaceful settlement of the dispute and the prior authorization of the General President of the National or International Union with which the local union is affiliated. 3. No State or Local Building Construction Trades Council shall render any aid, assistance or support to any local union which strikes; pickets or engages in a work stoppage which violates this policy; nor shall any State or Local Building and Construction Trades Council recognize any strike, picketing or work stoppage which violates this policy. 4. Each General President of the affiliated National and International Unions and the President of the Department shall notify all constitutent local unions and local and state building and construction trades councils of this missile project policy and take appropriate action to implement this policy."

This resolution stands in the best tradition of American labor which has always been a loyal, hard-working member of the team when the nation faced a crisis.

LET'S HIT CANCER A FATAL BLOW

The reports on cancer are encouraging. There are some hopeful signs that medical research stands on the threshold of one of those historic breakthroughs that will reveal the final, dreadful secrets of cancer.

We all recall the great sense of relief that came with the discovery of Salk vaccine. We knew that we had finally laid low an old enemy of mankind—polio. Dare we hope we are near the same goal with cancer?

We can do more than hope. We can help. April has been designated as Cancer Control Month. During this month the American Cancer Society will conduct its annual educational and fund-raising crusade. Let us all lend a hand. When the cancer volunteer worker comes to call, let us welcome him. Let us give generously so that the highly expensive research can go forward and bring nearer that blessed day when the word "cancer" loses its fearful meaning.

Help turn on the bright lights of research, education and service so that the human race can take another great stride forward in the sun.

YOU CAN HAVE IT FREE, MR. PRESIDENT

In the first weeks and months of President Kennedy's administration the press has treated its readers to a rash of articles about the reading habits of the President of the United States. This has taken a number of people by surprise. Most citizens have taken it for granted that anybody who is President would be well read.

LIFE magazine went into this matter in considerable detail in a recent issue. According to their editors, "He eats up words at the rate of 1,200 per minute—the average is about 250. He begins his day by reading 5 newspapers before he reaches the office. In government circles the word is out—'Be careful with that memo, the President is likely to read every word of it.' One advisor recalls seeing the President read a 26-

page economics memo in 10 minutes and then ask 25 intelligent questions about it."

Life magazine carefully lists the newspapers and magazines the President regularly reads. It is impressive. Any man could lay claim to knowing a great deal after this intellectual diet. But some of us were struck by a notable absence from the list. There is not one labor newspaper or magazine on the President's reading desk.

We are hopeful he does not count on *Business Week* or the *Wall Street Journal* to keep him informed on the thinking of organized labor. We think we are in a position to recommend a number of splendid labor periodicals to the President. In fact, we know of one that is published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that we would be glad to send him free each month. All he has to do is ask us for it.



GOOD QUESTION

How is it that dollars sent overseas to help the underprivileged and dispossessed of foreign lands are classified as good works and Christian neighborliness, while dollars spent at home to aid our own poor and infirm rate as socialism, paternalism, and un-Americanism?



THE CHERRY TREE IS HUNG WITH SNOW

It has been a long and bitter winter. Not only was the country beset by one of the coldest winters in recent years but it was a winter of unemployment that brought privation and human suffering. As this issue of The Carpenter goes to press in its new home in Washington it is spring. Warm winds sweep through the District of Columbia. The trees are in bud. There is a great sense of the re-newal of life. Along Constitution Avenue, near the U. S. Capitol, the workers are busy in the warm sunshine completing the new home of the Carpenters Brotherhood. The gleaming white building stands proudly among its aristocratic neighbors, the National Gallery of Art and the Congressional office buildings. The onlooker forgets the tyranny of the recent winter. All life seems good again. God is in His heaven and all is right with the world. No problems seem too large. With faith, courage and confidence we re-new our fight for a better world for every human being. This is the spirit of spring.

LET'S BE SENSIBLE ABOUT THE PEACE CORPS

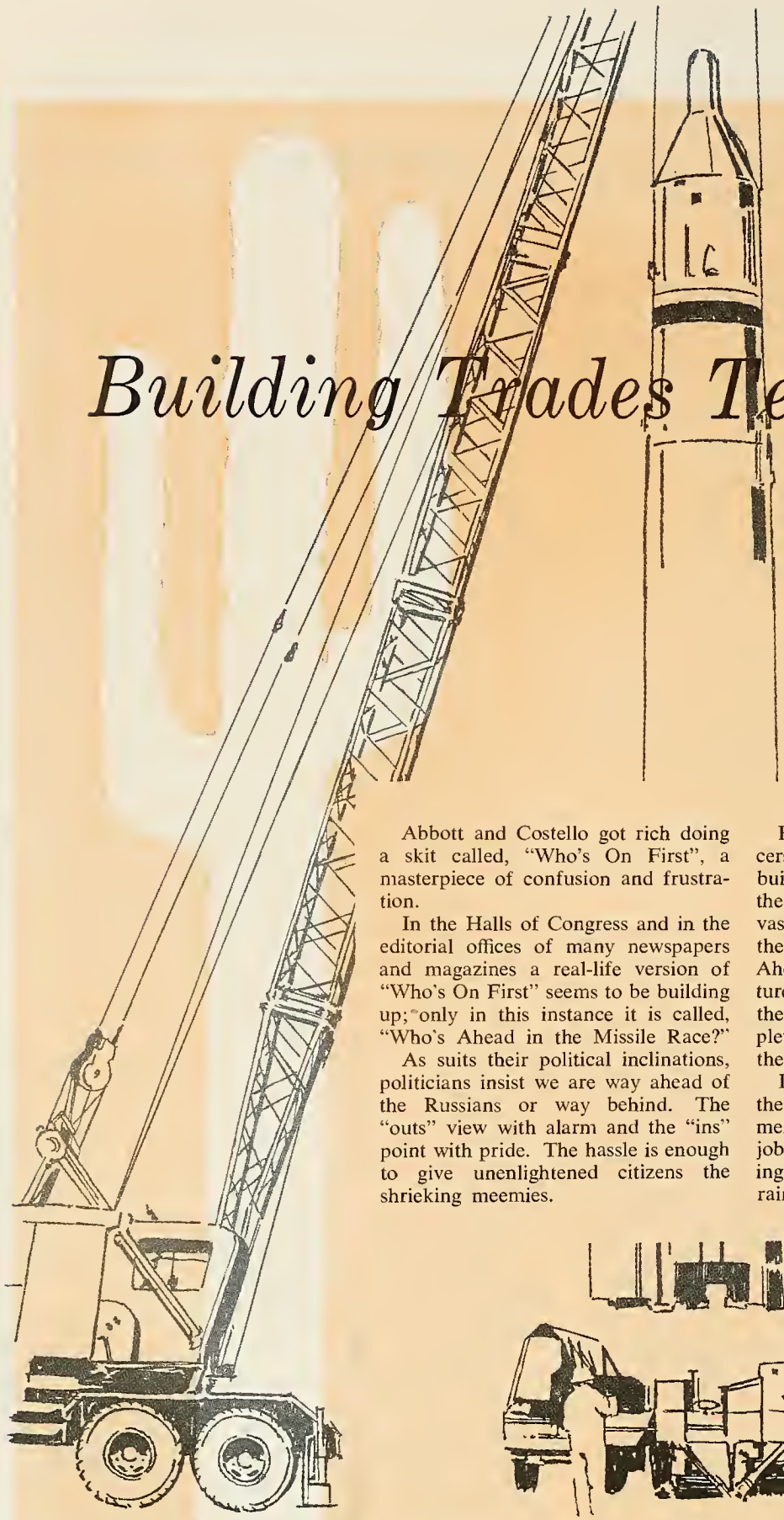
Among President Kennedy's many proposals in the opening days of his administration none has excited the public imagination more than the Peace Corps plan. This is good. The Peace Corps is designed to enlist the aid of young people in America's unending quest for peace. The enthusiastic response of young Americans should be convincing proof to even the most cynical critic that America and Americans are still idealistic. We still respond to human need. In our comparatively short history we have written a record of generosity. The Peace Corps is but another chapter in our attempt to expand the American dream.

Perhaps a word or two of caution is in order. The Peace Corps is not a "fun" project. It is not meant as an "escape" for bored, frustrated younsters who are seeking a gala trip abroad. It is a most serious business. Only the truly dedicated should be selected to serve. Americans must understand that in order to offset the false lure of Communism we must help the world to solve many of its age-old problems of poverty, disease and ignorance. But these problems must be solved in the context of the peoples, cultures, continents and political and economic systems involved. This must not become a "Madison Avenue Crusade" in which we attempt to cram down the throats of underdeveloped countries our own highly developed society. We cannot offer tractors in areas where they have not yet heard of the steel plow a century after its invention. Patience, understanding and sympathy blended with plain, American horse sense should be the philosophy of the Peace Corps. Then we can help others to help themselves to peace and prosperity.

'It's a Two-Man Job'



Building Trades Team gets



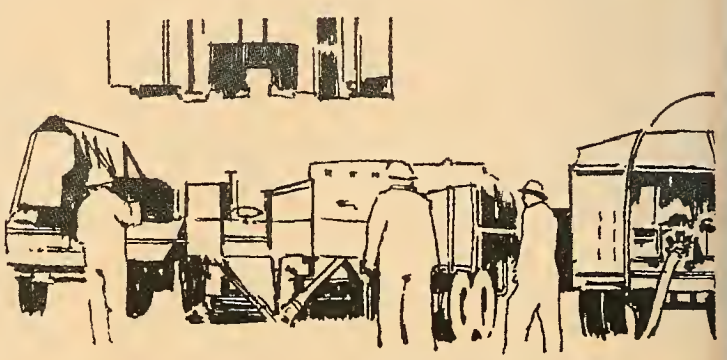
Abbott and Costello got rich doing a skit called, "Who's On First", a masterpiece of confusion and frustration.

In the Halls of Congress and in the editorial offices of many newspapers and magazines a real-life version of "Who's On First" seems to be building up; only in this instance it is called, "Who's Ahead in the Missile Race?"

As suits their political inclinations, politicians insist we are way ahead of the Russians or way behind. The "outs" view with alarm and the "ins" point with pride. The hassle is enough to give unenlightened citizens the shrieking meemies.

But to hundreds of Air Force officers and thousands upon thousands of building trades mechanics who bear the responsibility for completing the vast missile base program on schedule, the political arguments are academic. Ahead or behind, they know the future safety of the United States and the whole free world depends on completion of the missile base program in the shortest possible time.

In the wastelands of Montana and the deserts of Utah, building tradesmen are plying their skills to get the job done on schedule. They are fighting cold, sand, dust and rugged terrain—often far from the comforts and



Finlay Allan, assistant to the General President, center foreground, is shown with group of building tradesmen visiting site at Missile Air Force Base.

MISSILE SITE BRIEFING



musements of city life. The snafus t the drawing boards and the sound nd the fury in the political forums re all far removed from the grime nd the sweat and the challenge of he construction site.

Recently the Air Materiel Command of the Air Force invited a group of Building Trades leaders to tour a ypical installment to get a firsthand icture of the problems and conditions nvolved in missile base construction, t Beale Air Force Base in Marysville, California.

Included in the party was Finlay C. Allan, assistant to General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. For a full day, top brass in the AMC command guided the unionists through installations and briefing sessions on the scope of the missile program.

Activation of the proposed chain of missile sites is one of the biggest field production jobs ever started in this country. And it is one of the most deadly serious projects ever undertaken, for upon its successful completion hinges the future security of the United States for years, if not generations, to come.

Object of the guided tour was to educate union leaders as to the urgency of the missile project and the need for teamwork at all levels if success is to be achieved.

However, organized labor long has been aware of the importance of the missile base program. At its Miami meeting last month, the Building and Construction Trades Department unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth strong policies for avoiding work stoppages on missile site bases. In part, that resolution said:

Whereas, the Building and Con-



At right is shown one of the underground passage ways in missile complex. See diagram on page 10 for illustration of general plan.



MAJ. GEN. THOMAS P. GERRITY . . . commands Air Force Ballistic Missile Center.

struction Trades Department (AFL-CIO) has always responded vigorously and wholeheartedly when a President of the United States has sounded the call of national need as is evidenced by the highest official commendation of the Department's work during World War II in speeding the completion of the Clinton and Hanford Atomic Bomb Projects, the building of a great chain of naval bases at home and abroad, and in the completion of the vast construction program of the Corps of Engineers:

Four Points Stressed

Now, Therefore, the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department (AFL-CIO), with the approval of its Executive Council, announces the following policy in connection with the national missiles program which is to apply to all national and international unions affiliated with the Department, their constituent local unions, and the various state and local building trades councils:

1. All local and national procedures for the settlement of labor disputes without interruption of construction shall be complied with, strictly, including the procedures of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

2. No strike, picketing, or work stoppage shall be undertaken on any missile project by any local union without complete exhaustion of all available procedures and methods for the peaceful settlement of the dispute and the prior authorization of the General President of the National or International Union with which the local union is affiliated.

3. No State or Local Building and Construction Trades Council shall render any aid, assistance or support to any local union which strikes, pickets or engages in a work stoppage which violates this policy; nor shall any State or Local Building and Construction Trades Council recognize any strike, picketing or work stoppage which violates this policy.

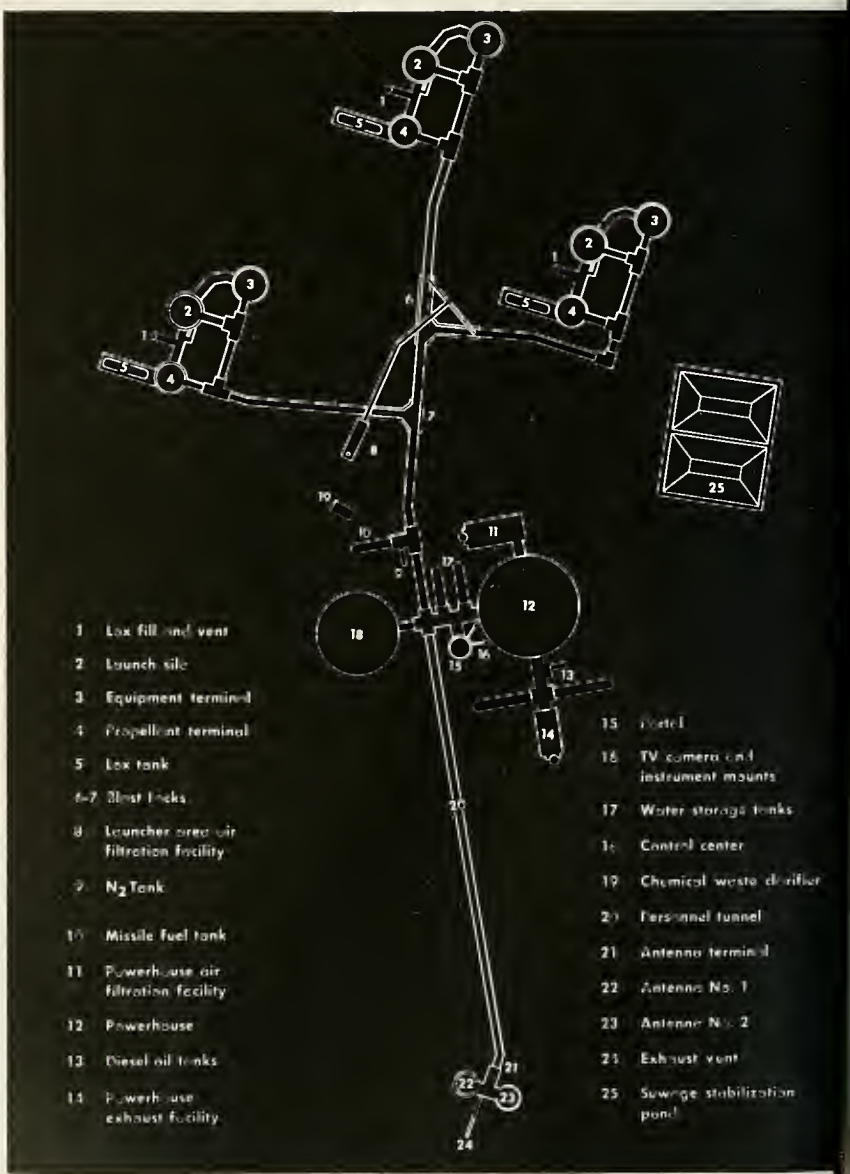
4. Each General President of the affiliated National and International Unions and the President of the Department shall notify all constituent local unions and local and state building and construction trades councils of this missile project policy and take appropriate action to implement this policy.

Missile bases constitute one of th most challenging construction project ever conceived. A typical installatio is a honeycomb of tunnels joinin silos, power houses, fuel storage fa cilities, command posts, etc. Precisio and close tolerances are "musts" i many units.

Brass Greetings

In his greeting to the visitors, Majo General T. P. Gerrity, overall com mander of the project, stressed th need for a teamwork approach at a levels.

"It is through meetings like th that we hope to achieve a better un derstanding of the task and our mu tual problem," he told the visitors.



In a brief but extremely eloquent reply, Neil Haggerty, Building Trades Department president, thanked the Air Force for the opportunity of learning first-hand the problems and special challenges involved in the missile base program. From knowledge comes understanding, and from understanding comes harmony, he told the Air Force leaders. Therefore, briefings of this kind help unions meet their responsibilities more effectively.

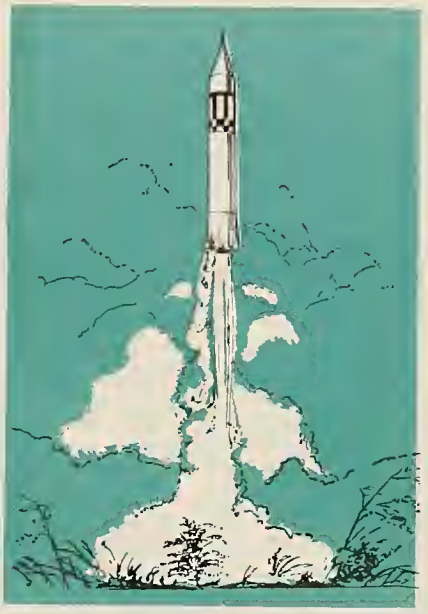
There Are Three

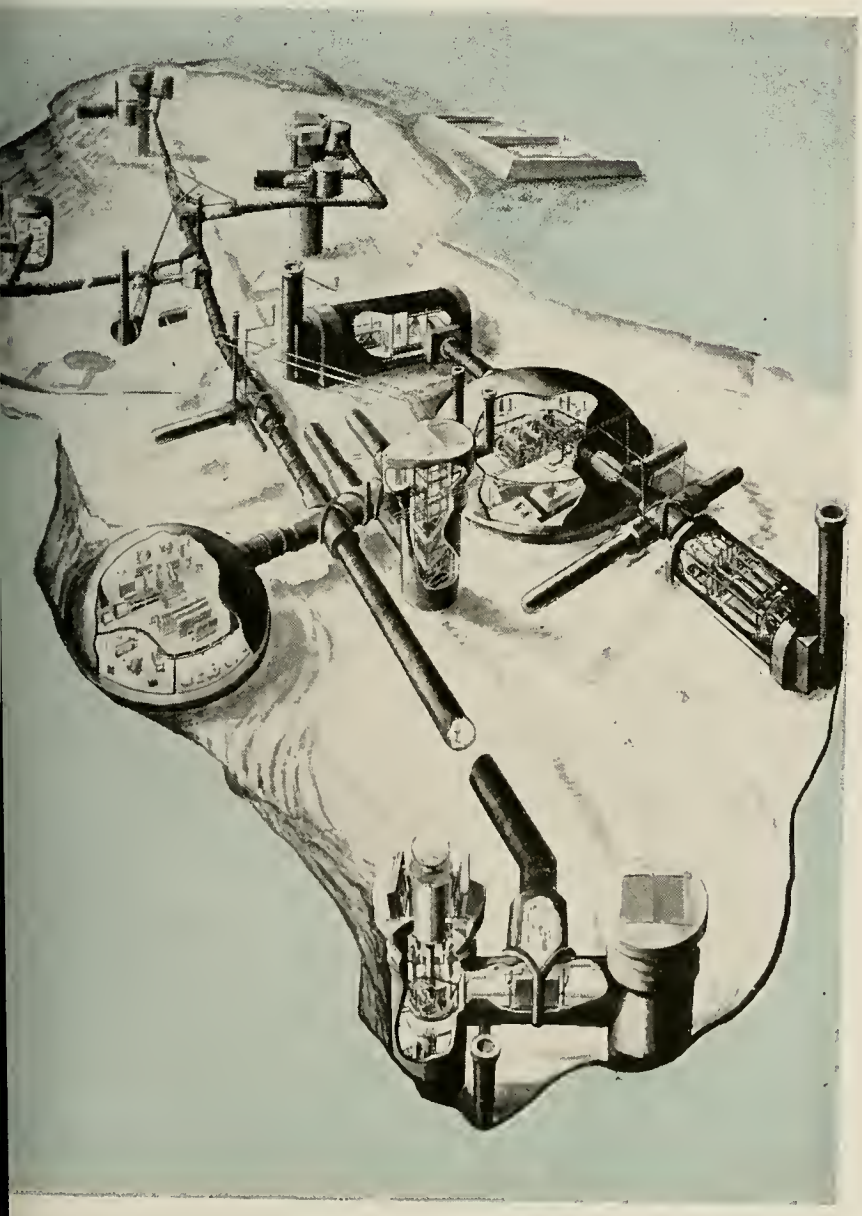
Three types of missiles are involved in the overall program—the Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman. All are intercontinental in their potential.

Among the Building Trades officials making the official inspection tour were, in addition to Brother Allan, the following:

Among Those Present

C. W. Sickles, general president, and John Hutchison, secretary-treasurer, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers; Russell K. Burg, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers; Gordon M. Freeman, president, and J. M. Parker, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Francis X. Hanley, assistant to the president, International Union of Operating Engineers; J. H. Lyons, vice president, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers; Vernon Reed, vice president, International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union; Harold Mills, secretary-treasurer, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union; William Peitler, general president, International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers; Bryce Holcombe, general representative, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; John E. Hauck, organizer, Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association; John McCartin, assistant general president, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry; John A. McConaty, vice president, United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association.





The cutaway diagram shows underground works of a Titan missile base and on facing page is a key to various elements.

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Canadian SECTION

LABOR-SPONSORED JOBLESS CONFERENCE HEARS PLEAS FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

Three economists at a labor-sponsored conference on unemployment combined to attack the federal government's failure to give leadership in promoting Canada's rate of economic growth.

As a result, they said, unemployment continued its year-by-year upward spiral and unused production capacity was reaching alarming proportions.

The three speakers at the parley called by the Ontario Federation of Labor were Dr. Robert MacIntosh, supervisor of investments for the Bank of Nova Scotia; Harry Waisglass, United Steelworkers of America assistant research director; and Dr. Stefan Stykolt, assistant professor of political economy at the University of Toronto.

Their approach to the question of how to create new job opportunities paralleled in many ways the submission of the Canadian Labour Congress to the federal cabinet in February.

MacIntosh called for a positive federal policy of deficit financing (in other words, public investment) in times of high unemployment to expand the economy.

He said the deep-seated fear of deficit financing in Canada and the United States had to be combatted. In the minds of the general public, large deficits had come to mean inflation or high interest rates or both—and these fears caused a withdrawal from the bond market.

MacIntosh said the predicted federal deficit of $300,000,000 in the current fiscal year was a modest one. If unemployment persisted at a level exceeding 7½ per cent of the labor force, a substantially high level of deficit financing would be called for in order to give the economy a lift.

The bank economist called for an expansion of social capital—public projects which have in large part been edged out of the way in periods of industrial expansion and would be pushed aside again in any new boom period.

MacIntosh said it was important to tackle the problem of translating deficit financing at the federal level into positive spending programs on social projects—schools, hospitals, roads—at the provincial-municipal level.

The Steelworkers' Harry Waisglass placed a major share of the responsibility for the current slowdown in the country's growth on a decline in the per capita spending by all levels of government on real goods and services. These expenditures in 1960 were 10 per cent below the 1956 level and 13 per cent below that of 1952.

"Measured in terms of our growing number of unemployed, our unused production capacities are reaching alarming proportions and will probably become much worse. . . ." Waisglass warned.

Citing the industrial employment index, Waisglass suggested the country had hit a new recession before fully recovering from the previous one. For the first time since 1945, a recession in employment had **not** been followed by establishment of a new employment record in the subsequent recovery period.

Waisglass urged Ottawa take the lead in policies of expansion financed by increased government borrowing rather than by higher taxation. This increased borrowing should be accomplished by an expansion of the money supply without restricting credit supplies available to meet the demands of private borrowers.

The resulting higher levels of employment and income, Waisglass maintains, would produce increased government revenues and eventually wipe out the deficit.

David Archer, president of the 500,000-member Ontario Federation of Labor, reminded an OFL-sponsored conference on jobs that unemployment is everybody's business.

"We cannot continue to live in an economy half slave and half free."

The two-day conference called to examine all facets of the unemployment problem was considered the first in Canada sponsored by a labor federation to bring together management and union representatives, churchmen, social workers and members of the Legislature.

Douglas Hamilton, OFL secretary-treasurer, and a member of the Carpenters Union, said the federal government could not shed its responsibility for creating new job opportunities.

He cited statements by Labour Minister Michael Starr and Trade Minister George Hees calling on labor and management to assume the burden.

The OFL secretary-treasurer invited the federal government to call a conference of all parties concerned in an effort to stimulate employment.

"If the government will bring forward specific instances of projects we can undertake, labor will give them very serious consideration," Hamilton declared. "We are prepared to sit down with management, government or anyone else to study this problem."

Miss Lillian Thomson, executive director of Toronto's Neighborhood Workers Association, told the conference that Canadians tended to ignore poverty on their own streets.

They often sloughed off unemployment by saying the jobless didn't want to work.

"Sometimes lately, I've wondered if I was away back in the 1930's. . . .

Do you remember the bread lines in the 1930's, and then the war came and the men who weren't supposed to want to work rushed to their uniforms and their overalls."

Miss Thomson warned that welfare agencies such as her own—the largest non-sectarian welfare agency in Canada—couldn't help half of the jobless who needed funds and they couldn't help anybody effectively.

Victims of unemployment, she said, were demoralized by being shunted from Unemployment Insurance Commission offices to those of relief departments and welfare agencies.

Unemployment left ill health and wrecked homes in its wake, she reminded the parley. High rents siphoned off much of the available welfare funds and slashed into the food budgets of the jobless.

It had often been said that Canada needed a more integrated system of social security—"needed it for the sake of efficiency. But I'm saying we need it for the sake of human self-respect."

Miss Thomson said there was no one naive enough to believe that the evil of poverty with its sickness, broken homes, delinquency and vermin could be overcome by raising welfare rates indefinitely.

In addition to welfare, new job opportunities, retraining of the jobless, training of the unskilled and decent housing were essential.

Beyond this, Miss Thomson emphasized, governments should be motivated by a sense of urgency about poverty—not a reluctant concern.

New Contracts in '61

Here is the 1961 collective bargaining picture as described in the December issue of the Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review:

There are nearly 6,000,000 organized workers by 343 contracts involving 5,000 or more workers. Of these agreements, 291 call for negotiations in one or more areas ranging from wage reopening only to wage reopening, escalator clause and deferred increase.

Biggest group involved is the Automobile Workers, which will be negotiating for more than 600,000 workers of whom 340,000 are employed by General Motors. Contracts and expiration dates are as follows: American Motors, August 31; Budd Co., September 30; Chrysler Corp., July 31; Ford Motor Co., July 31; General Motors, July 31, and Studebaker-Packard, October 31.

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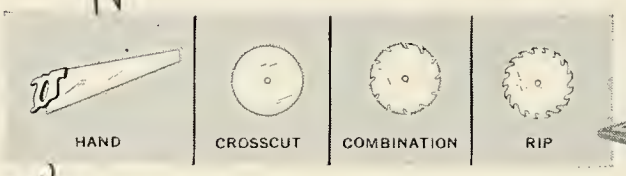
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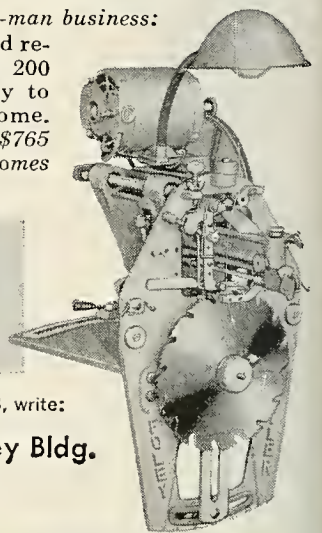
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—
DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of a member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Quarterly Circular for the months April, May and June, 1961, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ammunition for the budget battle

If some of the observations we have to make here threaten the foundations of your happy home, you must blame Mrs. Herbert L. Kay, the wife of one of our members in Houston, Texas. It was her interesting letter that set us to thinking about the equal responsibility of husband *and* wife to keep the budget balanced—and if you can't get a rise out of your husband on this, you're just not trying.

Mrs. Kay begins, "I was very much interested in the article written in the January edition of *"The Carpenter"* in the 'Ammunition for the Budget Battle' column. There sure were some good ideas on how to shop for less expensive cuts of meat and other items with the same food value as more expensive foods." (Thanks for the kind words.) She continues, "But the thing I'm more interested in is a Budget Plan, showing what percent of income should go for Food, Clothing, Rent, Transportation, Miscellaneous, etc." She feels that it is not being fair to rigidly budget the housewife on her food purchases while, at the same time, other family expenditures are so flexible that there always seems to be that little extra available when wanted. For example, if hubby find a surplus in the Entertainment kitty, it just disappears, while the little woman has to account for every cent.

"A man could put a car he bought new in a garage after about two years and have it completely overhauled a lot cheaper than trading for a new one and paying $1,600 to $1,800 difference every two years. . . . He could have a nice place fixed up to store his tools cheaper than constantly replacing rusted ones. He could wear clean, patched work clothes while working in grease and tar just as easily as his wife makes over hand-me-downs for her use to save on clothing. And how about these hair oils and shaving supplies he adds to the grocery bills? I wash my face with soap and water and there are never any extra pennies allowed for hand cream. . . . A smoking man could also try some roll it yourself tobacco or dip snuff instead of paying for expensive cigarettes (and boy, how that would cut down on my grocery bills!). Vitamins would be a lot cheaper and save on medical expenses."

Mrs. Kay concludes her spirited case with "Let's see where most of today's income is really going. I keep books in my house and I know!"

First, of all, let me say that I heartily agree with Mrs. Kay that in many cases the burdens of budget balancing are unjustly distributed. The lady of the house skrimps and plans to save pennies on the food shopping, freezes during the day to hold down the heat bills, makes do with a hat she's embarrassed to be seen in, only to see friend husband sink a couple of hundred dollars in a hi-fi or a hobby. Now hi-fi's and hobbies are undeniably nice to have, provided that an equal amount is set aside for something that *she* would like to splurge on.

That being said, let's look into the problem of arriving at a "typical budget". Mrs. Kay, there is just no such animal. For years, the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor through their consumer service bureaus have wrestled with this challenge in vain.

The problems involved in arriving at such figures or even at percentages are two-fold. First, the over-all cost of living differs widely, depending on locality. In its most recent survey on living costs, the Bureau of Labor Statistics used Minneapolis as typical in both living costs and income. Then they rated other cities as above or below this norm. Incidentally, Mrs. Kay's Houston was placed in the enviable position of having the lowest living costs of all the cities rated and at the same time enjoying compara-

FAMILY LIVING COSTS COMPARED TO AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS*

City	*City Workers' Weekly Cost*	*Family Budget Relative to Minneapolis †*	*Average Weekly Earnings*	*Weekly Earnings Relative to Minneapolis †*
Houston, Tex.	$103.27	86.9	$100.60	103.2
Atlanta	108.50	91.3	83.82	86.0
Scranton, Pa.	109.48	92.1	68.25	70.0
Baltimore	109.96	92.5	89.60	92.0
Philadelphia	113.42	95.4	92.57	95.0
Kansas City, Mo.	114.69	96.4	95.92	98.4
New York City	114.81	96.6	81.80	83.9
Detroit	116.77	98.2	118.24	121.3
Cincinnati	117.31	98.7	97.83	100.4
Washington, D. C.	118.21	99.4	95.12	97.6
Minneapolis	118.87	100.0	97.44	100.0
Cleveland	119.21	100.3	105.48	108.3
Pittsburgh	119.21	100.3	102.70	105.4
Portland, Ore.	119.65	100.7	95.07	97.6
St. Louis	120.50	101.4	96.26	98.8
Los Angeles	120.87	101.7	101.30	104.0
San Francisco	121.23	102.0	104.66	107.4
Boston	121.48	102.2	86.41	88.7
Seattle	126.19	106.2	98.92	101.5
Chicago	126.29	106.2	101.30‡	104.0

* Costs of a modest but adequate budget for a family of four; earnings are average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing, both as of October 1959.

† Minneapolis equals 100.

‡ Estimated from earnings for Illinois.

tively high relative income. We reproduce this chart with this article.

The second factor to be considered in establishing a *typical* budget is the taste and desires of the individual. For example, A and B may have the same income but A wouldn't be caught dead living in the apartment that B finds perfectly satisfactory. B, on the other hand, has a taste or a figure type that calls for somewhat better quality clothing than A is satisfied with. Or there may be dietary problems or health factors to be considered. Or A may prefer to make sacrifices in the clothes budget to afford piano or dancing lessons for the children. Or B may feel the need to do more charity than A and sacrifices part of the sum usually for entertainment.

Now, all this having been said, there are still some stable items for which we can establish standards. Always taking into account regional price differences, the Department of Agriculture has set up the chart we reproduce here to show the estimated cost of one week's food, first by families and then by individuals. As you can see, it offers three different food plans, the low-cost, the moderate and the liberal—depending, of course, on one's income and personal tastes. Quantities for children were established to comply with the National Research Council's Recommended Dietary Allowances. These estimates are possible for food, in contrast to other items of expense, simply because all human bodies, rich and poor, require certain basic foods for good nutrition and cost can be estimated.

In regard to some of the specific complaints that Mrs. Kay has made, we'll simply offer these observations for what they are worth. 1) Cigarettes cost approximately 25¢ a pack; for a roll-it-yourself the amount drops to about 9¢. 2) The price of proprietaries (aspirin, non-drug items such as cosmetic, grooming aids, digestive aids) is always much higher in food stores. Cut-rate drug stores with private brands can save $$$$$ each week from your budget. And, incidentally, why should the little woman's carefully planned food budget have to carry such items as these? Except for such as tooth paste, medicines, toilet and facial tissues, each adult should be responsible for his or her own cigarettes, cosmetics or grooming needs.

In the final analysis, Mrs. Kay, the correct budget for any family or individual is a highly personal thing. It is something that each unit must establish through mutual discussion and agreement. And it is something that *all* the members of the group must respect and try to adhere to. It is certainly not fair that one partner should do all the saving and another all the spending, I'm sure any fair-minded person would agree. If any of you kind readers do not or have any pithy comments to make on this sensitive question, we'd like to hear from you and perhaps to air your views in this column.

ESTIMATED COST OF ONE WEEK'S FOOD

Sex-age groups	*Low-cost plan*	*Moderate-cost plan*	*Liberal plan*
FAMILIES	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Family of two, 20-34 years	13.80	19.00	21.30
Family of two, 55-74 years	12.40	17.00	19.00
Family of four, preschool children	20.60	27.70	31.40
Family of four, school children	23.80	32.30	36.60
INDIVIDUALS			
Children:			
Under 1 year	3.10	3.90	4.20
1-3 years	3.70	4.70	5.30
4-6 years	4.40	5.70	6.70
7-9 years	5.20	6.80	7.80
10-12 years	6.10	8.20	9.40
Girls, 13-15 years	6.40	8.70	9.90
16-19 years	6.50	8.70	9.90
Boys, 13-15 years	6.90	9.60	10.90
16-19 years	8.20	11.20	12.60
Women:			
20-34 years	5.40	7.60	8.50
35-54 years	5.30	7.30	8.30
55-74 years	5.00	6.90	7.80
75 years and over	4.80	6.50	7.30
Pregnant	6.80	8.90	9.80
Nursing	8.50	10.90	12.10
Men:			
20-34 years	7.10	9.70	10.90
35-54 years	6.60	9.10	10.10
55-74 years	6.30	8.60	9.50
75 years and over	6.10	8.20	9.10

Preparing for Convention



The Executive Board of the Ladies Auxiliary, Carpenters State Council of Indiana, are busy these days making plans for the state convention to be held in May. The five ladies are shown meeting in Marion, the convention site, to discuss details and final plans. They are, seated left to right: Maxine Barkley, 1st vice-president, Ft. Wayne; and Arab Johnson, president, Muncie. Standing left to right are Rita Stogdell, 2nd vice-president, Kokomo; Bette Smith, recording secretary, Jonesboro, and Marilyn Runkle, financial secretary-treasurer, Lafayette.



"Ironhead" Fisherman

Fishing fun never stops for E. A. Palmer of McCleary, Washington, a member of Local 2761.

In the northwest, he's known as an "ironhead fisherman," otherwise known as a "steelheader," an all-year round angler who pursues the giant sea-run rainbow, a trout that leaves the freshwater stream of its birth, lives in the ocean for a couple of years like the salmon and returns as a lunker to that same freshwater stream to spawn and perpetuate the race.

Here's a photo of E. A., returning from a successful steelhead trip. In the left arm is a 5½-pound sea-going rainbow and in the right fist, a 23-pounder!



Last we heard, E. A. was in first place in the Simpson Steelhead Derby with that 23-pounder, but he wasn't counting on this netting him top rung, cause the trout grow mighty tall in this stretch o' the river.

Both steelies were caught in the Chehalis river in December and both were duped with a bright red cherry bobber lure.

Plan Now—Enjoy Later

Reg W. Dick of Napanee, Ontario, a member of Local 572, says now's the time o' year to start thinking about



what you're going to do for your summer vacation. It helps ease the "waiting pains" the winter long.

Reg and his family plan to spend two weeks at White lake in Ontario. They'll rent a cabin thereabouts and fish from morn 'til twilight.

He sends in the following photo of himself and son, Reg Jr., a page from last summer's memory book. Reg tells us the lake provides good fishing for pike, black bass, sunfish and the odd eel.

Thanks for the tip, Reg, and I'm sure the pic of you and the youngster will also help our readerfolk with those piscatorial waiting pains.

Confused—Not Lost

The frightening experience of being lost in the woods is one that cannot be minimized. That is except by one of our pioneer greats: Daniel Boone. When asked if he had ever been lost in the woods, Dan'l replied: "No, but I've been confused for two or three days."

Nailed a Grizzly

According to a note from Bill Schmidt of Valdez, Alaska, a member of Local 1281 out of Anchorage, it is still a little wild and wooly thereabouts.



Bill and the Missus nailed a 600-pound grizzly bear and her two-year-old cub at Robe lake, just three miles from their homestead at Valdez.

They saw five of them last summer but backed off as they were only carrying shotguns. The bear colony were doing a little fishing at a stream which runs near their home.

Here's a pic of hunters Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt with the two grizzlies they downed. Bill nailed a caribou in sub-zero temperatures with a 32 Winchester out of Paxton, about 11 miles from the Richardson Highway.

* * *

Turtles have no teeth. They "crunch" and "cut" with powerful jaw muscles and razor sharp jaw bones.

Gets a 160-Pound Buck

A 160-pound buck (field dressed) with a rocking chair rack fell to the 300 Savage rifle of Val Luczynski of



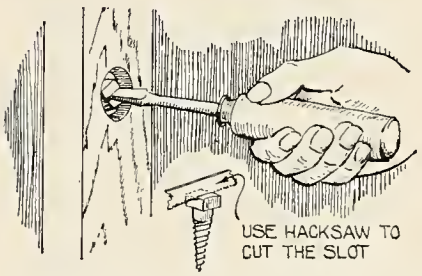
Muskegon, Wisconsin, a member of Local 1573 in West Allis, Wisconsin.

It was downed in Rusk county in Northern Wisconsin. A lung shot at 100 yards did the trick.



Slotted Lag Screw

Slotting a lag screw with a hacksaw to allow tightening it with a screwdriver or brace will prove convenient in many instances when the fastening required is out of reach for use of an ordinary wrench. Deep countersunk holes, lack of a suitable socket wrench, and otherwise inaccessible



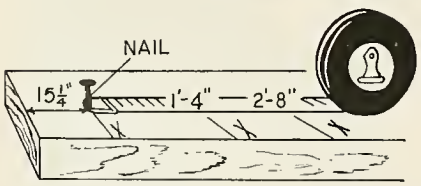
fastening can be accomplished easily by using this device. Detaching is made into a simpler procedure, especially where ordinary wood screws would prove to have insufficient holding power to be used.

Michael Ligocki
3808 West 41st Ave.
Gary, Indiana

* * *

Accuracy in Layout

For extreme accuracy in laying out 16″ on center, paint marks on tape at 1′–4″, 2′–8″, 4′–0″ and so on. Start layout 15¼″ from edge or corner,



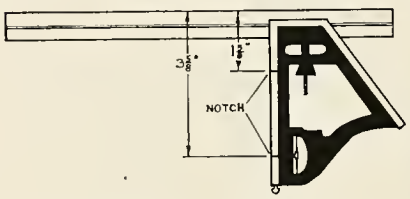
drive nail, hook on tape and layout 16″ O.C. using small square. It is foolproof against gaining or losing inches in layout.

Arnold B. Elkins
(L.U. 2203)
127 N. Dahlia Dr.
Anaheim, Cal.

THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing. When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter bearing the earliest postmark will be awarded the check.

Another Use of the Combination Square

To get fast measurements for 2 x 4 width and thickness, where this is needed in laying out for window openings and partitions, take a hacksaw or three-cornered file and notch the 90-degree angle on square, measuring from back edge of blade. First notch



1⅝″, then 3⅝″. I find this faster than measuring with a rule or block of 2 x 4 since the square is usually carried in the hip pocket and is always handy.

George Smith
2404 Illinois Ave.
Granite City, Ill.
(L.U. 633)

* * *

Avoid Tools Rusting in Toolbox

I would like to submit a trick to keep tools from rusting in winter time. Place a piece of camphor ice in toolbox. I found it very useful.

Robert D. Gray
(L.U. 183)
1821 W. Martin St.
Peoria, Ill.

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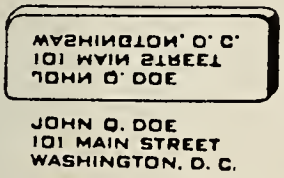
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New Etching Kit

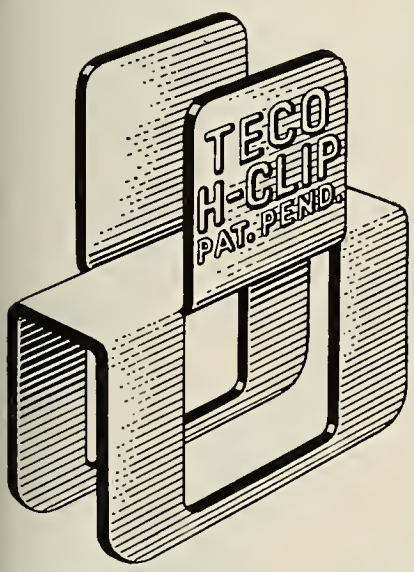
A Brotherhood member has developed a new kit for etching your name and address on your tools. It is no more difficult to personalize your tools than it is to use a rubber stamp for signing your name to a letter. The



job can be done quickly and permanently in a minute's time. No need to scratch or burn your initials on your tools any more. For further information, write to U-Etch-It Tool Co., P. O. Box 253, Silver Spring, Md.

Plywood Clip

Timber Engineering Co. has announced that a new type of supporting clip for plywood decking is now available. Called TECO H-Clip, the product is available for 3/8", 1/2", 5/8" and 3/4" plywood thicknesses.



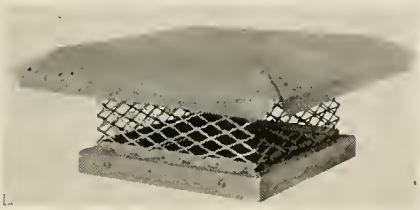
Manufactured from 18 gauge galvanized sheet steel, TECO-H-Clips are designed to provide a tight, snug fit, thus lessening any possibility of clips falling off during installation. A special feature of the H-Clip design is a "leveling arm" which adjoins twin supporting tongues projecting from the center of the clip. This "arm" insures easy installation of clip regardless of any variations that may exist in plywood thicknesses. Implementing installation further, edges of the H-Clip are smooth and rounded so that there is no possibility of their snagging on the plywood.

TECO says that the H-Clips are laboratory tested and meet the FHA minimum property requirements as substitutes for solid blocking.

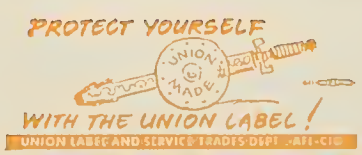
For further information write to Timber Engineering Co., 1319 18th St. NW, Washington, D. C.

This Is For The Birds

Jo-Moco Flue-Kap is a guard to fit on chimney tile liners to protect the home from damaging rain, snow,



birds and squirrels. It is fabricated of heavy galvanized metal with diamond mesh arrester siding. The manufacturer claims fires caused by flue-clogging tree foliage and bird nests are eliminated, as well as odors from unsanitary debris which can as accumulate in unprotected openings. It is easy to install by tightening setscrews against outside of chimney tile liner. Flue-Kap for 13" x 13" is $14.95; for 13" x 18", $15.95. For further information write to Jo-Moco Products, 1102 E. Second St., Tulsa, Oklahoma.



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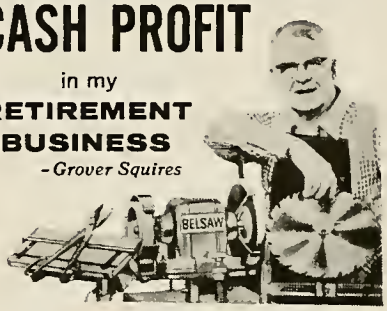
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Federal Government Makes Financial Disclosures Compulsory

An Act of the Federal Government makes it compulsory for unions to file detailed reports with the government once a year. If they don't, the unions' officers may be sent to jail.

The bill applies to international unions only. National unions such as the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers and the big public employes' unions are exempt.

The Corporation and Labor Statistics Act also is aimed at U.S. controlled corporations and branches in Canada. Here too Canadian-owned companies are exempt from the bill's provisions.

International unions operating in Canada will be required to file a copy of their constitution, annual financial statements, the amount received in dues, payments to Canadian union officers and employes and other financial information.

The bill also requires information on the name, address and nationality of all union officers in Canada and the manner in which they were elected, the name of every union or branch under trusteeship and the explanation for the arrangement, and the name of every employer with which the union has a collective agreement.

For the first time in federal labor law, unions are made liable to fine and punishment. "For the purpose of any . . . prosecution under this act a union shall be deemed to be a person," the bill reads.

For each day beyond the filing deadline that a union fails to comply, it can be fined $50.

"Where a union is guilty of an offense under this section, every officer, member of the executive board or agent of the union who directed, authorized, assented to, acquiesced in or participated in the offense is a party to and guilty of the offense." Union officers can be sent to jail for three months and can be fined at the rate of $50 a day for failure to file the proper information.

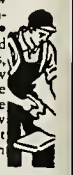
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* * *

It Pays To Advertise

When a guy named Carr recently went into the used plumbing supply business he had a "natural" for a sign over his place of business. It reads:

"Honest Carr, the Used John Dealer."

* * *

Logical Conclusion

This is an age of specialization. As evidence we submit the case of the little girl who recently paid her first visit to a farm. Everything fascinated her. But her enthusiasm knew no bounds when she spotted a little colt.

"Look, Mama," she exclaimed, "a foreign horse."

* * *

Blind Leading The Blind

The opponents of a decent medical aid bill for senior citizens are advancing some mighty complicated arguments to back up their position. The way we interpret their ideas, they are all for medical aid for retirees provided they don't need it, and if they do need it they can pay for it themselves.

Sort of brings to mind the father out walking with his son.

"Dad," asked the boy, "how does electricity travel through wires?"

"Darned if I know, son," replied the dad. "Never did know much about electricity."

"Well, what makes thunder and lightning?" continued the son.

"Can't rightly say. Weather's out of my line too."

The son was silent for awhile. Then he started again. "Dad, what makes . . . oh, never mind."

"No, no, son," admonished the father. "Ask questions; ask lots of them. How else are you going to learn?"

PLANE GOSSIP



Sad But True

After recovering from his birthday celebration which started February 10, Joe Paup, the Winston Churchill of Skidrow, last week gave the world the following observation on birthdays.

"The older we get," said Joe, "the easier it is to resist temptation and the harder it is to find."

* * *

Proof Positive

"The recession is bringing people closer together," says a columnist in a New York paper.

We find it to be absolutely true—especially in elevators, buses and on the highways.

* * *

Positively No Rose

A financial paper opines that calling the present business setback a recession is erroneous. It is only a "settling out," says the paper.

The five and a half million unemployed have another word for it—the same word that Sherman applied to war.

Quibbling over what to call the setback is silly. Whatever you call it, it is a pain in the neck that needs to be cured promptly.

About all we can think of in this connection is the story of the meek little man who was visiting the zoo. In one cage he spotted a particularly rare species of dwarf African deer.

"For Heaven's sake, what is that?" he asked an attendant.

"What does your wife call you in the morning?" countered the zoo employe.

"Don't tell me that thin-legged little thing is a skunk?" the visitor gasped.

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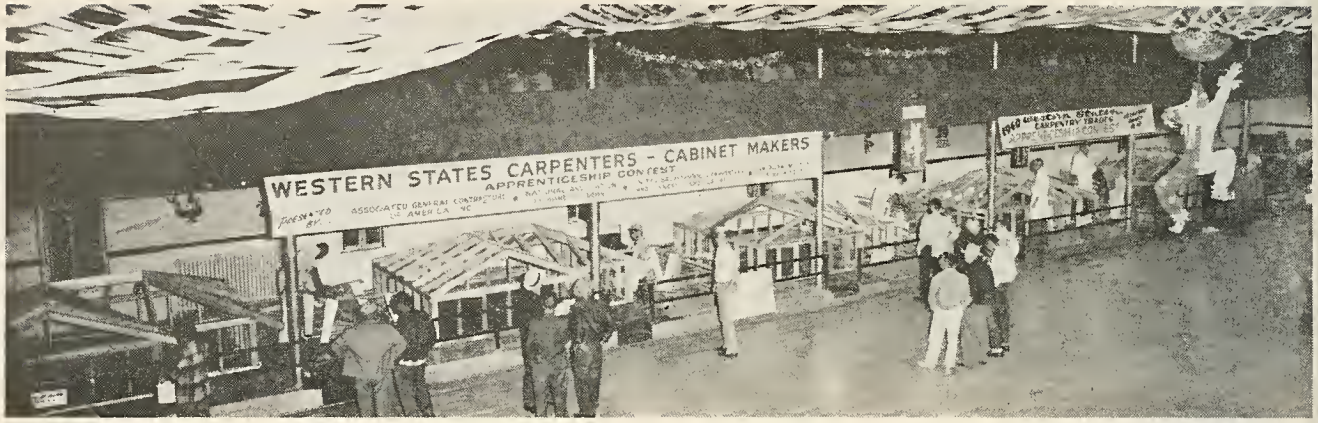
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Apprentice Contests Become Big Events



While it seldom makes the sports pages, the apprenticeship contest rapidly is becoming a competitive event of considerable interest. A few years ago, only an occasional local union or council was interested in staging a competition where young men could pit their knowledge and skill, acquired through three to four years of apprenticeship training, against each other.

Today, there are a number of apprenticeship competitions which have become annual events. Probably the best known of all such competitions is the Western States Apprenticeship Contest. In this contest the winners from eight to eleven state competitions vie with each other for the multistate title. Interest in this competition naturally is high. Last year, it was held in Helena, Montana, and was treated by the city as something of a civic event. States competing were Nevada, Montana, Idaho, California, Oregon and Washington, and the Committee took action to invite Alaska, British Columbia, Alberta and Hawaii to participate in future contests in addition to the eleven states already involved.

Already, plans are under way for staging state contests to pick representatives for this year's Western States event. The Western States contest is held in two divisions, one for carpenters and one for millmen. The winners have their names inscribed on perpetual trophies which they keep for a year. There are also cash prizes and a number of tool awards.

Connecticut sponsors an annual contest, and the January issue contained a story about the winners of the 1960 Florida contest. Undoubtedly there are others of which we have not yet heard.



Above is a view of a special exhibition showing apprenticeship skills of Western Carpenters. In photo at left Everett Ballard is officiating at the presentation of an award to Thomas Slight of Las Vegas, Nev.

Staging apprenticeship contests is a hard job and involves a good deal of time, effort and expense. But the benefits derived more than balance out these cost items. The contests focus attention on apprenticeship training as nothing else possibly could, particularly when they are staged in conjunction with a home show, county fair, or some other civic event attracting large numbers of people.

If interest continues growing in the future as it has in the past, a national contest may eventually emerge.

Connecticut Gets In The Act



Participants in the 1960 Connecticut State Contest are shown above, from left to right: Standing, rear: John Lamkin, L. U. 196; Edward Burdick, judge; Patrick J. Golden, Jr., L. U. 43; Thomas E. Gunnoud, judge; Raymond Rutledge, L. U. 1626; William Smith, judge; Bruce Anderson, L. U. 1013; Peter Callahan, L. U. 746; James Zmarlak, L. U. 210. Front row: George Wach, L. U. 115; John Orsini, L. U. 260.

Housing Program Boon to Carpenters

President Kennedy has submitted to he Congress a program of very special nterest to the Carpenters. It is a ousing program with a new twist. The $3,200,000,000 program is in- ended to spruce up the housing in the lder sections of the big cities, and to elp low-income families build quality omes in the $10,000 bracket.

The bill also contains a provision to id in the construction of housing for lderly citizens.

Housing Administrator Robert C. Veaver says, "The Kennedy bill em- hasizes the improvement of our exist- ng housing supply instead of relying n new housing construction for better omes."

Under the provisions of the bill the FHA would have the authority to in- ure loans up to $10,000 for basic tructural improvement in housing that s becoming dilapidated or obsolete. Repayment would be made within 25 ears and the interest rate no higher han 6%. Present FHA home im- rovement loans are limited to $3,500 nd 5 years repayment and cost the orrower more than 9%.

For low income families the bill alls for a 2-year experiment in mak- ng FHA-insured 40-year no-down ayment mortgages available. The resent general ceiling of $9,000 for one-family ceiling would be retained xcept in high cost areas where it ould be raised from $12,000 to 15,000.

The money available to sponsors of ousing projects for elderly persons ould be doubled to $100 million rom the present authorization. Also dditional subsidy to reduce rents by 10 a month for elderly persons would e part of the set up.

The bill also asks for the building f 100,000 new low-rent units. It also rovides for $45 million a year for arm housing loans and $10 million or grants to local bodies to develop nd demonstrate new kinds of public ousing and FHA insurance on houses uilt experimentally with new methods nd materials.

The President asks for a 40-year rogram but he suggests that most of he $3,200,000,000 be spent by 1970 o spruce up U. S. housing.

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- Unit 8—Cabinet Making (Mill)
- Uuit 9—Millwork
- Unit 10—Reinforced Concrete Form Construction and Heavy Timber Construction
- Unit 11—Millwright
- Unit 12—(Part 1) Blue Print Reading and Estimating
- Unit 12—(Part 2) Blue Print Reading and Estimating
- Mathematics for Carpentry
- Safety Unit
- Blue Print Plans, A,B,C. (15 to set)
- Blue Print Plan D (14 to set)
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- Instructor's Manual, Unit XII, Part 1 & 2
- Instructor's Manual (Mathematics for Carpentry)
- Unit Analysis
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- Test Papers, per single Unit
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- Unit 3—(Parts 2 & 3) Construction Practices
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- Unit 5—Blueprint Reading and Estimating
- Blue Print Plan C—(6 to set)
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- Test Papers, per single Unit or part

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Direct all inquiries to First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

PROGRESS REPORT



This month's progress report on the headquarters building shows impressive shots of the exterior and interior. Above workmen are finishing the main entrance way. Right photo shows a rooftop view along the restaurant side of the building. In lower photos are first pictures of the panel installation. The CARPENTER photographer too photos shortly after the first panelling had arrived. Th building will have a number of different kinds of wood adding to the beauty of the interiors. The new building already becoming a Washington tourist attraction.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

L. U. 819 Holds Old Timers Night



Four of the old timers who were present to receive their 50-year pins are shown above: C. O. (Pete) Pierce, Charles Parmelee, Donato Lanzetta and O. A. Thomsen. At extreme right is J. A. Markham, president and 35-year member of the local.

At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 819, West Palm Beach, Florida, a surprise was in store for a group of 10 members whose memberships in the United Brotherhood date back over 50 years.

At 9:00 P.M., June 20, 1960, President Markham halted the transaction of business at a regular meeting to pay tribute to these old timers: C. O. (Pete) Pierce, C. J. Parmelee, Frank Kaiser, Walter H. Duff, Marius Krogh, Donato Lanzetta, Eric Nordstrom, Carl F. Smith, Henning Swanson, O. A. Thomsen. A part of the group was unable to be present. Those present were presented with a 50-year pin.

After the presentation ceremonies a number of members expressed their appreciation for the outstanding work accomplished by these old timers, who gave of their time and energy to make a better way of life for themselves and their fellow workers.

At the close of the meeting, refreshments were served. A good old get-together was enjoyed by all members present. Mrs. Pauline Pierce and Mrs. J. A. Markham prepared and served the refreshments, assisted by members of Local Union No. 819.

Rochester, Minn. Holds Gala Party



Three retired members of Local Union 1382, Rochester, Minnesota, received special Christmas presents. The presents were 25-year pins presented by the union at a Christmas party and dance catered by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Some 450 members, wives and girl friends attended the party. A turkey dinner with all the trimmings started the festivities.

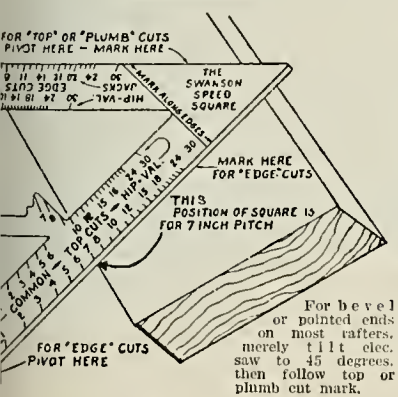
Highlight of the evening was presentation of the 25-year pins to Brothers John W. Lawler, Fred R. Witzke, and J. R. Fitzgerald, whose memberships date back more than a quarter of a century. All three are charter members of the union and have been loyal and dedicated members since they were initiated on March 20, 1934.

In addition to the special pins, each of the three retired members was awarded a copy of the book, "Portrait of an American Labor Leader."

Brother Axel T. Anderson, who was unable to attend the party, also received a 25-year pin and a copy of the book. Brother Anderson joined Local Union 1644 on April 25, 1935, in Minneapolis.

Credit Union Reports

Local 666, Mimico, Ontario, Canada established a Credit Union in 1953. Recording Secretary C. H. McClelland reports 1960 was a good year for the Credit Union. There are some 98 members and the credit union was able to come to the assistance of those who needed loans for tax and mortgage payments, home improvements and auto purchases. A total of $10,553 was loaned. Brother McClelland also serves as President of the Toronto and District Council of the Carpenters.



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St. Louis Local Honors Five



Carpenters Local 47, St. Louis, Mo. recently honored five members who have had 50 years continuous membership in the Brotherhood. A number of officers and delegates were on hand to pay tribute to the veteran members.

Seated left to right are honored veteran members: Frank Macalady, Alex Reuter, Edward Willeke, Charles Seyfarth and Tony Herzog.

Standing left to right are officers and delegates of Local 47: Frank Krame, Sr., Walter Boul, Trustees; Theodore V. Mueller, Recording Secy.; Charley Eaton, Vice-President; Pleasant Jenkins, Business Representative; E. C. Meinert, Secretary-Treasurer of District Council; D. Richard Adams, Business Manager of District Council; Leroy Lasley, Treasurer; Joe Humphrey, President; Kenneth Schneider, Conductor; Walter Fisher, Financial Secretary; and Gus Stocker, Trustee.

L.U. 1491 President Retires

When Brother Daniel J. D. Millard recently retired as president of Local Union 1491, Royersford, Pennsylvania, the membership of the union deemed it fitting to pay tribute to his thirty-two years of faithful service.

The contributions of Brother Millard to the welfare of the union over the years has been a saga of dedication and devotion to duty. And the entire membership of the union wishes him many years of health and happiness in retirement.

Old Timer Dies

The members of Local 1366, Quincy, Ill., were saddened recently at the news of the death of Edward J. Rengstorff. He had long been prominent in union circles. At one time he held the office of Warden of the Carpenters, Local 1366. He served the local Brotherhood as treasurer for more than 50 years. He retired more than 30 years ago and was 97 at the time of his death.

He's Golden Westerner

Board Member Joseph Cambiano was master of ceremonies at a recent dinner of Local 483, San Francisco, Cal., honoring 50 year members. Brother Cambiano



is seen shaking hands with Brother William Jones, who was the oldest member present. He has been a member of the Brotherhood for 65 years.



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Builders Honor Agent

Eugene P. Ellberg, Business Representative of the Carpenters District Council of Madison County, Ill., has received the meritorious service award of the Southern Illinois Builders Association. Ellberg was cited for "creating a better labor-contractor climate." Ellberg, third from left, is shown receiving the award. Others in the picture are, left to right, Freeman Wolfe, J. J. Altman and G. H. Sternberg. All three are officials in the South Illinois Builders Association.



Well Done, Brothers

Several members of Local 183, Peoria, Ill., recently demonstrated they know the meaning of Brotherhood. They responded to the call of Business Representative Robert Britton and constructed a ramp for pupils suffering from cerebral palsy to use at the Roosevelt School in East Peoria. The East Peoria Lumber Co., C. Iber & Sons and the Carver Lumber Co., each contributed $25 worth of material and the balance of materials were underwritten by Local 183. The ramp and the volunteers are shown above. Ralph Phillips (tin hat) master minded the job. The others are Eddie O'Donnell, Don Gorman, John Wieda, Vernon Auld, Charles Davis, Larry Netzke, Stormy Stoner, Cliff Jones, Jack Hamm, Jake Blackard, Elwood Kimberlin, Mac McFadden, Orville Smith and Al Treadway.



First To Retire

Five San Diego, Cal., Union Carpenters were among the first to retire under the San Diego County Carpenters pension plan. The five received their first checks and plaques commemorating their service at a luncheon held at Shelter Island Inn. They are Archie MacKeller, Art Shipway, Guy F. Duncan, Solomon Hiatt and Jens P. Neilsen. They are shown above with their wives and well-wishers.

ALWAYS BOOST THE UNION LABEL

Four 50-Year Men Honored by L. U. 78



Local 78, Troy, N. Y., honored four of its 50-year members at dinner. Shown in the front row are Robert A. Barron, James Fletcher and James Leslie. Michael Coffey was unable to be on hand for the ceremony. Among those paying tribute to the four were, left to right, Pat Campbell, General Representative of the Carpenters; Walter C. Flanigan, Treasurer of Local 78; R. O. Wallen, Financial Secretary of Local 78; the Rev. Husselbeck, Our Lady of Victory Church; and Anson B. Wright, Troy YMCA.

Marshall, Texas, Pays Tribute to Oldtimers



Local 776, Marshall, Tex., has honored 3 members for their 50 years of service. They are, left to right: "Pop" Eiland, J. W. Winn and D. S. Wilkerson.

L. U. 3161 25-Year Members Get Pins



Six members of Local 3161, Maywood, Cal., have received their 25-year membership pins. Shown above, they are (left to right) Don Lasagna, William Robinson, Sylvester Rios, Frank Morello, Michale Quaranta and John Novak.

50-Year Men Cited



Mayor Westlake of Columbus, Ohio, was on hand to honor two "old timers" of Local 200 at a recent dinner meeting at the Deshler Hilton Hotel in Columbus. One hundred and thirty members of the local and their wives also helped pay tribute to all who have belonged more than 25 years. Harry Young, center, and Dan Cherry, right, both 50-year members, are seen chatting with the Mayor.

Strike Action Drops To Lowest Level Since '42

The year 1960 saw the number of strikes at the lowest level since 1942 and the number of workers affected at the lowest number since the postwar low of 1957.

The figures, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, brought the comment from the Labor Department that "1960 was one of the most peaceful years in labor-management relations in the postwar period."

The statistics showed that approximately 3,300 work stoppages began during the year, affecting about 1,400,000 workers.

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Monument to Determination



Recently, Local Union No. 871, Battle Creek, Michigan, moved into its fine new headquarters building. In itself this fact is scarcely unusual. Hundreds of our local unions own their own headquarters building.

What makes the situation at Battle Creek particularly significant is the fact that a local union of barely three hundred members was able to finance a headquarters building that many unions three or four times its size might well envy.

The whole project was made possible by the unusual determination and dedication of the members of Local Union No. 871. Members donated over 2000 hours of labor in the erection of the building. Out of a membership of three hundred, only thirty-four members did not donate of their time and skills to the erection job, and many of these were either too old or too sick to participate. Therefore, the building is a real tribute to the spirit of unionism that flows deeply through the veins of the membership of the union. Ninety percent of the membership contributed sweat and skill to the project. Outside of the utilities, plumbing, heating and electrical work, the building is the work of carpenters.

Located on a lot providing ample parking space, the new headquarters building of Local Union 871 is tailor-made to fit the needs of the organization. For years to come, it will stand as a monument to a union membership that understands and appreciates the meaning of the word "brotherhood."

At the dedication ceremonies officially opening the building, the membership of the Local Union turned out en masse with friends and well-wishers to place their stamp of approval on a job well done.

A special guest was Finlay Allan, assistant to General President M. A. Hutcheson. In his brief dedicatory remarks, Brother Allan said:

"To me has fallen the very pleasant duty of welcoming you to the dedication of this impressive, up-to-date building. I consider it a personal privilege to be with you on this memorable occasion. Every serious-minded union man and woman in this community, I am sure, is looking with pride at this fine structure which today is to be dedicated as the headquarters of Carpenters Local No. 871."

In keeping with the spirit of the occasion, a group of old timers in the local union was given special recognition. On behalf of the union, seven old timers whose memberships date back at least 40 years were awarded Brotherhood rings.

At the other end of the scale, three graduating apprentices — Frank A. Lewis, Thomas C. Vaccaro, and Dennis P. Gabriel—were also honored for their achievement of gaining journeyman status.

It was a great day for Local Union 871 and for the community of Battle Creek, Michigan.

The Carpenters of Battle Creek first organized in the year 1884. Their charter number was 77. But by 1892, the union disbanded. Very shortly thereafter, another local union was organized. It received Charter No. 345, but its life was of short duration. By 1894, it was out of business. But in 1901 the Battle Creek Carpenters again determined to build a real organization. On July 1, they received Charter No. 871, and through the years they have maintained a dedicated, militant union. The quality of its membership is evidenced by the headquarters building it now occupies.

Veterans, Graduates Honored by Local

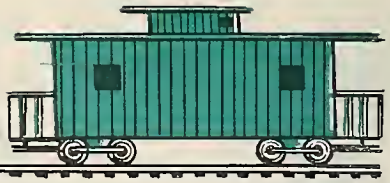


Local 44, Champaign and Urbana, Ill., has amended its by-laws to adopt a life membership classification for its retired members who have 30 years continuous membership in the local at the age of 65. Twenty members have been given this honor. Fourteen of the 20 were present when the memberships were given out. Also honored at the same time were six graduating apprentices. Five were on hand for the ceremonies. The "oldsters" and the "youngsters" are shown together above.

Advanced to Journeyman Carpenter—front row, left to right: James T. Lichtenwalter, Donald R. Sphar, Allen D. Brady, Junior C. Ostendorf, Everett F. Johnson. Honored but not present, Jack Helton.

Receiving Lifetime Memberships—second row, left to right: J. L. Dunn, Sr., Henry D. Louthan, Joe T. Lee, James A. Everman, Ray O. Johnson, M. S. Norman. Back row, left to right: Robert Meyers, William E. Bourne, H. H. Schroeder, Clyde Pence, B. B. Bunn, William O. Martin, G. B. Jenkins, Henry Frank. Honored but not present: Roy Cloud, Elmer W. Ealey, Martin Marr, William Marr, L. F. Plumer, George E. Stretcher.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

ROSE COLORED GLASSES



TIME magazine, in its March 10 issue, carried a story professing that there is a shortage of skilled labor even though unemployment is higher than it has been at any time since the Depression. Even in Detroit, where one auto worker out of four currently is jobless, skilled jobs are going begging, according to TIME.

The article further claims that for every 100 skilled workers the nation had in 1955, it will need 122 in 1965, and 145 in 1975.

On paper these predictions sound encouraging. But I have become a little bit skeptical of all the rosy pictures that the forecasters constantly are painting.

Last year the department of Labor issued a publication called, "Manpower: Challenge of the Sixties." The conclusions drawn by this pamphlet are that by 1970 we will require many, many more skilled workers than we now have. The question the study raises is, where are we going to find the workers? Based on what has transpired in the first 16 months of the 1960's, I think a more pertinent question is, where are all the jobs coming from to take care of all the people?

I hope all these rosy predictions come true, but to date I have not seen too much evidence tending to bear them out. We are more than one-ninth of the way through the 1960's already, and despite what TIME magazine has to say, I believe the job opportunities for skilled men today are no better than they were 16 months ago.

Carpenters and millwrights certainly fall in the category of skilled labor. Yet unemployment among our members has been higher this winter than it has been at any time since the war.

From my talks with the officers of other international unions I find that we are not standing alone in this respect. Electricians, machinists, and other skilled tradesmen are suffering from unemployment to greater or lesser degree. Apparently there will have to be a fairly substantial upturn in economic activity to absorb all of today's skilled craftsmen, let alone make room for an additional 20 to 25%.

Furthermore, the apprenticeship programs jointly developed over the years by international unions and employers have proved themselves to be both efficient and flexible. They have met the test of changing conditions since the end of World War II. They are geared to meet any reasonable challenges the future may bring.

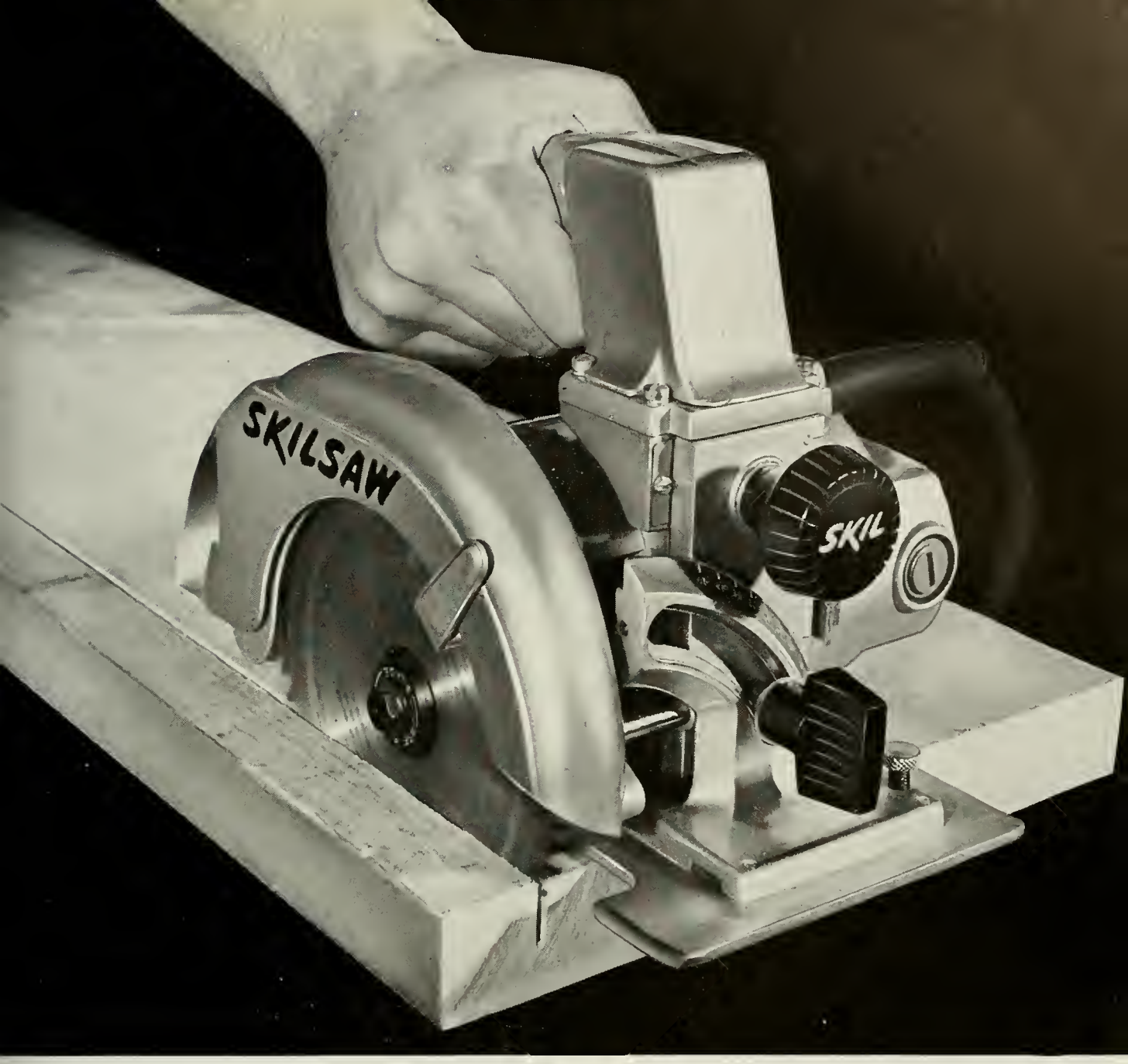
Our own Brotherhood constantly has had from 30,000 to 40,000 young men undergoing apprenticeship training every year since 1945. At the slightest indication that a shortage of skilled carpenters is imminent—as evidenced by increased calls for men at the union hall—the number can be expanded rapidly; especially if the wage pattern for apprentices is made more attractive.

There are those who want to see apprenticeship training emasculated. Instead of apprenticeship training programs turning out broadly trained mechanics, they visualize vocational schools annually grinding out thousands upon thousands of "specialists" trained to handle only one narrow phase of a given trade.

Nobody stands taller in the industrial world than the man who has completed his apprenticeship training and thereby become a totally skilled mechanic. He is in a position to hold his own regardless of what technological changes take place. But unless there is a radical change in the economic picture, I cannot see an alarming shortage of such workers in the foreseeable future.

The young man starting out today would be wise to understand that apprenticeship training offers the greatest hope for stable employment in the years ahead. Truly skilled men are the first hired and the last laid off. The demand for them is much more constant that the demand for semi-skilled or unskilled labor is.

But when the average union hall has dozens or even hundreds of skilled men looking for work, it becomes difficult to visualize skilled jobs begging for takers next year or the year after—attractive as such a prospect appears.



New Skilsaw 6½″ model guaranteed against "burnouts"

... Motor is backed by full year FREE service* warranty

This new compact 6½″ Skilsaw Model 856 has an exclusive Skil B-P Motor that gives "Burnout-Protection" even during frequent, excessive overloads. In fact, the motor is actually backed by a full year free service* warranty!

And this rugged new Skilsaw model has plenty of other features, too, like exclusive "Floating Guards" that cover the blade completely even on extremely shallow cuts . . . exclusive "Vari-Torque" Clutch that protects against kickback . . . easy-to-use depth and bevel controls . . . all ball bearing construction. There's even an exclusive blade lock for quick, easy blade changes.

Compare the Model 856 with any top handle saw on the market. And, by all means, call or visit your Skil Distributor soon for a demonstration (he's listed under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages). Or write: Skil Corporation, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois, Dept. 152D

4 Top Handle Models

All have the features of Model 856 (see left) including new B-P Motor.

model no.	blade dia.	max. depth of cut	amp. rating at 115V
856	6½″	2⅛″	10
857	7¼″	2½″	11
858	8¼″	2⅞″	13
860	10″	3¾″	14

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GOOD TOOLS, PROPERLY USED & MAINTAINED, ARE DITTO FOR BUILDING TRADES MECHANICS

USING THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB IS A BIG FACTOR IN PREVENTING ACCIDENTS.



FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES:

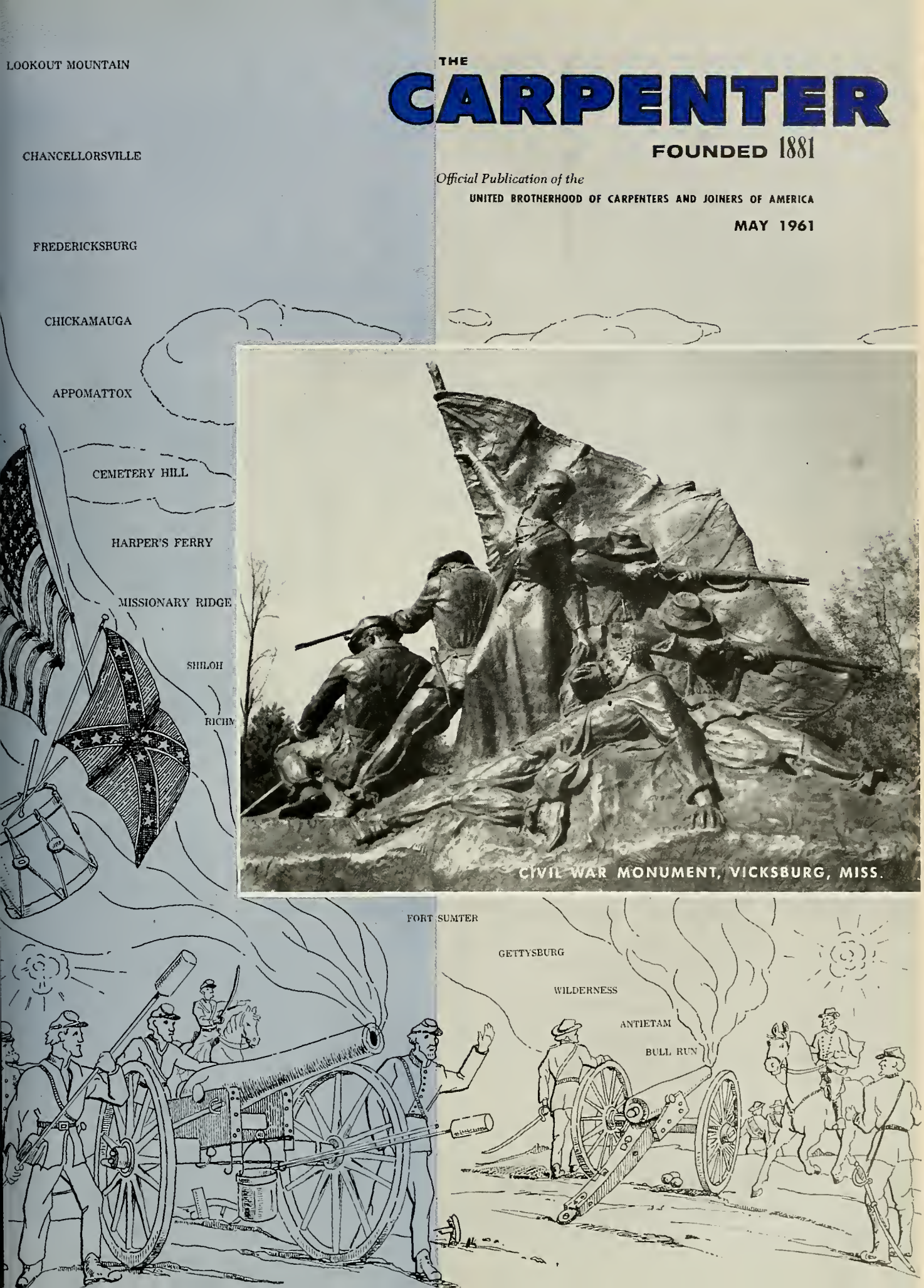
1. Make sure all handles are tight and properly seated.
2. Every tool is designed for a specific purpose. Do not invent ways to use it for another purpose. Do not use a screwdriver for a pinch-bar; a chisel for a screwdriver; a pair of pliers for a hammer.
3. All damaged tools should be repaired promptly. Do not use a tool until you are sure it is properly repaired. Avoid temporary or makeshift repairs. If a tool cannot be repaired it should be discarded at once.
4. Never use mushroomed tools. Grind down the splayed heads or get new tools.
5. When not in use, tools should be properly stored in a suitable chest or in a rack. Never leave tools on a bench or table where they can roll off and hurt someone or get damaged.

SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SAFETY SA

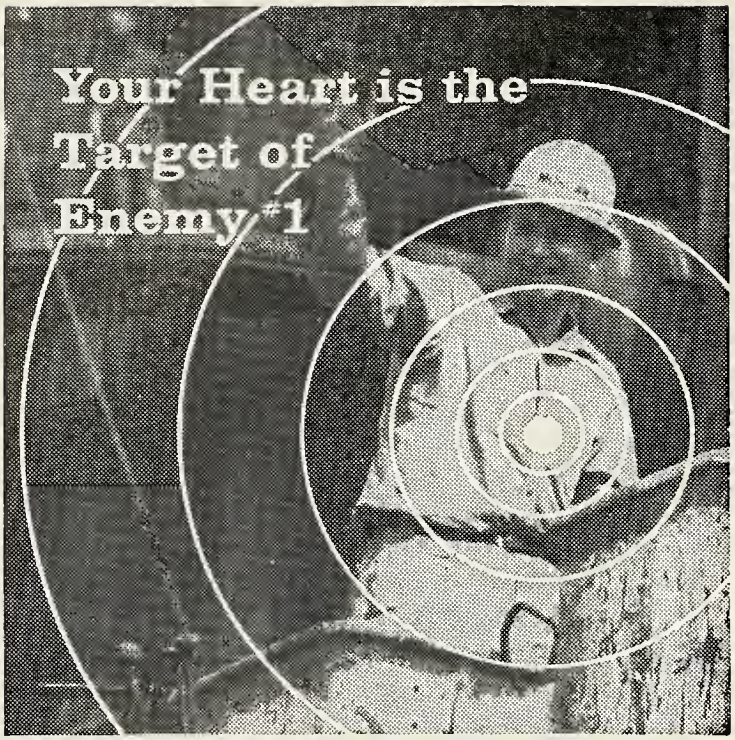
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MAY 1961



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THE COVER

The cover in blue and gray commemorates the centennial of the beginning of the Civil War. These two colors are indelibly written into American history. They recall a tragic saga. In General Sherman's words, "War is hell", but civil war is the worst kind of military strife. The national wounds that came from it are as acute today as they were a century ago. Running the length of the cover are the names of the battlefields written deep in our national soul. Many readers of THE CARPENTER have one or more ancestors that fought—and perhaps died—at one of these places. This is more than a map. It is living history.

THE CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

WE share Carl Sandburg's concern that the Civil War Centennial is getting out of hand. It seems to be taking on all the glitter of a celebration. Let us not forget that we are marking the observance of the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of a war —with all the misery, suffering, destruction and death that war brings.

The Civil War had its profound and lasting effects upon the American people and, indeed, upon all humanity. The scars of that great conflict are still sensitive. It has been said that for 200 years after her Civil War, the people of England just did not talk of it. They respected the deep emotions roused by the conflict. It might have been best for all concerned if we had been equally discreet about our Civil War. But now we are well launched on the official observance. So be it—but let us not cheapen the mighty occasion. It is not a time for souvenir manufacturers, book publishers, travel bureaus, etc., to make an "industry" of the late war.

Let us remember the dead. Let us recall why they died. Let us reaffirm that for which they died. Let us make a living reality of freedom in the second half of the 20th Century. It may well be that is the kind of memorial the boys and men of the Blue and the Gray would like.

VOLUME LXXXI *James A. Eldridge, Editor* **NO. 5**

MAY, 1961

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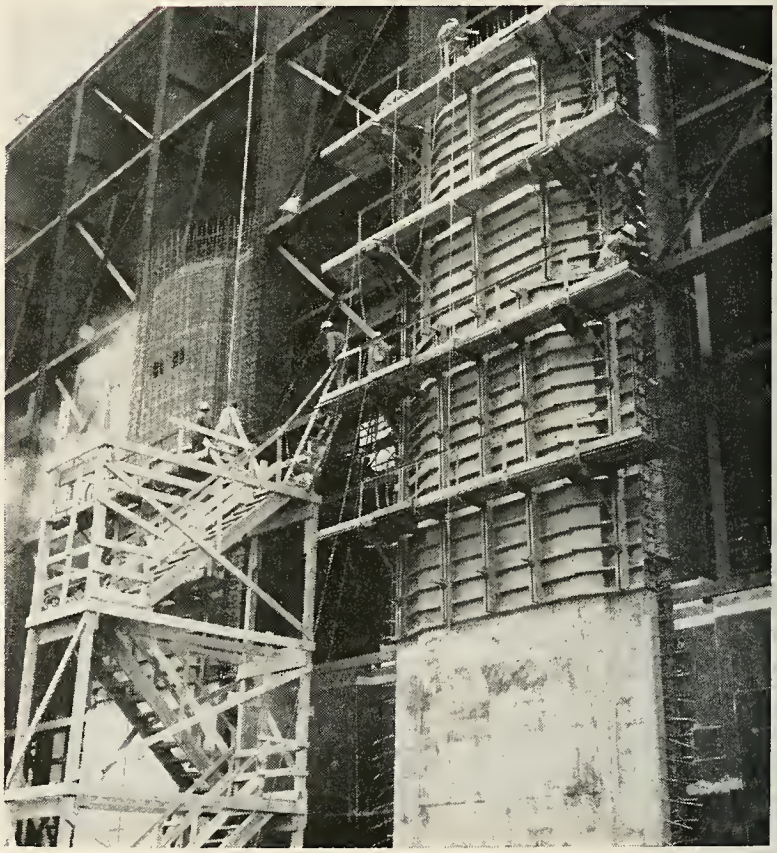
A 200 YEAR OLD DREAM COMES TRUE

FOR more than 200 years men have dreamed of harnessing the great power of the Niagara River.

Fed by rainfall over millions of acres of the North American mid-continent, the Niagara carries the water of four of the Great Lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie—to the fifth, Ontario.

Since the middle of the 18th Century the vast potential of this great river has been obvious. First, the river provided the impetus for the growth of communities along its banks. With the coming of industrial development the river was the key to the development of the entire Niagara Frontier. Seven generations of power pioneers have kept alive the search for more efficient ways to take full advantage of the river's power—power clearly visible in the world-famous drop of 167 feet at Niagara Falls.

The French built the first sawmill on the banks of the Niagara River in 1751. Between that date and December 14, 1881, when electric service was first sold, the story of the develop-



At the Niagara Generating Plant concreting is underway on the architectural walls. The handiwork of the carpenters is seen in the steps, the ledges and the supports.



This map gives some idea of the scope and detail of the work on the Niagara Power Project. Below are seen the huge draft tubes.



ment of the Niagara is a dramatic tale. The story has its heroes and its villains. There are moments of great human triumph and tragic failure but today we see the turning of new pages in the history of the Niagara Frontier.

In the last three years the Niagara Frontier has gained more public improvement than it received in all the years from the turn of the century to the start of the present work.

The Niagara Power Project and its related improvements represent the expenditure of a billion dollars. Most of it—$720 million—represents funds of prudent investors in Power Authority bonds.

As a direct result of the construction of the power project, industry in the area has planned a $170 million expansion and modernization program which will result in nearly 4,000 new jobs.

This great project was formally launched 11 years ago when the United States and its good neighbor, Canada, signed the Niagara Treaty of 1950. The two countries pledged to work jointly to preserve the beauty of Niagara Falls which was then threatened by erosion.

The Niagara Power Project, the other half of the treaty, is designed to harness for man's fullest use the river's whole potential for hydroelectric power.

With the permission of Congress and under a license of the Federal Power Commission, the Power Authority of the State of New York is building this great facility. It will have a maximum installed capacity of 2,190,000 kilowatts, an annual energy output of 13 billion kilowatt hours. It will be linked with the new 1,824,000 kilowatt St. Lawrence development to give New York State an abundance of electrical power.

On February 10, 1961—three years to the day from the start of construction—the first electricity flowed from the first generator.

The driving spirit behind this mighty project has been farsighted, sharpwitted, caustic Robert Moses, the 72-year-old chairman of the Power Authority of New York.

Under Moses' driving leadership thousands of men in hard hats have labored like the Trojans of old and 17 were killed working under the necessarily hazardous conditions of the vast project.

Engineers, draftsmen, pipefitters, crane and bulldozer operators, carpenters, ironworkers, cement finishers, electricians, truck drivers and laborers have worked around the clock in shifts for the past three years. Hard hats, earmuffs, gloves and long underwear were the "uniform" of the winter months. Summer brought the hot sun and dust.

Grocers, merchants, landlords—all the community's business men have been happy to have the work force around. They have bolstered the area's sagging economy.

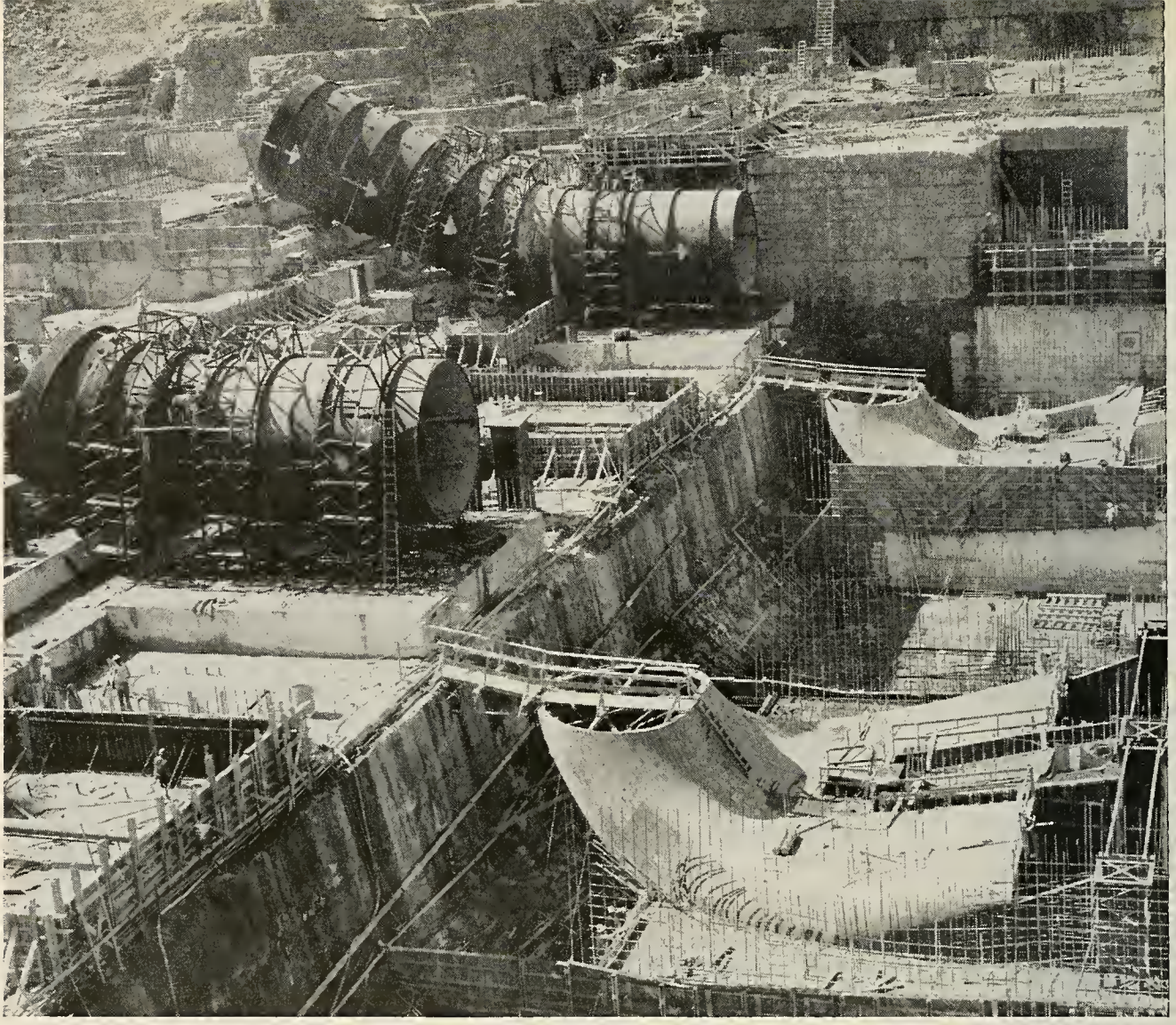
The workers have lived in trailers and rented homes from Niagara Falls to Olcott. Some have bought or leased homes in the subdivisions of Youngstown.

They have accomplished feats that defy the imagination. They have made a reality of the dreams of the men who have tried in the past to harness the mighty Niagara. Look at their record. They dug twin pipelines under the city—four miles long and 66 feet high—to carry 623,000 gallons of water a second from the upper river to two electric plants in Lewiston.

They dug out the face of the gorge banks to make room for the giant Robert Moses Power Plant.

They are creating a lake covering 1,880 acres as a water storage reservoir. They have hauled away 39 million cubic feet of earth and rock during the excavation.

Meantime, the engineers poring over



The wooden runways and draft tube forms are an important part of the complicated construction plan of the Niagara Power Project.

the blueprints, the supervisors shouting commands, the skilled tradesmen and laborers working with power tools, precision instruments, shovels, hammers, saws and nails have accomplished a miracle at Niagara.

They have harnessed the river, rerouted it, and built a concrete and steel power plant—the largest in the free world—in less than three years. Power is now flowing from Generators No. 1 and No. 2 and more is to come. For the first time power from the Niagara River development is being used to light the homes and drive the machines of the industries of the Niagara Frontier.

The Brotherhood can be especially proud of the carpenters on the job. Forms for all concrete parts of the Lewiston generating plant structure were built under the direction of Norton Stone, general carpenter superintendent for Merritt, Chapman & Scott Corporation. Stone was in charge of as many as 700 carpenters at a time.

All pre-fabricated forms for the Moses Power Plant were assembled on a great plateau below Lewiston Hill. A carpenter shop operated around the clock here.

Wooden forms were prepared for the plant's intake structure, penstocks, turbine pits, draft tubes and the highways which cross the top of the plant —Lewiston Road and Niagara Parkway.

One of the outstanding achievements of the Niagara Power Project is the Reservoir Pump-Generating Plant.

Without it the Power Plant itself would be able to operate at full capacity only at night and during the winter months.

This is because the maximum quantity of water—about 75,000 cubic feet per second—can be drawn from the upper river only at night and during the off tourist season. At other times—daytime and early evening during the tourist season—only about 50,000 cubic feet per second can be taken into the power plants on the U. S. side of the border. The same quantities are available on the Canadian side.

The peak demands, however, come during the daytime and early evening. The power itself cannot be stored like coal. It must be used at the time it is generated, but the water can be stored and it is water that is used to make the electricity at the Niagara Power Project.

The obvious answer was a reservoir and the simplest kind would have been one that was fed and emptied by the law of gravity—the natural flow of the water. But such a reservoir would have involved a considerable loss of head at the main generating plant. There would have been a 14-foot drop

Carpenters Were on the Job

From the outset of the mighty Niagara Power Project the Carpenters Brotherhood carried its share. The basic trades, Carpenters, Laborers, Operating Engineers and Truck Drivers, negotiated a 3-year international agreement with the major contractors bidding on the job.

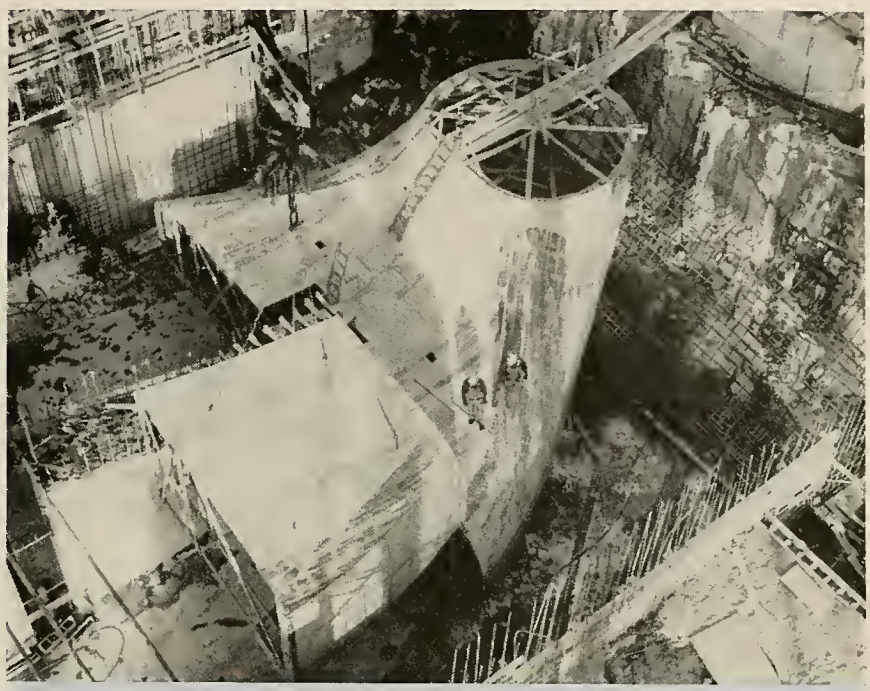
The General Office of the Brotherhood assigned General Representative Patrick Campbell to supervise the job for the Brotherhood. He was named permanent chairman of the joint meetings which were held each month to discuss the progress, grievances and procedure of the job.

The daily supervision was assigned to Local 322, Niagara Falls, New York, with Robert J. Sprague as Business Representative. The huge job required the expansion of the Local's office staff. Alfred Lewis, Financial Secretary, had the job of keeping the records and assigning men to the job. He died on January 31, 1961. He was ably assisted in his job by David J. Gibson, Recording Secretary.

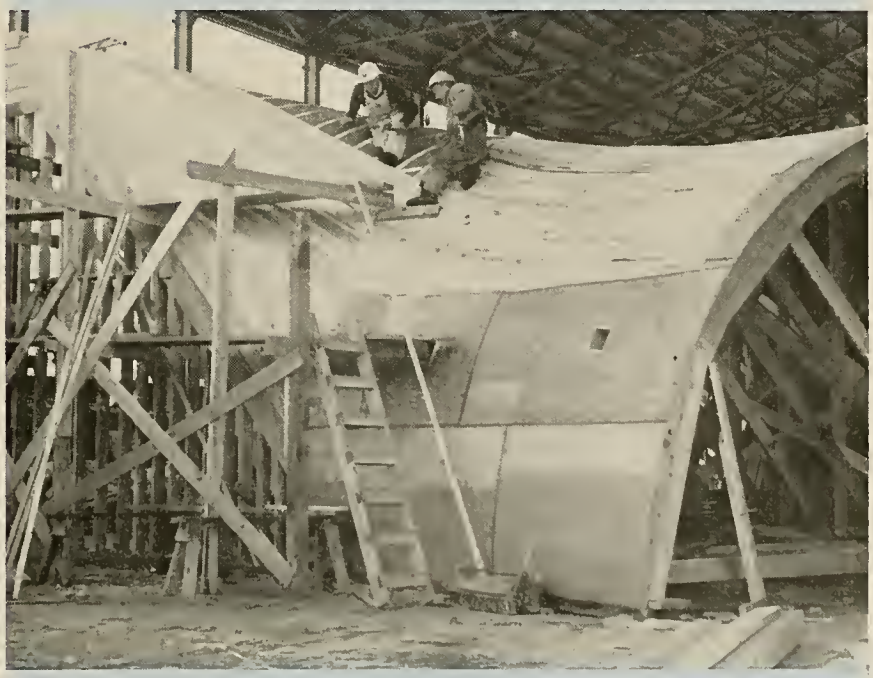
Local 322 had 630 members when the job started. During the peak, over 3,500 Carpenters were employed. A majority of these Carpenters came from New York State, but many came from numerous other states. Over 2,700 Carpenters were insured under the Local's Welfare Fund.

Charles Johnson, Jr., 1st District Board Member and President of the New York State Council of Carpenters, said, "I want to extend our congratulations to General Secretary Dick Livingston, General Representative Pat Campbell and to the officers of Niagara Falls Local 322, for the splendid job they did in advancing Carpenters' job claims on the Niagara Power Project . . . we were able to establish legitimately, honestly and properly that certain debated work belongs wholly to the Carpenters' province . . . Carpenters' Unions in this state are grateful to Dick Livingston, Pat Campbell and their Local 322 associates for handling with dispatch the members' 'bread-and-butter' interests."

The peak of the job is now over. There is still some work to be done in 1962 and '63. Along with the Power Project itself there are parkways, expressways and the relocation of railways and bridges.



Two members of the Brotherhood stand on their work. This is one of the huge draft tubes built for the Niagara Power Project.



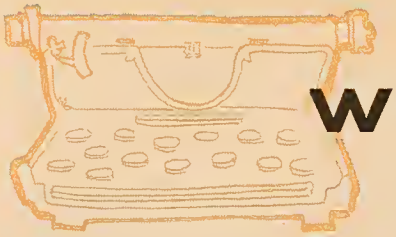
The carpenters constructed these forms in the Carpenter Shop. Two members of the Brotherhood place the sheeting on a draft tube form during the construction of the Niagara Power Project. More than 700 carpenters worked on the mighty Niagara River harnessing project. Photos courtesy of Power Authority, State of New York.

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through the conduits, the depth of the reservoirs and whatever small drop might have been necessary between the reservoir and the generating plant.

This would have reduced the amount of power that could be developed and it also would have involved the use of the electricity for pumps since the water would not have flowed by gravity into the kind

(Continued on page 29)



WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

HIRING HALLS UPHELD The United Brotherhood was a litigant in a case in which the Supreme Court recently gave an opinion by an 8-0 vote upholding the hiring hall and upsetting the Brown-Olds doctrine. Justice Felix Frankfurter took no part in either the hearing or the decision, hence the eight votes by the court.

The case involved a Carpenters' local union and its agreement with a business firm in which the two parties agreed to hours, pay, conditions and union rules applying in the locality where the work was done. The company agreed to hire workers on a referral basis from the local union. Two applicants who did not go through the union were denied work because they did not follow the agreed upon procedure.

The case went to the National Labor Relations Board which decided the arrangement was a closed shop and the case was appealed from the Board's findings and decision. It had taken what it called "remedial action," compelling refunds under the famous Brown-Olds doctrine established some time ago.

The United States Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals which had upheld the NLRB and said that there was no coercion in the Carpenter case. "Nor was there any evidence," said Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, speaking for the court "that any who had voluntarily joined was kept from resigning for fear of retaliatory measures against him."

The court held that the Labor Board in the Brown-Olds case had gone too far and had taken punitive action and this was beyond its power.

"Where no membership in the union was shown to be influenced or compelled by reason of any unfair practice, no 'consequences of violation' are removed by the order compelling the union to return all dues, and fees collected from members; and no 'dissipation' of the effects of the prohibited action is achieved. . . . refunding their dues is not a remedial measure in the competence of the Board to impose, unless there is support in the evidence that their membership was induced, obtained or retained in violation of the Act.''

There was no coercion by the Carpenters and hence no liability. The court upset the Brown-Olds doctrine and this action is regarded with great satisfaction by the entire union movement and especially by the building trades.

SITUS BILL IN DANGER AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg have gone to bat on Capitol Hill for the situs picketing bill sponsored by Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr., Dem., N. J. and backed by the Building & Construction Trades Department.

Meany and Goldberg said that this is the bill that has been advocated by labor and endorsed by the Administration. It will be recalled that the Industrial Union Department at the recent legislative conference asked for an agreement on amendments to the bill to cover some industrial situations. This step was regarded as one endangering the bill. On the Hill amendments were suggested by industrial unions and these indicated a weakening of united labor support behind the Thompson bill. With this change of pace in evidence, many in Congress may find an excuse to say, "If labor can't agree on what it wants, why should we pass any bill?"

AUTOMATION OFFICE The impact of automation on the labor force is going to get some special attention from the Government, according to a recent announcement from the Department of Labor. The Department is setting up an Office of Automation and Manpower and will be headed by Deputy Assistant Secretary Seymour Wolfbein.

The office will develop programs for improving testing, counseling, training and placement of workers who have been displaced by automation. The office will also act as a clearing house for materials on technological development.

The action by Labor Department officials in establishing the office is a realistic appraisal of one of the real needs of our time.

Brotherhood Sponsors First Safety Institute under AFL-CIO Program



Second General Vice President O. William Blaier welcomes the delegates to the first safety institute held under the AFL-CIO program. The meetings were held in Washington, D. C. The delegates attended "school" six hours a day.

ON April 3 an entire class of Brotherhood members assembled in Washington, D. C., as a section of the first AFL-CIO Safety Institute. This participation reflected the strong belief of General President M. A. Hutcheson in the importance of this first step in laying the foundation for a real safety program for the labor movement. Brotherhood members from all over the country (and one from Ontario, Canada) attended classes six hours a day all that week. Teachers and texts were provided by the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Speaking for General President M. A. Hutcheson and the General Office, Second General Vice President O. William Blaier welcomed the students at the opening class. He recalled the long tradition of the trade union movement in promoting the safety and health of its members. Summing up the current safety needs of the labor movement and the United Brotherhood, he called attention to the practical steps which our local unions and district councils should take to initiate a safety program.

Each local union should have a safety committee and its members should be trained on safety so that they can be effective members of the committee. Each agreement should contain a clause recognizing the mutual interest of employer and union and should provide for a joint labor-management safety committee. The contract should set forth safety standards to be observed by both parties. And a procedure should be established for the orderly proceeding of disagreements on safety problems.

Assistant Secretary of Labor James J. Reynolds and Director Arthur W. Motley greeted the students for the Department of Labor and the Bureau of Labor Standards. George Brown of the AFL-CIO gave the students the background of the development of the Safety Institute. As the AFL-CIO spokesman on safety matters, he also pitched in from time to time to throw light on the trade union viewpoint on various safety problems discussed in class.

Following this short get-acquainted period, the class members were ready to settle down to their task of learning as much as they could about safety. The class was fortunate to have three very competent and agreeable instructors from the Bureau—Stanley J. Butcher, John V. Waits, and Frank Otto. During a long and arduous week, they did their very best to impart some of their safety knowledge. Judging by the interest and enthusiasm of the students, the efforts of the teachers were very successful.

After learning something of the social and economic background of the development of the safety movement, the class turned to a review of labor's role in safety. Just what should our unions be doing to assure their members of that most fundamental of working conditions—a safe place to work? The class agreed that labor needed to:

1. Work for better safety legislation, particularly at the state level.
2. Get safety into our collective bargaining agreements and enforce it after it is there.
3. Train our own people to work effectively to protect the safety interests of our members.

With some idea of where labor fits into the general safety picture, the class was ready to begin to learn some of the basic factors in safety. What is an accident? What causes accidents? Where do accidents happen? What can we do to prevent accidents? These may seem like simple questions; but any of the Brotherhood students would readily agree that they are not so simple. Every accident is caused by a man acting in an unsafe manner or by unsafe working conditions, usually by a combination of the two. And it is never an easy matter to discover what really caused any particular accident.

Then the class went on to consider the real costs of industrial accidents.



Safety First! The eager students prepare to study during the recent safety institute held under the sponsorship of the Brotherhood in Washington, D. C. The delegates agreed upon a three-point program.

Many employes have no idea of how much accidents really cost them in dollars and cents. One of the best ways to sell safety to an employer is to show that it pays—that a safe operation is an efficient operation.

To set up and maintain a safety program in a particular operation or plant we must find out where we are before we can see what needs to be done. This means that all accidents must be investigated and the proper reports and records maintained. The class spent a great deal of time in learning how to investigate the real causes of accidents and to keep records which would serve as a basis for taking action to prevent accidents and to improve the safety performance of our employers.

The instructors emphasized that the real cause (or causes) of an accident is not properly identified by a glib phrase such as "carelessness of worker," but that every accident involves either a specific unsafe condition or a specific unsafe act, usually both. An effective preventive action can be taken only on the basis of a knowledge of the real causes of accidents.

This first class of the Safety Institute was concerned mainly with teaching the basic facts and principles of safety. Succeeding classes will be aimed at coming to grips with safety problems in a more specific and concrete manner. The emphasis will be on applying what we have learned to conditions on the job. We are sure that our students will agree that this first class has given them a good start toward a knowledge of safety problems which will be of great value to the members they represent.

Time and effort which the students have devoted to gaining a basic knowledge of safety principles will give them a firm foundation for tackling the second course of the Institute next July. This course will deal with the mechanical and physical conditions of industrial life. Like the previous course, it will be conducted by qualified safety engineers from the Bureau of Labor Standards. If our students continue to put forth the enthusiasm and hard work they have shown in this first course, they, their members, and the labor movement in general will be making a real profit from this first AFL-CIO Safety Institute.

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Drive for Greater Wood Use Mapped

Western Council to Set up "Task Force" to Stimulate Action on all Fronts

By E. R. "Buzz" Busselle
Editor, THE UNION REGISTER

PORTLAND, Ore. — Delegates to the Western Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers' 24th annual convention, March 27-30, carried home with them a "task force" message aimed bull's-eye style at promoting wood use in construction of all types.

Resolution calling for setting up of the "task force" by Western Council to create demand for wood usage everywhere in construction work, especially schools and other such buildings, was approved with enthusiasm by delegates, who envisioned increased jobs in the lumber industry and a rise in work for the carpentry trades.

Lyle Hiller, Brotherhood general executive committee member from the seventh district, and Peter E. Terzick, Brotherhood general treasurer, acclaimed the program as one of the important projects for coming months.

To Use "Task Force"

Earl Hartley, executive secretary of Western Council, said the executive committee of the council will set up the "task force" committee. Preparatory plans already are under way.

Hiller, in his address to the alert and very attentive 400 delegates and guests, called the plan vitally important to the future of the West Coast wood industry, pointing out that a concentrated effort has not been put on to impel use of wood products in construction work. He stated there was no doubt in his mind that "Western Council is the vehicle to carry out the wood promotion plan."

"It will take the help of the Construction Carpenters, the Millmen, Shingle Weavers, Furniture Workers and others in the Brotherhood to put this program across," said Hiller, calling for all-out coordination.

Terzick emphasized the importance of wood products in all projects, touching heavily on residential construction and education of the public to benefits of using wood in building programs.

The General Treasurer also told delegates that progress always involves an endless struggle, and the many problems involved create a challenge to organized labor. He expressed confidence that labor will remain strong but must prepare for some real battles on the road to future accomplishments. He warned that any lethargy by labor could turn the pages back to days of the 30's.

About automation, Terzick said "every repetitive job is doomed to be taken over by machinery." He commented that machines are in many cases taking over manual power, and now are beginning to replace brain power.

His automation topic tied in with that of one of the convention's earlier speakers, Ted F. Silvey, AFL-CIO research department representative. Silvey saw earlier retirement and more leisure hours for mankind through automation—if used right.

Jack T. Conway, deputy administrator of the Federal housing and home finance agency, viewed construction as pointing upward, with housing starts showing gains since January. This means more jobs in construction carpentry and the lumber mills and bodes well for strengthening of the nation's economy, he said.



Lyle Hiller, 7th District Board Member, and Earl Hartley, Executive Secretary of the Western Council talking together during session of the Western Council.

Conway said the Kennedy administration's proposed $2.5 billion program over the next two years is designed to cover all categories of demand—from young to the pensioner.

Western Council's Executive Secretary Hartley outlined to the convention the many gains achieved in the past three years, citing aggregate of 28 cents hourly. He also pointed to setting up of the council's defense trust fund program with more than 36,000 participants. Other benefits included pensions covering some 10,000 at Georgia-Pacific Corporation and more than 40,000 Lumber and Sawmill Workers being under health and welfare programs.

Paper Reviewed

Asa T. Williams, member of Carpenters Local 226 of Portland, Oregon, and president of Portland District Council of Carpenters who is known as the "godfather" of *The Portland Daily Reporter*—this city's only 100 percent union daily newspaper—gave delegates a concise picture of the new publication. "It is a true representative of the trade union people," he said. A large group of delegates accepted his invitation to visit the new plant housed in a building which Williams, virtually single-handed, had raised funds through unions for purchase. He is president of Portland Rose Development Company.

The large list of speakers at the four-day convention included: Kenneth Davis, Brotherhood West Coast coordinator; Paul Rudd, president of Washington State Council of Carpenters; Darrell Dorman, president of Idaho State AFL-CIO; Ed Weston, president of Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; William Sidell, executive secretary of Los Angeles District

Council of Carpenters; George Hann, executive secretary of Oregon State Council of Carpenters; Nick Cordill, president of California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers; Anthony Ramos, California State Council of Carpenters.

All officers were re-elected for four-year terms. They include: President — Joseph Hazard, San Francisco. Executive Secretary—Earl Hartley, Portland, Oregon. Vice President—Robert C. Weller, Kalispell, Montana, and John Moore, warden, Tacoma, Washington.

William E. Wilson, Santa Rosa, California, was elected conductor. It is his first term.

Delegates gave full authority to Western Council's executive committee to act in coming negotiations. Approval was unanimous. Negotiators will seek a 23-cent package, including 3 cents for adjustments of health and welfare, 10 cents in wages and 10 cents in pensions.

Resolutions given approval by delegates covered many subjects, one strongly opposing export of logs to foreign countries, another emphasizing more widespread use of Union Label on wood products and other merchandise as one method of defeating cheaply produced imports.

Six-hour day, 30-hour week was endorsed as a possible answer to the spread of automation.

1961 DIVIDENDS RUNNING AHEAD OF LAST YEAR'S

Dividends for 1961 thus far are running comfortably ahead of the same period a year ago by a margin of more than $50,000,000.

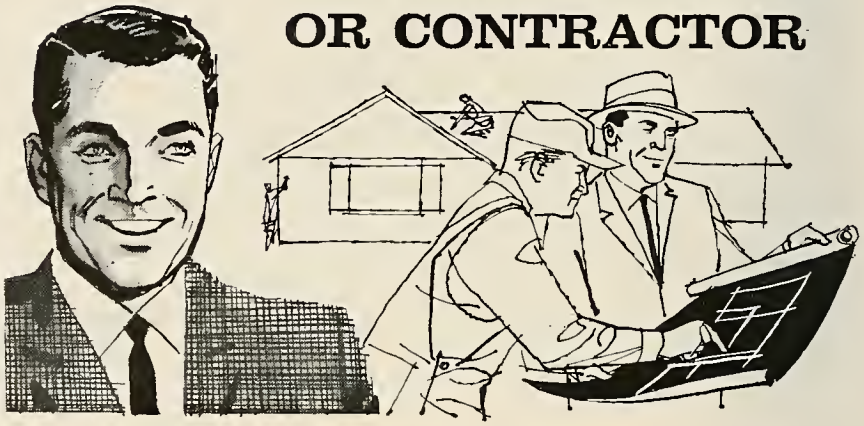
March dividends totaled $1,957,000,000 bringing the total for the first three months of the year to $3,428,000,000—an increase of 2 per cent for the three month period.

Gains centered in utilities, communications and finance groups, with some step-ups in automobiles, paper and printing and chemicals.



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In places where there are military installations, there will be "open house" programs to which the public will be invited. This will give many citizens an opportunity to see how their taxes are being spent in the defense effort.

The men and women who wear the American military uniforms today guard not only the freedom of the U. S. but they stand on guard 'round the entire free world. They deserve our loyal support. During "Armed Forces Week" every American can help boost the morale of those in our armed forces by participating in these local observances to the fullest extent possible.

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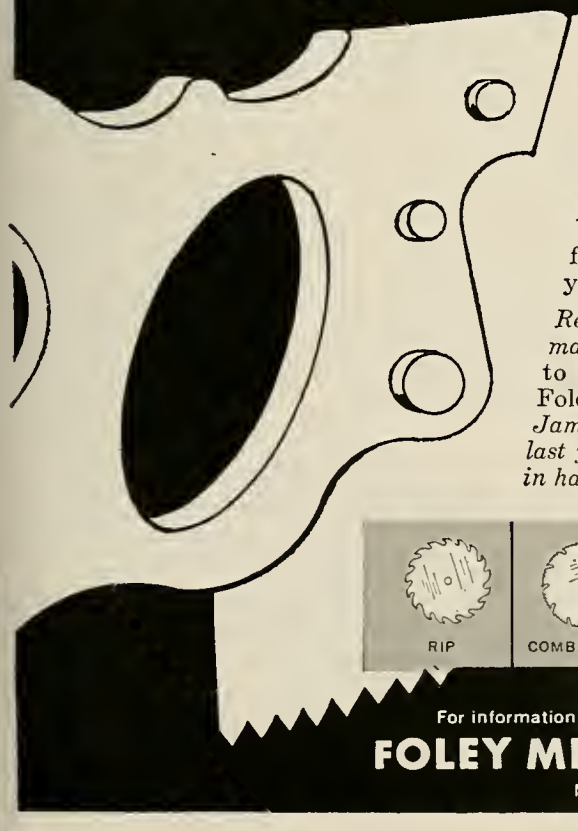
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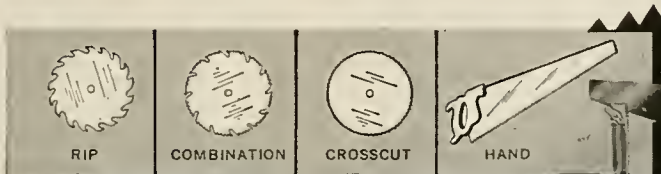
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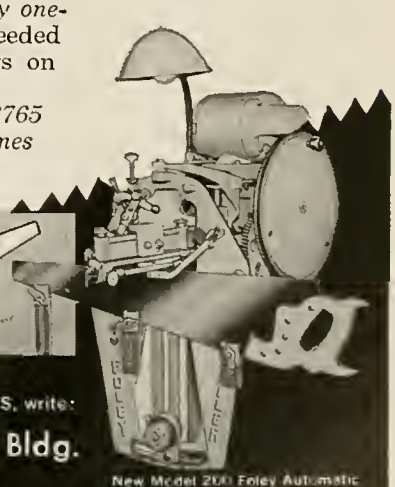
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EDITORIALS



Let's Tell Union Story to Young People

On page 19 of this issue of THE CARPENTER is an article on the results of an opinion survey that Purdue University conducted among a select group of American teenagers. The questions concerned youth's attitude toward industrial relations. The poll shows some results that ought to be of concern to those with a stake in the future of the labor movement—and that includes every man and woman who works for a living.

There can be little doubt in the mind of anyone who studies this poll that a great job of "brainwashing" has been done to our young people in the last 10 years. The anti-labor campaigns, the smear headlines, the incessant flow of propaganda about graft and corruption in unions has had its damaging effect upon a large number of teenagers. On the other side of the coin the same young people seem to have gotten a good impression of the moral standing of businessmen generally. Perhaps most ludicrous of all is the conclusion of more than half the teenagers questioned that the news media—press, radio and TV—favor neither business nor labor. It is obvious that somebody has failed to teach these youngsters to read their daily papers with that critical eye so necessary to free men.

All of this raises some interesting questions. What kind of social science textbooks are being used in our high schools? What is being taught about the history of the labor movement in America? Who selects what "heroes" in U. S. history to present to these young students? Are the texts, the lectures and the discussions slanted to put all business on the side of the angels and all labor on the side of Satan himself?

Another set of questions also present themselves. At the local level are the leaders and members of unions making an attempt to tell the magnificent story of the labor movement? Are young people encouraged to see unions in action? The local Rotary Clubs entertain high school students at every weekly luncheon meeting. Do local union leaders take the opportunities presented to them to tell labor's story on the many public platforms available in every community? Do we go out of our way to answer the questions of young people in their discussion groups? It may be a slogan but it is true of young people today—"Youth Wants to Know." What are unions doing to tell them?

There are a number of things that can be done and there are printed materials to help with the job. In fact, the Michigan State AFL-CIO has recently made available for general distribution 4 pamphlets they have used in this field. The Education Department of the Michigan State AFL-CIO held a number of discussions with educators and found a common lack of resource material dealing with organized labor. These pamphlets were prepared as a part of the answer. The pamphlets are—

Teaching High School Students About Labor Unions—this publication describes a program that was used in Boulder, Colo., to teach facts about unions to high school students.

Union Political Activity Spans 230 Years of U. S. History. An AFL-CIO brochure briefly outlining highlights in the long history of the trade-union political action.

Myths and Facts About Labor Unions. A reprint of an article by the Religion and Labor Council of America outlining some of the misunderstandings about unions.

Verdict at Kohler. An UAW Education Department publication explaining the verdict of the prolonged strike at Kohler in Wisconsin.

Dan Stevens of the Michigan AFL-CIO Education Department will be glad to mail copies of these to anyone who asks for them. His address is 716 Lathrope Ave., Detroit, Mich.

We recommend that members of the Brotherhood pass these along to young Americans after they have read them themselves. And suggest to the youngster that he hand the pamphlets to his social studies teacher after he has finished with them.



Canada Talks Back

The Kennedy Administration is reviewing U. S. foreign policy around the globe. The experts are busy predicting that the next few months will bring some significant changes in the American posture. Our basic national goals, ambitions and ideals do not change with each new national administration, but new personalities in the White House and the State Department must test the winds of history and adjust

the sails of the ship of state. Otherwise we strike a reef or two.

Canadian-American relations deserve top priority in the review. There are some alarming signs that some dangerous rifts are coming between these two old friends. Mr. Brian McAuliffe, a distinguished journalist who lives in Coburg, Ontario, recently highlighted some of these problems. Writing in *America,* he pointed out that in a recent editorial the *Toronto Globe and Mail* said,

> *"No wonder there is talk of neutralism in Canada, of retreat from existing commitments. If such talk disturbs Washington, let Washington understand the essential reason for it. Why do some Canadians want out of NORAD (North American Air Defense Command), out of NATO? Because Canada, an industrial nation, has never been fully in them, and because the arms lobby in Washington wants to keep it that way."*

As McAuliffe says, "These are the words of an angry Canada—a Canada once overwhelmingly friendly to the U. S. but now counting the cost."

What has gone wrong? To most Americans it will come as a surprise to learn that all is not well in our relations with our long-time ally to the north. It can be said in defense of our ignorance that little news about Canada appears in our newspapers so it is hard for Mr. John Citizen to know.

Mr. McAuliffe documents his case—"Two years ago, Canada was testing the Avro Arrow, a jet interceptor of remarkable efficiency. Blocked from selling it to either NORAD or NATO, the Canadian manufacturers were forced to abandon the project. The test models were destroyed, and 12,000 men were thrown out of work. A deliberate brush-off by the U. S. had caused the whole thing, and it has not been forgotten."

There are other problems. The U. S. is investing heavily in Canada. These investments imply obligations. McAuliffe cites two examples in which U. S. investors have ignored Canada's interests—1. Many parent companies refuse to allow their Canadian subsidiaries to compete in world markets. 2. American investment militates against the processing of Canadian raw materials in Canada. These deterrents occur at a time when . . . 10% of Canada's work force is unemployed . . .

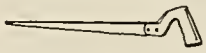
All this brings up Cuba. Mr. McAuliffe reminds us that when Canada said it would be pleased to do business with Cuba, the U. S. press was critical but that same press was silent about many Americans who were continuing to do business with Cuba. Canadian businessmen returning from Havana reported that for every one Canadian doing business there, there were one hundred Americans—and weeks after the U. S. embargo was supposedly imposed. It also follows that Canadians ask themselves this question, "Would the Cuban tragedy have occurred if American investors and American business firms had been more prudent, more interested in the general welfare of the Cubans and Cuba?" It is logical to assume the Canadians hope U. S. investment in their country does not lead to a similar tragedy.

The Canadians are alarmed to learn that the U. S. sources now control the distributing agencies for newspapers and magazines in Canada. Is anyone naive enough to ask if Canadian periodicals get a fair break from the representatives of American free enterprise?

As Mr. McAuliffe says, "If rapproachement is actually desired, much will depend upon the attitude which the new administration in Washington adopts toward Canada. Now is the time for Americans to take a long and new look at their northern neighbor . . . it would be prudent for them to discard any preconceived notion that Canada is some sort of poor relation . . . The U. S. has far greater need of Canada than Canada has of the U. S. This is especially true of natural resources, in which the U. S. is relatively poor and Canada incredibly rich . . . Note also that Canada is at present the best customer the U. S. has for its products . . ."

The international unions can offer the U. S. government and American business some advice. For many years the international unions have had Canadian chapters. These international unions have spent time, money and manpower helping Canadians establish strong unions. In these years an atmosphere of mutual respect, confidence and cooperation has been created. In the union conventions the Americans and the Canadians meet on equal footing. The objectives of the Canadians and Americans have advanced together in the international unions.

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Rusk, please note.



Here We Go Again

The Wall Street Journal reports that the drive for Right-to-Work Laws, "left for dead in 1958, aims for a comeback." It seems, according to the famous business newspaper, that the movement to ban union shops has picked up a number of new members and more important, has a "record rise in revenue."

The movement now claims some 18,000 businessmen have joined this union-wrecking "gang" and the income from annual dues is several hundred thousand dollars a year. The figures are kept secret. (Congressional committees please note that interesting point.)

According to the Wall Street Journal, Maine and Oklahoma are the two states that have been selected as the next targets for these laws.

The backers of these "right-to-wreck unions" laws now claim it is safe politically to back these laws because union workers have been unable to show they can be effective politically in defeating "right-to-wreck" lawmakers.

Should we examine our conscience?



Canadian SECTION

NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE PLAN AHEAD

THE trade union movement in Canada has always been a strong advocate of a comprehensive prepaid national health care program.

Progress toward a national plan has not been spectacular but it has been steady. At the present time two important investigations are under way which should bring the advent of prepaid medical care on a national scale a great deal closer.

The first is the careful survey now in its last stages under the auspices of a committee appointed by the Saskatchewan government. This government pledged itself to a provincial prepaid medical care program before the last election. It was bitterly and viciously fought by the organized medical profession, but the government was re-elected by a good majority. It is committed to install the program within the next year or two—certainly not too long after the special committee reports its findings.

This same government pioneered a prepaid provincial hospital plan in 1947 which was the model and the forerunner of the national prepaid hospital plan in effect in all 10 provinces of Canada today.

The medical care program instituted by that government will undoubtedly bring new pressure to bear on the other governments in Canada. There appears to be little doubt that Canada will have a prepaid national program within this decade.

The pressure on the federal government has already made itself felt. That government is in process of setting up a Royal Commission on prepaid plans, perhaps with a view to formulating policy on this vital matter. It's an open question whether another Royal Commission on medical care insurance is needed. A comprehensive document on a national program was made public in 1945. But an up-to-date survey can do no harm if it does not create a barrier to effective action.

The Canadian Labour Congress has stated in its policy that a comprehensive health services program must provide complete health care including preventive and diagnostic as well as curative and rehabilitative services by physicians, surgeons and other specialists, hospitals and other agencies.

Through the years the advances in medical science have paralleled the changes brought about through the industrial revolution, but the equitable distribution of the fruits of these changes have failed to keep abreast of the times.

Trade unions have solved the problem in part by including medical and other services in their collective bargaining agreements with management. Large numbers of other people in the community have also enrolled in group medical and hospital plans, both commercial and non-profit.

These steps are an indication of public demand for prepaid care rather than a fulfillment of the need. A few years ago the Canadian Sickness Survey proved that the lower income groups have greater need for health care, but received less than higher income groups. Dr. Joseph Willard, director of research and statistics of the Dept. of Health and Welfare, said: "It is quite clear that a great number of our people aren't getting the medical services they should have."

The private plans proved expensive without giving full value for the money spent. Prof. Malcolm Taylor of the University of Toronto quoted these figures on 1953 administrative costs: "Of every insurance dollar on administration, a casualty company paid 42.6 cents, a life insurance company paid 17.5 cents, Ontario Blue Cross paid 7 cents, B.C. Hospital Insurance paid 6 cents, and Saskatchewan Hospital Service paid 4 cents. The more money spent on administration, the less there is available for benefits."

Prof. Taylor also estimated that in 1954, 66% of Canadians were unprotected for surgical expenses, 75% were unprotected for medical bills. These figures are out of date, but even if the improvement in coverage has been substantial, most of the population would still be either without adequate protection, or getting less than full value for their health dollar.

In any case whatever percentage of the public might be covered by private plans has little or no bearing on the rationalization of a relatively chaotic system.

The 1945 Green Book proposals of the Federal Government admitted that "health insurance has been widely adopted because it is regarded as the best means of meeting and of distributing fairly the costs of illness, and in conjunction with preventive services, of improving the general health of the nation."

These are some of the reasons why the decision of the Saskatchewan government to proceed with a prepaid medical care program is such an important step. It is a tribute to the determination and public spirit of the premier of that western province, Hon. T. C. Douglas.

The trade union movement in Canada is looking forward with great interest to this further example of leadership by the Douglas government, confident that it will speed up the establishment of similar plans in the rest of Canada.

Canadian Short Notes

Official figures revealed that 719,000 Canadians were out of work at mid-February—11.3% of the working force. The figure was 599,000 in February 1960. Unemployment hit 18% in the Maritimes, 14.5% in Quebec and 13.9% in British Columbia. Ontario has 8.6% out of work and the Prairies 7.1%.

Anything over 3% is just too high.

A first agreement has been signed between UBCJA Local 1450 and the Charles Huffman contracting firm in Peterborough, Ontario, according to organizer Derek Manson.

In Hamilton, unemployment in the building trades is reported to be a third higher than a year ago. The Labourers show the largest number unemployed, followed by the Carpenters.

The Toronto and District Council of the United Brotherhood has asked the Toronto Builders Exchange for an undertaking that one out of every four carpenters hired will be over 60 years of age. The Toronto Carpenters have also asked for a shorter work week—35 hours instead of 40—and a 45 cent-an-hour increase to make up for the shorter hours. Rate now is $2.95 an hour. Another demand is a 10-cent-an-hour welfare plan, a two-dollars-a-week tool allowance, double pay for overtime and increased vacation pay.

The Ontario government is putting a sales tax into effect starting July 1st. The move has been protested by the Ontario Federation of Labor. "Not only is a sales tax an unfair burden on the lower-income consumer, but its inevitable effect would be to discourage consumption at the very time it should be encouraged."

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, western district, negotiated a contract with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd. covering construction tradesmen building a mining plant and camp at a copper property near Port McNeill on the northern end of Vancouver Island.

The Vancouver Island Building Trades Council protested the agreement.

Two Toronto Telegram reporters, Frank Drea and Harry Allen, have captured the coveted Heywood Broun award of the American Newspaper Guild.

The Broun award for the best example of crusading journalism in the past year went to Drea and Allen, both members of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, for a series of articles last summer exposing squalid working conditions of immigrant labor in the Toronto area. The Toronto reporters are the first Canadians to win the award.

Hamilton's Local 18 is making a survey of the health and welfare needs of its membership. A pension and welfare plan was one of the main reasons for the 92-day strike which ended Feb. 12, 1960. The question being asked the membership, according to financial secretary Earl Rosamond, is "Are you in favor of a health and welfare plan?" The fate of the plan will depend on the will of the members. Wages go to $2.98 an hour by May 1st in any case.

A separation of the National Employment Service from the Unemployment Insurance Commission and a fundamental revision of the unemployment insurance program has been called for by the Canadian Welfare Council. The Council asks that the NES be put under the Department of Labor.

In Ottawa the Builders Exchange asked the construction unions to take a 10-cents-an-hour pay cut. This suggestion got nowhere. Building wages are already below the levels in cities like Toronto and Hamilton while the cold weather reduces the working period often to six or seven months a year.

Abuse of management powers has gone virtually unnoticed and unchecked while labor laws have tended to tie the hands of union members, the Ontario Federation of Labor charged in its annual submission to the Ontario Government.

Legislation to curb the employment of strike breakers is being advocated by the 120,000-member Toronto and District Labor Council.



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Carpenters' Large Display a Real "Hit" at Detroit Industries Show

Cobo Hall, the fabulous civic center recently completed by the City of Detroit, probably will house hundreds of important events in the years ahead. However, it is doubtful if it will ever host a gayer, livelier or more popular event than the 1961 Union Industries Show which played there April 7-12.

Nearly 100,000 spectators crowded through the doors the first day. Many of them were on hand for the opening day ceremonies, when such notables as George Meany, AFL-CIO president, and Arthur Goldberg, Secretary of Labor, participated in ribbon-cutting ceremonies in the presence of hundreds of international union officers and other dignitaries from all walks of labor, industry and government.

A more perfect setting for labor and industry's annual showcase salute to teamwork could hardly be found. Cobo Hall could accommodate three football games and a hockey game simultaneously. In fact, it was housing the ABC Bowling Congress, the World Championship Table Tennis matches, and a national cat show while the Union Industry Show was in progress.

Shadowless lighting and clear span with no obstructing columns make the exhibition space alloted to the Show ideal for showing off the millions of dollars' worth of union-made goods to the very best advantage. And the citizens of Detroit and environs took full advantage of the occasion. Close to a million of them passed down the wide show aisles before the doors were closed on the last day.

For many years in a row our Brotherhood's exhibit has been among both the biggest and most attractive in the Show. This year's exhibit lived up to the tradition. Jointly sponsored by the General Office and the Detroit District Council, our Brotherhood's exhibit contained many examples of the craftsmanship our members display in their daily work.

From the facsimile of our Brotherhood's Label executed in linoleum on the floor of the exhibit to the decorative brass balls topping the modernistic pipe pillars in the center booth, our Brotherhood's contribution to the Show was a tribute to craftsmanship.

An apprentice booth called attention to the completeness of the training young men undergo to achieve the status of journeyman carpenter. A complete built-in kitchen, a baby conveyor, a complete office equipped with movable partitions, and a display of fabricated trusses and finished furniture gave dramatic evidence of the high degree of craftsmanship that these young men can command after they have completed their training.



Spectators view one section of Carpenters' exhibit.

A raffle of government bonds donated by the General Office and the Detroit District Council had flocks of people lined up before our Brotherhood's exhibit most of the time. Reprints of "The Tacoma Story" telling the advantages of wood school construction were handed to the people as they waited to fill out their raffle tickets.

Jointly planned and supervised by First General Vice President John R. Stevenson and L. M. "Boots" Weir, secretary of the Detroit Council, our Brotherhood's exhibit was a credit to all concerned. It set a standard future shows will have difficulty surpassing.



Good News for U. S. Savings Bond Owners

Members of the Brotherhood and their families will be among the thousands of Americans pleased with the new regulations affecting Series E Savings Bonds, recently announced by the U. S. Treasury Department.

The new regulations provide that holders of Series E Savings Bonds that were issued from May, 1941 through May, 1949—the first of these will be 20 years old on May 1, this year—may now hold these bonds for an additional 10 years and earn a full 3¾% interest per year, compounded semi-annually. American wage earners now have more than $38 billion invested in Series E Bonds.

Anyone for Golf?

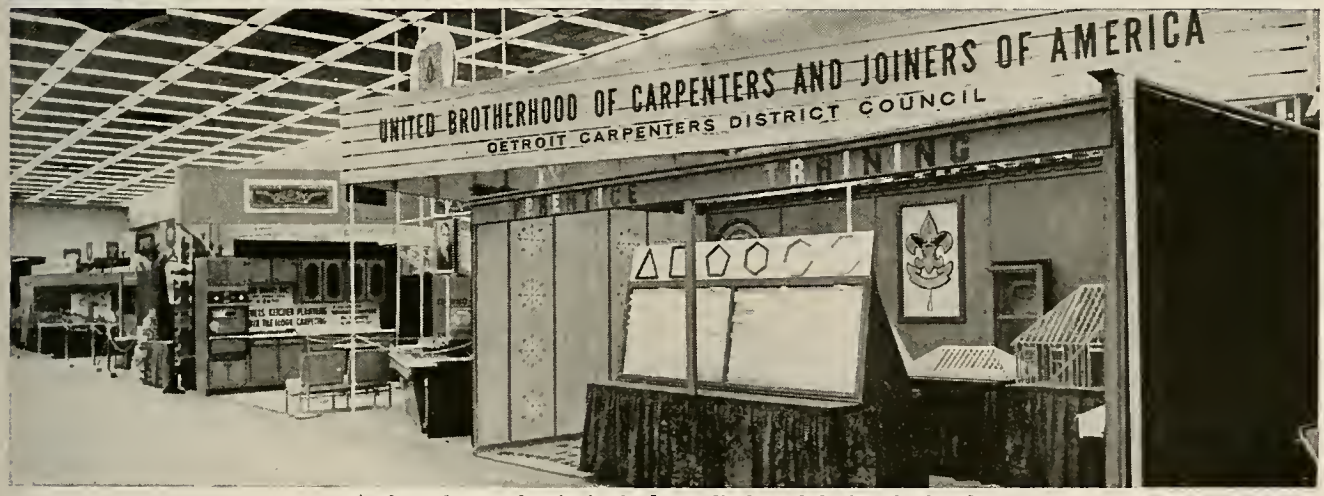
A group of brothers in the Building Trades in the metropolitan area of New York (including New Jersey and Connecticut) are organizing a golf tournament to be held some time this Fall. The dates have not yet been set. Any member of the Brotherhood who plays golf and wants to join the fun should contact Mr. F. Edward Nolan, 118 Gaylor Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.





Above—AFL-CIO President George Meany is shown with Vice President John R. Stevenson at the union display.

Left—At the Carpenter exhibit are, left to right, Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer, Union Label & Service Trades Department; Finlay Allen, Assistant to the General President; General Treasurer Peter Terzick, AFL-CIO President George Meany and L. M. Weir, secretary-treasurer, Detroit, Mich., District Council of Carpenters.



A view of several units in the large display of the Brotherhood.



L. M. Weir of the District Council makes drawing at the large savings bond drum during the 1961 Union Industries Show.



One of the many fine exhibits which made up the multi-unit exhibit of Carpenter-made equipment.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES— DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of a member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

Teenagers Brainwashed About Unions

In the next 5 years the U. S. labor force is expected to include 17,245,000 people who are 14-24 years old. This will be more than one-fifth of the working population of 1965. They can be expected to be an active, vocal 20% who will want things done in their own way for their own benefit. Today's high school students will constitute a majority of this group. In an attempt to find out what this group is thinking, Purdue University circulated a questionnaire to a nationally representative sample of high school students.

The questions fell in three categories. What kind of overall national employment picture do teenagers want for tomorrow? How do teenagers feel about unions, business, and government control of industrial relations? What ideas and values will these teenagers of today bring to the labor market in 1965?

The results of the study show that 58% of the teenagers quizzed want to be professional workers—such as doctors, writers, artists, engineers, teachers, nurses, preachers, entertainers or technicians. Only 15% of the group want to go into business management in the sense of an owner or executive in a large business. Some 6% want to farm. Eight percent want to be the owners of small businesses. The field of public employment — policemen, government workers, etc., attracts some 9%. Only 2% want to be production workers and 3% aspire to be white collar workers.

The Purdue report points out that it is not surprising that so many teenagers wish to be professional specialists. Their families, schools and advertising exert considerable pressure in this direction. It is also obvious that many will be disappointed in their expectations. Although the proportion of professional jobs is increasing, it is not expanding rapidly enough to accommodate the 58% who aspire to that status.

How much factual information do teenagers have about unions, business and industry? Members of labor unions ought to note carefully the results of this section of the poll. The findings of the Purdue study group make it obvious that American teenagers have been "taken in" to a very large degree by the anti-labor campaigns of the last 10 years.

Many of the half-truths, insinuations and innuendoes circulated about labor during the past 10 years by irresponsible sections of the press have had their effect upon the teenagers. Many of them seem to accept without many questions the anti-labor bias. Note in the following chart how well business leaders come off in comparison to union leaders. The percentages are based upon a total of 100% as the maximum of the teenagers questioned.

Statement	*Most Business Leaders*	*Most Union Leaders*
are responsible, practical men	79%	60%
are interested in the freedom and welfare of the individual	58%	47%
have a great deal of wisdom and general knowledge	75%	64%
are more interested in personal gain (money and/or power) than in the welfare of the public	60%	57%

The report further shows that 81% of the teenagers questioned feel that most business leaders should be treated with respect while only 66% feel that the same respect should be accorded union leaders. One-third believe that "many" or "almost all" business leaders use illegal means of gaining power or money, but 41% think this about union leaders.

It is also interesting to note that nearly 50% of the teenagers covered by the poll think that news media—newspapers, radio, TV—favor neither business nor labor and do not "slant" union news one way or the other. Twenty-one percent think the news media favor unions, 32% think business is favored.



"Pop says those are the foundation blocks — You gotta build from there!"

The Purdue report contains this notable comment: "Perhaps one reason that teenagers (and Congressmen?) are more severe on union leaders is that they think they *should* be better than business leaders. Two-thirds agree that an elected union official has a greater duty to be honest and respectable than an appointed business leader."

In the final section the Purdue report points out that the essence of most problems in industrial relations is the distribution of power among business, labor and the government. Here the teenagers seem to feel that the government should have more power, unions should have less and that business has about the right amount. They are about evenly divided on whether or not many businesses unfairly discourage workers from forming a union and 30% say it is all right for a company to fire strikers when a union goes on strike. A little less than half of the students agree that the unions are a stronghold of intellectual freedom, but 61% say the idea of unionism is in fundamental agreement with the ideas of American democracy.

(Editor's note: See editorial comment on Page 12).

Ammunition for the budget battle

Every added skill that the housewife can acquire can make her home that much more attractive that much more inexpensively. So this month, let's spend a few minutes on suggestions for bringing an individual, custom look to your windows.

Without being an expert seamstress, you can sew attractive and inexpensive curtains if you will take advantage of washable fabrics, fancy trimmings and new drapery hardware.

After so many years of dull neutrality, decorative shades are among the newest and most popular window treatments. Made of drapery fabrics and trimmings, they are just as practical as their old-fashioned cream-colored predecessors but much prettier. They offer an advantage over curtains in that they require a minimum of fabric and thus are economical to make.

Three Fresh Ideas

Among the many different styles are the softly shirred Austrian shade and the traditional roller shade dressed in a bright fabric. An innovation for use on a sun porch or breezeway is called the grommet shade. Here are sewing suggestions for these three types:

The Austrian shade—Because of its soft shirring and scalloped hemline, the Austrian shade has a distinctive beauty of its own. While it recalls the elegance of the past, it is being used today in both modern and traditional decor. This treatment is especially effective for a long narrow window awkwardly placed in a room or hall, but it also can be used for a wide pictured window and even hung floor length if desired. A soft and pliable cotton fabric that drapes and shirrs easily is a wise choice.

Valuable Time-Saver

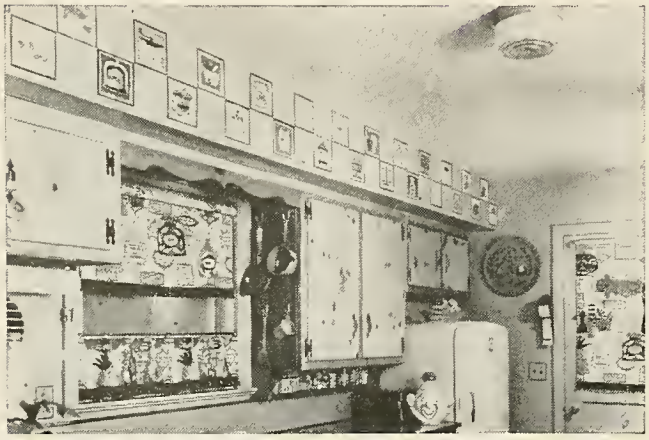
A new shirring tape, designed for use by the homemaker in sewing Austrian shades, saves valuable time. The flat tape comes with two woven cords that can be pulled for fullness and released for ease in laundering. Small plastic rings are attached at intervals for cords to go through, so the shades may be raised or lowered. To figure the amount of fabric you need for an Austrian shade: Allow two to three times the length of the finished shade. Measure the width of the shade plus three inches extra for outside hems and two to four inches extra for each scallop area. The more allowance, the deeper the scallops at the bottom edge. Scallop width can be from 10 to 15 inches.

To cut strips and attach shirring tape: Cut each strip the desired length and tapered one and one-half inches narrower at the top than the bottom. Stitch strips together lengthwise with one-half inch seams. Press seams open. Baste and stitch shirring tape over the center of each seam. Turn one inch hem on outside of strips. Baste and stitch tape one inch from edge on each side. Be sure to knot shirring cords at each end before stitching.

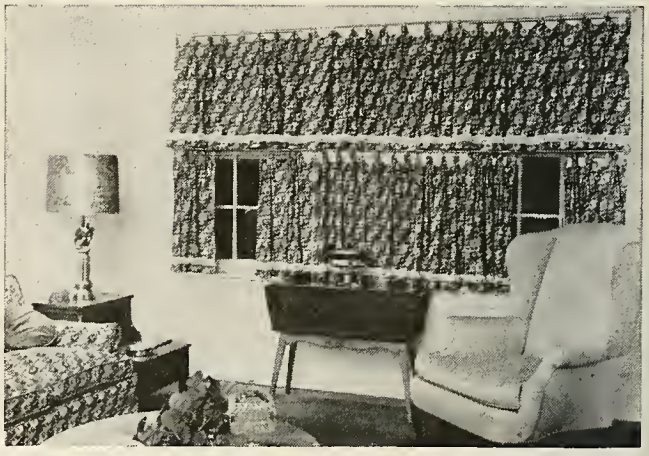
For a finished and elegant look, outline the scalloped edges of your Austrian shade with a tasseled fringe. Be sure to choose a washable fringe so your shade will be entirely washable and easy to keep clean.

Simple but Pretty

The roller shade—A simple yet pretty way to add color to a room is with a roller shade. This treatment is especially suited for the kitchen, den or bath, and its eye-catching appeal depends almost entirely on the fabric and its trim. Unusual prints or bright solid colors, trimmed with a contrasting fringe or braid, are appropriate. If you select a lightweight cotton fabric, you may wish to give it added stiffness by gluing it to a ordinary



Splashes of color in an imaginative cotton print perk up this kitchen. Colorful spice jars and sayings enliven the print used in the window shade and the shortie cafe curtain. Wallpaper tiles, designed to match the fabric, decorate the wall. Knotted fringe adds a finishing touch to the shades and curtain.



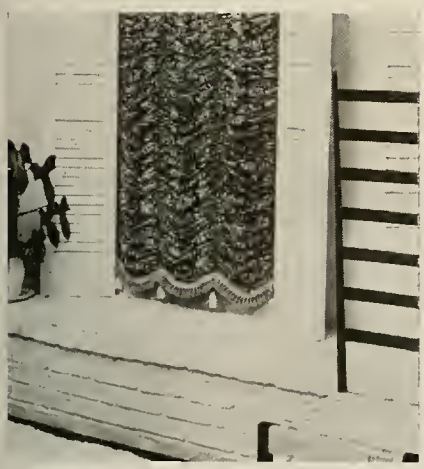
For informal window dressing, cafe curtains remain the favorite of homemakers. They're easy to wash and iron and can be opened to let in light or close in privacy. Here, scalloped cafes are used to make two widely spaced single windows look like a generous picture window. Made in three sections, the center panels cover wall space between windows. White braid adds a decorative touch.

window shade. However, a firmer fabric, such as canvas, sailcloth, denim or ticking can be easily sewn and attached to a roller.

Follow these simple instructions: Measure the width and length you wish your shade to be. Hand sew one-inch hems and a one and one-half inch bottom hem, leaving sides open to insert the bottom rod. Hand sew a half inch hem at the top of shade and attach to roller with staple gun or small tacks. Be sure to keep fabric straight on roller, taut without stretching. Attach the fringe of your choice. Insert narrow, inch-wide bottom rod and blind stitch ends. Add shade pull and roll fabric taut and even so it pulls smoothly.

The grommet shade—This is a practical and inexpensive idea for dressing up the windows of a porch or breezeway. Choose a firm, closely woven fabric such as sailcloth. Make a straight roller-type shade the width and length of your window. Space pairs of grommets (one inch apart, one above the other) at one foot intervals down the sides of the shade. Attach hooks at the top of the windows, one on each side, and hook shades at different levels to admit air and light by fitting grommets over hooks. Trim bottom edge with contrasting fringe. The layer on layer of draped goods give an interesting different look to your window.

Although decorative shades are



Here's a perfect solution for curtaining a long narrow window, awkwardly placed at the end of the hall or in a corner by itself. A contemporary black and white print, edged with gold fringe and tassels lends itself to the soft shirring of the Austrian shade. Austrian shades are easy to make with shirring tape, available with complete instructions at a drapery trimming department.



This distinctive window treatment combines an unusual Austrian cornice with pinch-pleated cafe curtains. Tasseled fringe is used for accent. The shiny brass curtain rod adds to the over-all decorative effect. Shirring the Austrian cornice is made with special tape and can be released for laundering.

gaining in popularity with the homemaker, cafe curtains remain a favorite informal window treatment. Drapery departments offer a variety of items that simplify the job of making and hanging these curtains.

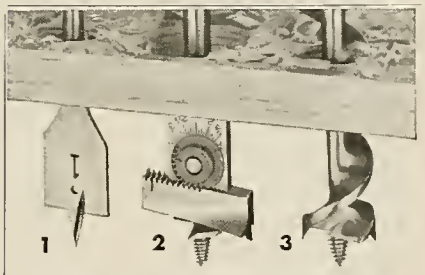
For instance, look for a new cotton braid designed to be used as a cafe heading with woven-in looks for hanging. Simply stitch the heading to the top of the curtains and slip your rod through the loops. For added trim, sew several rows of flat matching braid minus the loops to the bottom of the curtain.

A flat tape, three inches wide, which can be stitched to either a plain or scalloped heading, makes it easy to pinch pleat cafe curtains. The tape has finished edges and woven in pockets in which hooks or ring pleaters can be inserted. It will retain its firmness through many washings.

Valuable Shortcut

If you want to use brass rings for hanging your cafe curtains, it's no longer necessary to spend hours tacking them to the heading. You can buy rings which clip easily onto a scalloped or plain heading, or pleating hooks which already have brass rings attached.

So you see, the possibilities are limitless once you start applying your imagination and a bit of know-how. For very little cost, your home can be curtained to a queen's taste.



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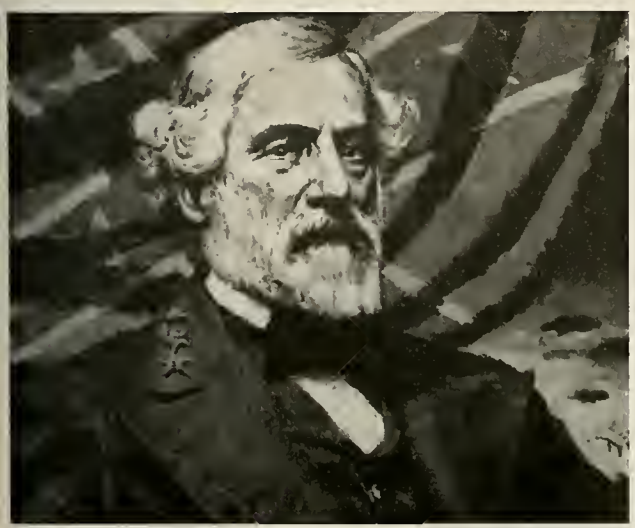
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A Brave Man in Gray Writes

Editor's Note—During this period in which we are commemorating the centennial of the outbreak of the Civil War many writers are attempting to recapture something of the tragedy, suffering and misery of the long, bloody conflict. Who can do it better than one who was there? The following letter was written by Johnnie Wickersham, who was a captain in the Confederate Army at the age of 15. Part of the last days of the war, when the Confederacy was dying, was described many years later by Captain Wickersham in a letter to his grandson. We reprint this letter with the permission of the MONSANTO MAGAZINE, where it first appeared in December 1960.

NEAR Meridian, Miss., the remnant of our once great army, in battle array, started on its last race with death, its ranks reduced over 80 per cent during the past year by the ravages of war. Physically unfit, yet still undaunted, undiscouraged, brave unto death.

General Lee had surrendered, but as yet we were unaware of this, and the rumors which floated through our command were to the effect that General Lee had won a great victory; that Major General Kirby Smith, with a large army, was making forced marches to get in the enemy's rear, and so we fought on. The long and weary marches through the days and nights of that last retreat are to me the most cruel pages of the history of our war. The enemy, like bloodhounds, were ever at our throats, overwhelming us completely by the number of their forces. Curtis, my grandson, some day, when you are older, you will hunt the deer, and the hounds will trail the wounded by their blood. So it was with us. In the wake of our army, not only was our trail marked with blood of the dead and wounded, but by the bodies of the sick and exhausted men who could withstand no longer and so fell by the wayside. We kept only our guns and ammunition, and were compelled to abandon all baggage and commissary wagons. Still we fought on. We were told that Major General Kirby Smith would on the morrow get in the enemy's rear, and so capture the entire army, and the next day it would still be "tomorrow," but that "tomorrow" never came. They had killed the horses and captured all our artillery with the exception of six guns. Then, the third day before the last, a large force suddenly charged our weakened left flank, killed the remaining horses and gunners and took from us those guns, but not for long. You cannot realize, nor can I picture to you, the diabolical frenzy of man when driven to desperation. We were starving, exhausted, haunted, sick, and the future was a blank, holding out no promise to us. We had been hounded and driven until death had lost its terrors and rather stood to us for rest from all this strife and bloodshed.



General Robert E. Lee—soldiers wept when he surrendered.

A shout filled the air, not the famous rebel yell that is mentioned in all history, but one that seemingly came from the throats of demons in their last death struggle. It was so sudden, so appalling, so desperate, it struck terror to the Federals, and like maniacs, we were at their throats in hand-to-hand conflict. We succeeded in driving them back and recaptured our beloved guns.

Those tired, sick and barefoot men pulled the guns by means of ropes through the twelve miles, ankle deep in bog and mire, until we came to some old breastworks General Beauregard had built during the early years of the war.

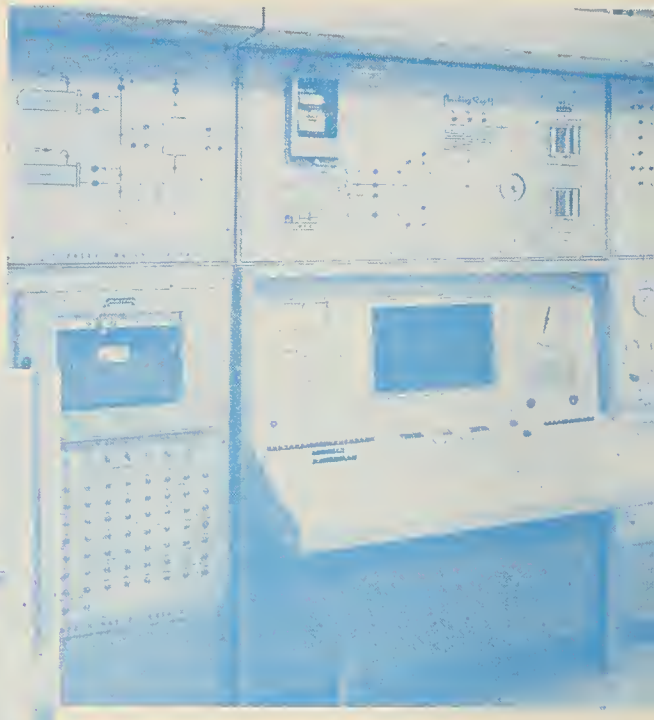
Now, here is a picture which can be erased only by death. On a hill to our right the enemy had planted a battery and the next morning began to pour grape shot into our thin ranks while solid lines advanced in our front. We repulsed them. At nine o'clock the battery on the hill ceased firing and there ensued a calm. The men looked into each other's faces with wonder and amazement. One man said, "Boys, Kirby Smith has gotten in their rear, and they are in full retreat." All that afternoon not a shot was fired, and how long that night seemed to those men, watchful and sleepless. The only sound to be heard was the steady tramp of the sentinel. We could sleep under the roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, but what meant this deathly stillness? Unconsciously the men spoke in whispers, and the question that passed from lip to lip was, "What does it mean?"

It seems to me too pitiful to write that on that day those of our regiment answering for duty numbered much less than a company. "Color bearers ten paces to the front. About face." These were the colonel's orders, and his next, "Present arms." Stopping a moment he looked at us and then slowly turned and rode down the hill. The colonel checked his horse at some distance and beckoned the bugler to approach. A moment later the boy came running back, and with tears streaming down his face, said, "Boys, the Colonel says it's all over. You will have to ground arms."

No tongue or pen can ever describe this scene. Our eyes involuntarily turned in the direction of that beloved battle flag which had never known dishonor or disgrace, and we thought of the many, many heroes who had died under it, and with one accord we struggled to obtain a scrap of it. I cannot write more.

The war was over, and we had lost. God only knows the price we paid.

PROGRESS REPORT

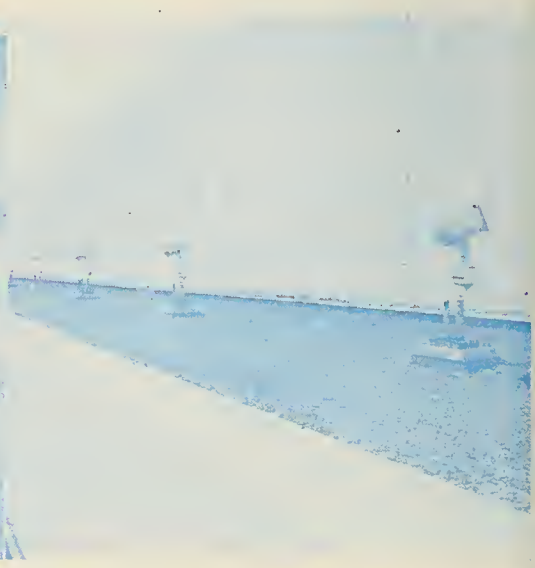






This month's progress report shows both interior and exterior scenes of the new headquarters building in Washington, D. C. Above is shown the master control board and at left a detail of the board which registers a whole complex of climatic and other data. The new building will have the most up-to-date control system yet developed. At left is a section of the unfinished cafeteria facility. Below at left is a view of a new type Venetian blind and in center is one of the many striking panel sections. At lower right is a section of the roof with new type spotlights.







By FRED GOETZ

Angler—Distaff Style

Shades of the forthcoming "sunny fishing" season, it's getting close to the opening of spring angling around this nation's far flung, fishing acres.

To set the stage for such a beginning we hope to promote some piscatorial palpitations with photos and matching comments of days out fishing with the angling carpenter and his family.

Miss Fern Turpin, whose dad is a carpenter, a member of Dallas, Texas local, is an avid southern anglerette. She's shown here with a nice catch of sand bass taken off the barge "Grape-

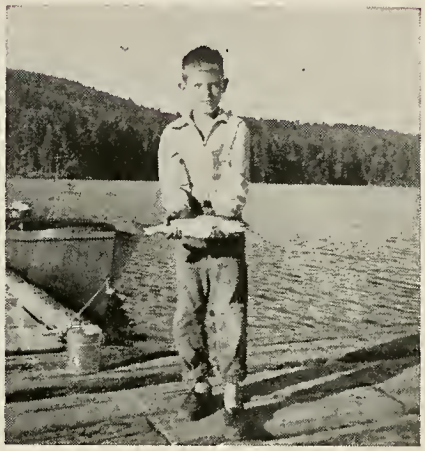


vine." To the left of Miss Turpin is her niece, Elaine Turpin, age 12, also a rabid fishergal.

Fern used a Heddon rod, Johnson spincast reel, six-pound test line and Shyster lures. Her favorite barge is located 28 miles north of Dallas off Highway 77. This is a lucrative spot, according to her, and few Sundays go by that she will take home less than 50 sand bass with a few crappie mixed in.

Hot spots in her stretch 'o the river are the Falcom Dam Reservoir on the Rio Grande and Black and Caddo lake in Louisiana.

Proud Angler's Catch



Scott Hamel of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, is seventeen years old now. He's the son of Elmer Hamel, a member of Local 230 out of Pittsburgh.

He's caught a lot of fish in the last five years but none will ever replace in his mind the memory of the first sizeable trout he took—a 16-inch lake trout five years ago from the waters of French creek out of Ontario, Canada.

Here's a pic of young Scott sauntering off the dock with the plump laker.

It's a Family Affair

Carl Hardwick of 8954 Luella Avenue, Chicago 17, Illinois, a member of the Carpenter's Union Local 199, enjoys the angling pastime and has



passed this along to his son, Kenneth.

Here's a look at Carl and Ken returning from a late-evening "go" at Cass lake in Minnesota. They each accounted for three lunker-size great northerns, all duped with small suckers.

The Hardwicks have fished Cass for six years now and from what we hear they always come home with a good catch of northerns and walleyes.

Fine Canadian Trip

Bob Hinzman of 1886 Ray's Lane, Covington, Kentucky, a member of Local 712, waits for the day that he will be able to make another trip like the one he and his friends made several years ago.

They, and their canoes and camping gear, were flown in to a place called "Ourprivate Lake" (wonder where that could be) across the Minnesota border into Canada. The flight took one hour from Ely, Minnesota. They fished the lake for seven days and it took them seven days to paddle back to civilization on



the "NoName" (another strange body of water) river.

It was hard to sink the barb because so many lunkers in the lake viewed for the lure that it was difficult to set a hook in one . . . poor fish, poor fisherman.

Here's a pic of Bob and the other fisherfolk working their way down the creek, a couple days out of Ely.

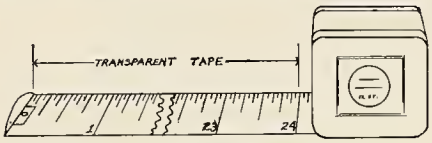
Check Your Line

As the strength of a chain is no greater than its weakest link, likewise the strength of your fishing line is no greater than its strength at the weakest point. So, occasionally, "look to your line," checking it for developed nicks and abrasions.



Longer Life for Steel Tape

You can lengthen the life of your steel tape and have more money for other tools by placing a strip of transparent tape over the first twenty-four

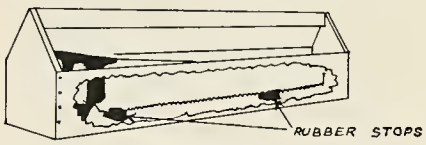


inches of the tape, thus eliminating any rubbing off of the marks.

Arthur Charters
(L. U. 769, Pasadena)
2530 San Clemente Ave.
Alhambra, Calif.

Hand and Saw Saver

Keep hand saws sharp longer by installing rubber stops in the bottom of tool boxes. This is better than having the teeth facing up because

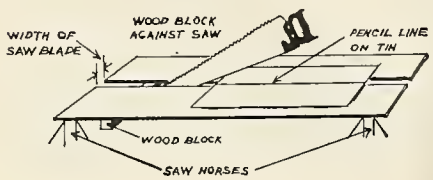


there is less chance of being scratched every time you reach in your box for a tool.

John Kajil
Box 295
Campbell River
British Columbia, Canada

Sawing Tin

To cut tin with a hand saw: Place two planks side by side on sawhorses, leaving an opening between them just the width of the saw blade. Place the tin on the planks; it cannot bind down.



THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing. When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter bearing the earliest postmark will be awarded the check.

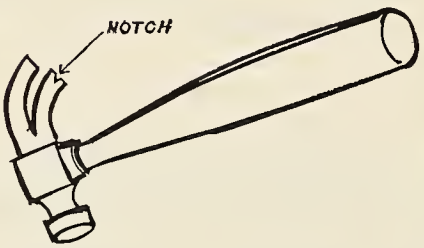
Place saw in opening between planks, with back of saw (not the teeth) towards the tin. Hold a wooden block under the planks against the saw teeth, push down on saw back and follow up with the wood block. I have used this method on both heavy and lightweight tin and always have success in cutting the tin straight and neatly.

Elmer Davis
(L. U. 1488)
1800 River Street
Merrill, Wisc.

Easy-Out Nails

Here's an idea that may be of use to some of your readers.

File a notch in one of the claws



of your hammer to pull out hard-to-get-at nails in tight corners, like toe nails in a stud, etc.

John Kajil
Box 295
Campbell River
British Columbia, Canada



Books That Will Help You

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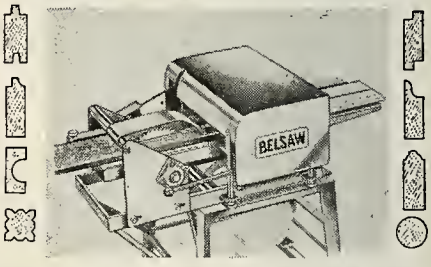
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Brother Kelly Honored



From left to right—Business Representative Robert P. Argentine, President David Brown, Ret. Former General Executive Board Member William J. Kelly (62 years a member) and the Second General Vice-President O. Wm. Blaier awarding the 60 year button. They attended 75th birthday party at the Pittsburgh Hilton.

Earlier this year the members and friends of Local 142, Pittsburgh, met at a dinner in the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel to celebrate the Local's 75th birthday. It was on February 11, 1886 that 17 hardy carpenters banded together to try to improve their working conditions. In those days they made from $1.75 to $2.75 for a 10 to 12-hour working day. Local 142 had the additional distinction that General Secretary Peter McGuire, the founder of Labor Day, presented the Charter to the founders.

Utah Local Honors Retired Officers



Local 1984, Magna, Utah, recently honored its retired officers and marked the 43rd anniversary of its local charter.

Brother Henry Meng joined the Local 1984 in 1918. He was elected President in November 1922 and served the Local in that office until 1960. For 43 years he gave active, loyal support to the Brotherhood.

Brother George Lamb has been a member of Local 1984 since 1922. He was elected Financial Secretary and Treasurer in May, 1923 and held that position until July, 1960. He gave many hours of conscientious service to union affairs.

Brother Joseph Taylor joined Local 1984 in 1946 and was appointed Recording Secretary in 1948. He too retired in July 1960. He was cited at the dinner for his faithful service.

Silver Anniversary



In the above picture George Templeton, left, receives his 25 year membership pin from Business Agent Carl Trotta of Local 353, Lynbrook, L. I., New York. Brother Templeton is Business Agent of Local 950, Lynbrook.

At the same ceremony Brothers Joe Schmidtt, Joe Noble, Harold Harder, John Phillips, Hjalmer Helin, Lars Jacobsen, Carl Johnson, Wally Schwan and Sigurd Torgeson received their 25-year pins.



Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair Gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

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Ralph Chaplin, Veteran Editor Dies in West

On March 22, 1961 Ralph Chaplin died in Tacoma, Wash. His name invokes poignant, sometimes bitter memories for the older members of American unions. He was a man who had served the cause of labor from the early days of this century and he had suffered for his beliefs.

Child of the Chicago of Haymarket, the Pullman Strike and the gentle Socialism of Eugene Debs, Ralph Chaplin in early manhood found the hope and brotherhood he sought in the Industrial Workers of the World. As Editor of Solidarity during World War I he opposed the war and was ultimately sentenced to serve 20 years in Leavenworth Prison. In 1923 he was released by Presidential amnesty and returned to the cause of industrial unionism, writing and speaking for his fellow workers still in prison. He edited the Industrial Worker during the dark, lean Depression years. When the lonely men of the sea and the waterfront found solidarity in the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast in the 30s he championed their need as the Editor of the Voice of the Federation. During the 40s he fought for strong unionism as the Editor of the Tacoma Labor Advocate.

Editors' Note—We are grateful to Mr. Ottilie Markholt, Tacoma, Wash., for the above material.

St. Louis Honors Four

Four brothers who were what might be termed "institutions" in Local 1596, St. Louis, Mo., were honored at a testimonial dinner given by Local 1596.

They are Robert S. Saunders, R. J. Burke, Harry Walling and Albert Wind. All have been active in the Brotherhood; all have held various offices in the Local and District Council; and all are master carpenters.

The four are in the front row below. Left to right, Walling, Saunders, Wind and Burke. Standing back of them, left to right are Harold Cheeseman, General Office Representative; Mike Heilich, President of Local 1596; Ollie W. Longhorst, Business Representative and member of Local 1596; D. Richard Adams, Business Manager, Carpenters District Council; E. C. Meinert, Secretary-Treasurer, Carpenters District Council; Norman Barth, Recording Secretary, Local 1596; Aaron Turnbull, Local 1596 Warden and J. O. Mack, member of the General Executive Board, 6th District.



Blaier Honors Volunteers



Brother George Page, Local 155, Plainfield, N. J.; Police Chief Andrew Phillips and Business Representative Fred J. Nusbaum check the plans for the PAL Youth Building in South Plainfield, N. J. Local 155 has been honored for the volunteer labor contributed to this project.

In March, Local 155, Plainfield, N. J., celebrated the 75th year of its Charter with a dinner dance at Arbor Inn. Over 300 members and guests attended.

Second General Vice-President O. William Blaier was the speaker.

Among the special guests were Mr. William Shaffer, President of the Plainfield Building Trades, who was a special organizer many years ago for Local 155 and Mrs. Harold Hansen, the widow of the former Business Representative of the Local.

Local 155 received two civic awards as birthday presents. The Plainfield Rescue Squad expressed its gratitude to Local 155 for the donation of labor in connection with the construction of their new $100,000 headquarters. The second award came from the Police Athletic League of South Plainfield for Local 155's donated labor in the construction of the first PAL Youth Building in New Jersey.

Awards for continuous memberships were made to Brothers Gilbert Paoli, Albert Nelson, and Clarence Spanginberg for 50 years; James McGauley, forty-five years; Homer Gross and John Massaker, forty years.

OOPS!

A recent issue of The Carpenter reported the story of the 50th Anniversary of Local 1128, LaGrange, Ill. Somehow we left out the name of Brother Edward S. Wallace, president of Local 1128. It was a mistake we should not have made. We apologize.

Dream Comes True

(Continued from page 5)

of reservoir it would have been necessary to build.

The solution was found by placing the reservoir intakes at 510 feet above sea level and the floor nearly 100 feet higher. The pumps themselves are to be above the intakes at elevation 550. The high water level in the reservoir will be 655 feet above sea level.

It is interesting to see that the pumps are reversible. When the water is being pumped into the reservoir they will be pumps. When the water is flowing out they will act as turbines.

The electric motors powering the pumps can be reversed to operate as generators when the water is flowing out of the reservoir.

When completed the Pump-Generating Plant will have 12 motor-generators connected to 12 hydraulic pump-turbines. Each electrical unit is rated at 37,500 horsepower as a motor and 20,000 kilowatts as a generator, operating at 112.5 revolutions a minute under both conditions.

Each hydraulic unit is rated to pump 3,400 cubic feet per second of water at 85 feet net head as a pump and to develop 28,000 horsepower at 75 feet net ahead as a turbine. The 12 pumps will move water into the reservoir at a rate of 305,220 gallons a second or 91.5 million gallons per hour. In 18 hours the reservoir can be filled completely.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* took the full measure of this magnificent project in an editorial which reads in part . . . "The new generators are beginning to spin at a time of some economic trouble in Niagara Falls and vicinity. Unemployment has reached disturbing levels, industrial production is at a low point. The pattern of industrial development is changing . . . The vast reservoir of electrical energy being developed at Niagara Falls should be an invaluable help in our efforts to win the economic battle. We will be in a uniquely favorable position in a nation and a world that can't develop sources of energy fast enough to meet the demand. It is estimated that the production of electric energy will have to be expanded 10 times in the next 40 years.

"This is the time when Niagarans might well translate President Kennedy's words into local terms, 'Don't ask what Niagara can do for you, ask what you can do for Niagara.' "

Proud of Charter



These men have been honored by Local 1480, Boulder, Colo., for their many years of membership in the Brotherhood. Seated at the left are Thomas Wold and Oscar Anderson, who have been members of the Carpenters for 51 and 50 years respectively. They are holding the Charter which was issued in 1917. Others, left to right, are Ralph Eck, Henry Martin, Ross Stigler and Melvin West. Standing, left to right, are John Styles, Leslie Bruce, Edgar Barr, Ralph Tooker and John Osborne. All have been members over 25 years.

Four Kentucky 'Colonels'



Four retired members of Local 2516, Louisville, Ky., are seen here receiving gold wrist watches inscribed with their years of service. Standing are Node Skeeters, 40 years; and Elzie Brown, 30 years. Andrew Sayers, President of Local 2516, makes the presentation. Seated are John Reesse, 49 years, and William Stewart, 40 years. All four are charter members of the local which was established in 1937 at the General Plywood Corp., Louisville.

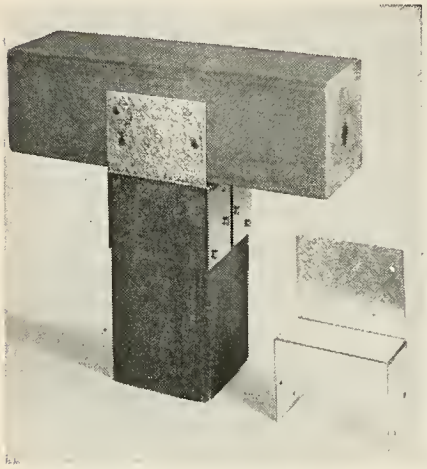
What's New?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

It Caps the Post

Timber Engineering Company has announced the development of a new post cap for use with 4x4 wood members.

Precision manufactured from 16 gauge, zinc coated, corrosion resistant sheet steel, TECO's new post cap can be used either singly or in pairs when tying post or beam connections together. The load requirement of the connection or the nature of the connection itself will determine whether one or two caps shall be used. Rectangular flanges, 1-11/16" x 2-5/8", provide for nailing to the beam. The placement of the cap can be reversed where desired. Furnished with each carton of TECO post caps are special 9 gauge, 1-1/2" long nails.

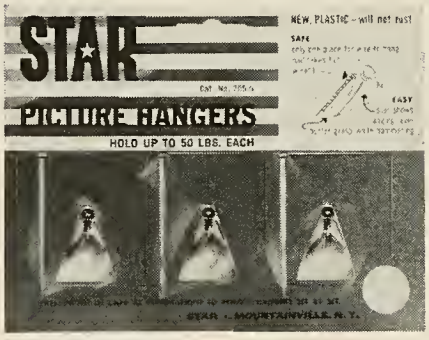


Further information can be obtained from Timber Engineering Co., 1319 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Hang It Straight

A new-type picture hanger, designed to make it easier to hang pictures accurately and securely, has been introducted by Star.

Made of translucent plastic which cannot rust or stain the wall, the new hanger has a large flat surface which provides ample area for gripping while hammering. A small star-indicator on the face of the hanger assures pinpoint positioning of the nail and the picture. The picture wire rests directly on the nail rather than on the hanger.



Hangers that support up to 100 lbs. are packaged 2 per card; 50 lbs., 3 per card; 30 lbs., 5 per card; 15 lbs., 6 per card.

For further information, write Star, Mountainville, New York.

Handy Knife

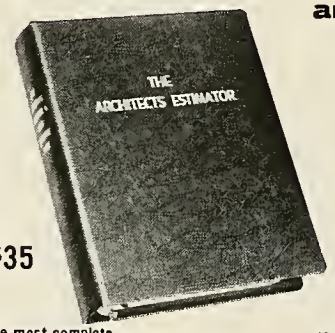
A handy all-purpose saw-knife with exclusive design holds saw blade or knife blade for use as a keyhole saw or knife in the cutting of wood, metal or a variety of materials. It has a contoured 6⅛ inch aluminum handle, is die-cast in two sections and has a storage area for 3 knife blades and a blade guard. A hole at the top makes it easy to hang the knife on a hook. It comes complete with wood-cutting blade, metal-cutting blade, three knife blades and blade guard—$1.59.

For further information write to Dept. PD, Stanley Tools, 195 Lake Street, New Britain, Conn.

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The Carpenter Gets a New Editor

by Peter E. Terzick



PETER E. TERZICK

Now General Treasurer

Since December I have been wearing two hats. I have been handling my new duties as General Treasurer of the Brotherhood as well as continuing to edit THE CARPENTER. On March 7 I was able to shift part of my load of responsibilities. On that day a new Editor was named by General President Maurice Hutcheson. He is James A. Eldridge and with this issue of THE CARPENTER he takes over.

Mr. Eldridge, a native Hoosier, is a veteran newspaperman, foreign correspondent, writer and publicist. He has been a student of public affairs for more than 20 years.

For some 18 years I have "lived" with THE CARPENTER. I have seen many changes come in our 80-year-old journal. I enjoyed the job. It had its share of problems, but it was a job that also brought me many friends and great satisfaction.

Mr. Eldridge is already finding the Editor's office in Indianapolis a busy place and he goes to Washington each month to put THE CARPENTER "to bed" on the Merkle Press.

Meantime, I'll be around to lend him a helping hand and to keep a brotherly eye on THE CARPENTER.



JIM ELDRIDGE

New Editor

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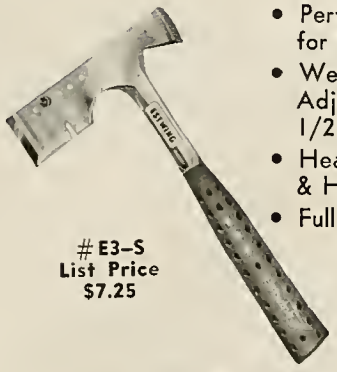
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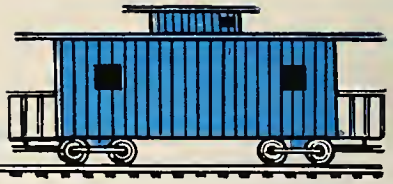
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

One Old Motto Is Still Good



Elmwood Cemetery, near Chicago, has a very large sign facing the 4-lane highway near its gates. The sign reads—"Drive Carefully. We Can Wait". This somewhat shocking, abrupt billboard underscores one of the brutal facts of our time. Accidental deaths take thousands of lives in this country each year.

The National Safety Council and allied organizations wage a relentless campaign of education and warning, but there are times it seems that it is to no avail. Month after month, the newspapers carry the sad, shocking stories of deaths in our homes, on the highways and on the jobs—deaths that a little more time and a little thought might well have prevented. We must not become discouraged. In fact, as our society becomes more technical and the intensity of modern life grows we must step up our efforts to restore "Safety First" as a national slogan.

In this issue of THE CARPENTER there is a detailed report of a recent Safety Institute held in Washington, D. C., as a part of the AFL-CIO safety program. I hope you will read carefully this article. The Brotherhood gave enthusiastic endorsement and support to this week-long study program. We did this because we want to spread throughout the entire Brotherhood a new awareness of the need to emphasize and re-emphasize "Safety First".

This program is consistent with the traditions of the labor movement. Since its first days the labor movement has been concerned with the health and safety of its members. In fact, let us remember that in the early days of labor it was often the great need for safety that drove the workers to band together and organize to seek more adequate regulations, laws and equipment. It is part of labor's proud record that the fire-trap factories and many of the unsafe practices have vanished. But now we must again hammer home the need for personal caution.

The very nature of the work sites where our Brotherhood works often brings hazards. Construction sites have their natural dangers. Sometimes familiarity breeds danger. It is the misstep, the misplaced tool and the careless backstep that can bring tragedy and disaster.

In the recent Safety Institute all phases of this program were examined and studied. During the coming months we hope the effects of this will be felt by every Local. Let us hope that every Local will begin right now to re-emphasize the need for safety.

Let us all keep in mind that this program concerns more than just safety on the job. This problem is with us every waking moment. It begins in the garage as we take the car out to drive to work. American highways are becoming a synonym for death. Every driver has the responsibility to do something about this blood bath. Each one of us has the responsibility to see to safety in the home. Our numerous electrical gadgets should be checked frequently. Habits of safety should be a routine part of the training of children. The coming Summer season brings its own dangers along with its pleasures. The weekend outing, the trip to the swimming pool, all suggest areas where caution and common sense should be exercised.

It all comes down to taking a little more time and giving it just a bit more thought—on the job, in the home and on the road. It may make the difference of whether or not one of us becomes a statistic in America's tragic death toll.



You build the future with Savings Bonds. Every Savings Bond you buy makes a big contribution to keeping our country strong . . . so you can enjoy the things you're saving for.

How to buy a down payment on a new home for $1.25 a day

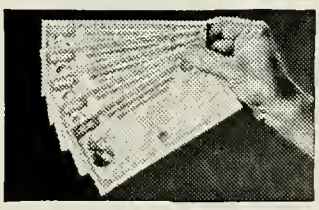
Saving for a new home, or anything else in fact, is simply a matter of spending less than you earn. Thousands of Americans have found an automatic way: the Payroll Savings Plan where they work. Through this plan your payroll clerk sets aside a certain amount each payday for U.S. Savings Bonds. As little as $1.25 a day buys a $50 Bond a month (cost $37.50). In 5 years you'll own Bonds worth $2,428.00 —enough for a substantial down payment and closing costs. And you'll have become a homeowner with money that probably would have slipped through your fingers.

Six nice things about U.S. Savings Bonds

• You can save automatically on the Payroll Savings Plan, or buy Bonds at any Bank • You now earn 3¾% to maturity, ½% more than ever before • You invest without risk under a U.S. Government guarantee • Your Bonds are replaced free if lost or stolen • You can get your money with interest anytime you want it • You save more than money—you buy shares in a stronger America.



Will he ever save the down payment? He'll be in his new home sooner than he thinks, if he saves something every payday. The effortless, automatic way is the Payroll Savings Plan for U.S. Savings Bonds.



Guaranteed by Uncle Sam to grow. U.S. Savings Bonds are an absolutely riskless investment. Each Bond has its growth values on the back—guaranteed in writing by the U.S. Government.

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You save more than money

with U.S. Savings Bonds

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Don't let them call you LEFTY

Shop accidents are a major cause of hand and arm amputations. There's no need to give your right arm for your job. Remember the following general rules and obey them at all times.

- Keep the work area around your machine neat and free of debris that can trip you.
- If your machine has a guard, see that it is in good working order at all times. Never use the machine without it.
- Never wear loose sleeves or baggy clothes around machinery. The results can be disastrous.
- Disconnect power source before making repairs or adjustments on machine.
- Do not allow anyone to distract you while operating your machine. Conversation and safety do not mix any better than oil and water.
- Forget your problems with the missus or girl friend until the quitting whistle blows.

REMEMBER — YOU CAN'T GET AHEAD WITHOUT A HAND



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
JUNE 1961

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



Picture of America

How to get paid 3¾% interest for buying on the installment plan



Sign up and you're saving. You can put any size "installment" you want into Savings Bonds on the Payroll Savings Plan —even 63¢ a day. In 40 months this amount adds up to $750 saved and $250 earned at maturity.

Ever hear of a payment plan that has no interest or carrying charges, and pays you 33⅓¢ for every $1 installment you make? There is one, you know—the Payroll Savings Plan for U.S. Savings Bonds. Your payroll clerk will set aside any size installment you wish (as little as $1.25 a week) and as the money accumulates, buy your Bonds. You can cash them with interest anytime you need them. But hold them for 7 years, 9 months, and the Government pays you at the rate of 3¾% a year, compounded every 6 months—$4 guaranteed for every $3 you invested!



You can't lose your money. If your Savings Bonds are lost or destroyed, they're replaced free. A record of every Savings Bond purchased is sealed on film at the Treasury Dept.

The beauty of Savings Bonds

• You can save automatically on the Payroll Savings Plan, or buy Bonds at any Bank • You now earn 3¾% to maturity, ½% more than ever before • You invest without risk under a U.S. Government guarantee • Your Bonds are replaced free if lost or stolen • You can get your money with interest anytime you want it • You save more than money—you buy shares in a stronger America.

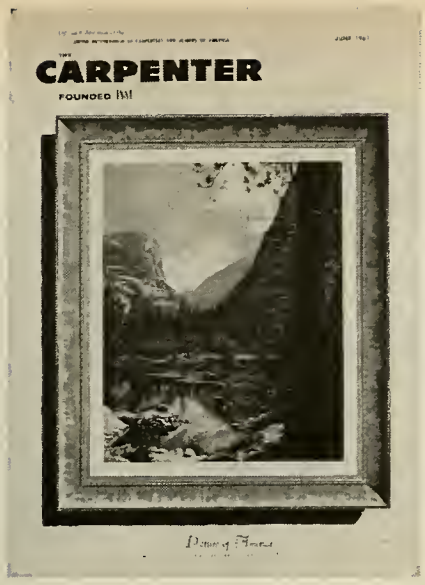


Peace costs money. Every Savings Bond you buy helps keep our country strong for Peace . . . so you can enjoy the things you're saving for.

You save more than money with U.S. Savings Bonds

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THE COVER

Yosemite National Park in California is named for the band of warlike Indians who once lived in the hidden valley. The clan was known as the Yosemites or "grizzly bears." On March 25, 1851, white men camped for the first time on the floor of the great valley. In June, 1885, the first party of tourists came to Yosemite. Through the years thousands traveled to behold its great beauty. In 1890 the Federal government made it a National Park.

Mirror Lake is but one of the many glories of nature that bring thousands to Yosemite each year.

THE CARPENTER

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI James A. Eldridge, Editor NO. 6

JUNE, 1961

THE long winter is over. June in all its glory is with us. The world seems a better place to live. The lift many Americans feel just now is not all due to the weather. A good part of it was given to us by a young American named Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr., of the U. S. Navy. This young man, our first Astronaut, has helped restore our faith in ourselves. The Russians had knocked a few pins from under us in outer space and we were all feeling a bit uneasy. But no more. Commander Shepard and his team of co-workers have not only made an impressive contribution to science but Shepard conducted himself in such a way that our faith in ourselves has brightened considerably. He speaks modestly. He shares the glory with his team. Shepard displays tact and taste in answering the frequently pointless, sometimes inane and all too frequently tasteless question of the press.

In an age of "supermen" Shepard is the "average guy" caught in a moment of history who rises to that moment. He renews America's faith in its own dream. It was the dream of Jefferson—that free men can rule themselves.

If America and the free way of life can still produce young men like this one and if America can still produce charming, delightful, courageous women like Mrs. Shepard then "God is still in His heaven and all is right with the world".

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Printed in U. S. A.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

SAFETY NOTE This month THE CARPENTER is publishing on its back cover a safety poster designed to remind our members of the importance of the seat belt in motor cars. The National Safety Council has made an appeal through its Labor Division to all unions to bring to the attention of their members the seat belt problem. Studies in recent years have shown that the use of the seat belt greatly increases the probability of avoiding serious injury in the case of an accident. Since many injuries are caused through impact resulting from sudden stopping, any device which helps to hold the passenger and prevent his being catapulted through the windshield or out of the car, is certain to appeal to safety advocates. We commend the program of the Safety Council—we think it will save lives.

A BREAK FOR MILLIONS This Labor Day will have special meaning for millions of American workers who will benefit from the provisions of the newly enacted amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act—the wage-hour amendments which boost the floor of wages for the first time in several years. The new law will increase the wage level for many and over a period of time will bring the minimum from $1 per hour to $1.25.

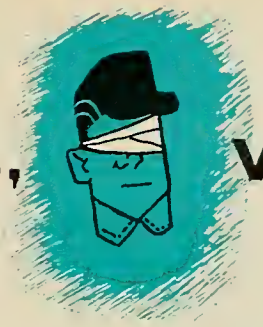
Of especial significance is the fact that the new law brings more than three million workers under the provisions of the wage-hour law. The effective date of the new law will be September 3. Thus the provisions of the amendments will come into force in the first pay period after Labor Day 1961. While we are gratified that millions will get a break in the new law, we are still acutely aware of the gaps in the statute and realize that millions more who deserve coverage are not protected. The real breakthrough of 1961 is a subject or some gratification and highly organized labor which is far above the minimum should realize that although organized labor is not directly affected by coverage, we all benefit. What helps raise the standards of even the lowest economic segments of labor helps all.

CONSTRUCTION FRONTIER One of the major results of a Federal aid to education bill is bound to give a real boost to the construction industry. This stimulus will come, if the bill is passed, through assistance from the Federal Government, to the millions of school districts desperately in need of new physical plants. In many districts are schools which are literally bursting at the seams. The districts need new schools and, of course, many need funds for new teachers to help train the rapidly increasing school population. The construction trades stand to benefit immediately and directly from the provisions of the measure when and if it is finally enacted. Recent discussion of side issues in the school aid controversy have tended to obscure some of the direct benefits which the building trades will receive. We hope that controversies will not prevent the enactment of the necessary and useful school aid bill.

FORGOTTEN CONSUMER Senator Maurine Neuberger, Dem., Ore., is taking an extraordinary interest in the problems of the consumer. She would like to see sort of a "watch dog" committee set up which would be a "Committee on Consumer Interests." This committee would keep an eye on the changing economic picture and would come to the rescue of the consumer—often a really forgotten man—through focussing the spotlight of publicity via investigations on offenders against the consumer's interest.

We fear that Mrs. Neuberger's efforts will be sidetracked, but we are certain that they'll get the thanks of million of consumers who are carrying on a constant battle of the budget to make ends meet. We commend the efforts in behalf of the consumer and sincerely hope that these efforts act as a warning to the army of sharpsters who are always trying to take advantage of the consumer.

Carpenters, Watch Your Eyes!



By

James R. Gregg, O.D.

EYESIGHT is your most valuable tool. Yet unless you have given it particular attention for your work, it may be far from adequate. This is so because carpenters have some very special seeing needs, seldom solved by ordinary methods. Strangely enough, this may be particularly so if you wear glasses.

Carpentry work creates a big variety of visual demands—looking at many heights and distances, and in all kinds of seeing conditions. It can put unusual burdens on eyes. There is the matter of seeing for safety too. And where closework is necessary, as it is on virtually every job, sight preservation is particularly important. These are things you should know about, if you want to get the most from *your* eyes.

Don't be fooled by 20/20 eyesight. Your distance vision should be clear as you can get it because nearly all types of carpentry requires it. Yet 20/20 eyesight is no guarantee you have the visual skills most essential in your work. You need eyes that can focus up close, quickly and accurately (to spot a guide mark), and they must aim precisely over a large area (to size up the whole job). Your eyes should coordinate together and have good muscle balance, and they must have plenty of focus power for near objects—without these your job would be difficult indeed.



Most common working distance is 18 to 20 inches and downward vision must be accurate for work in this position.

Check These Helpful Tips

If you need to wear glasses for your work, here are some tips: Be sure the frames are wide enough to give you a good field of view, when moving around scaffolding, or in an area littered with debris, you'll need all the side vision you can get. Frames should also fit well and have temples (earpieces) that hold them snugly in place, loose glasses will not give satisfactory service for your work. There is even eye hazard on your job (a hammer can send a nail spinning into a lens) and safety lenses are wise insurance. These can be heat-treated glass, or plastic lenses.

You should carefully consider the matter of tint in your lenses. Sunglasses may be absolutely necesary on some outdoor jobs like working next to a bright wall or shiny windows. Be sure they are of good quality, and that you know *when* to use them, don't wear ones that are too dark. Lens coating can be another aid to your seeing comfort, it cuts reflections, makes the lenses seem clearer and can minimize the appearance of smudges or dust so prone to accumulate during a busy day.

The most annoying problems start when the carpenter reaches the bifocal age. Everyone does, because the human eye slowly loses its own automatic focusing ability. Near objects become blurry, and the closer or smaller they are, the harder it is to see them. The solution is simple as far as restoring clear vision for any desired near-seeing distance. But the matter is very complex for the carpenter's work because generally there is no single working distance but a variety of them. Perhaps even more significant, the need for near vision is not always downward in a customary "reading" position, but can be anywhere from floor level to high overhead, and sometimes in awkward positions as well.



The carpenter must see in all kinds of places where it is difficult to position head and eyes and his glasses must be made to suit his particular work.

No one lens will thoroughly solve all a carpenter's seeing problems after he passes the mid-forties. At the very beginning, "ordinary" bifocals may do, if his eyes can still focus some by themselves. "Reading glasses" (same focus all over the lenses) can provide good near vision, but they make everything more than a few feet away appear blurred. This means taking glasses off to look up at any distance, or when walking around the job. If a distance correction is necessary also, two pairs of glasses must be used. Ultimately some sort of multifocal lens offers the most practical solution,

even if no distance correction is required, since they can eliminate the blurry distance seeing of the single vision near lens.

Some acute problems for the carpenter arise from the fact that the range of vision (inward or outward) possible with any one lens power is not great enough for much of the work he performs. Rough construction work is from 18 inches from the eyes to arm's length and may not require fine critical seeing, yet it can't be done with blurry vision. Finish carpentry is another thing, often as close as 14 to 16 inches and calling for the sharpest eyesight possible.

Hold Out Your Arm

But good vision is also essential out to arm's length, 24 to 30 inches and beyond on every job. Ordinary bifocals are usually too strong for these jobs, and are often set so low in the lenses that awkward head tilting is necessary to see through them at eye level or above.

What is the solution for carpenters of bifocal age? First of all it depends upon *you and your work*, and of course upon your eyes. You should measure your prime working distances, determine how far it is from your eyes to the points where you must see, and also how high these areas are from the ground. Take this information with you when you have your vision examined.

Here are some possible kinds of vocational lenses which could be used for your work:

BIFOCALS: The bifocal part should be set high in the lens to minimize head tilt. It should be wide (it can cover the entire bottom of the lens) to provide a big near-vision area, if this is your primary need. The bifocal should be kept as "weak" as possible to supply a good outward range (such lenses may be too weak for reading, or your favorite hobby). On the other hand, if you are bothered with the bifocal blur on the ground, a very small bifocal may be advisable. For this purpose, some carpenters prefer a ribbon segment bifocal with some space beneath the near-vision area with which to see the ground when walking.



Arm's length seeing is a common requirement; ordinary bifocals made for reading or extremely close work are generally too strong for this job.

TRIFOCALS: Arm's length vision can be clear and easy through the middle section of the lens designed for that purpose. The top is for distance seeing, the bottom strong enough for precise near vision, possibly to read a blueprint. Trifocals can be made in a variety of intermediate sizes, and widths. They provide the only really adequate answer for many of the seeing problems of carpenters for anything that must be viewed in a range of 24 to 28 inches, once the eye itself can't do that job.

SPECIAL MULTIFOCALS: The top of bifocal lenses can be focused for arm's length seeing, the bottom for close work, and these are handy on many jobs. Sometimes upside-down bifocals are used. These have a little window of distance vision at the top with the rest of the lens for near work. Double bifocals are the ideal answer for whatever seeing distance is desired. With them, working above eye-level is easy through a bifocal at the top, the rest of the lens is an ordinary bifocal with sections for distance and near seeing.

Why should you know these things about your visual problems? Why not leave it up to your refractionist? For one thing, he will need to know about your individual habits and seeing demands. But more than that, successful fitting of occupational needs depends greatly upon your understanding of the problems, and acceptance of a solution to them—generally by means of a lens prescription tailor-made for your unique seeing demands.

Results? More comfortable seeing and a better day's work than when eyes struggle with glasses, like any of your tools, not adequately designed for your job.

* * *

(Editor's Note: The author of the above article teaches at the Los Angeles College of Optometry and is past president of the California Optometry Association.)



Seeing overhead is one of the carpenter's most difficult visual tasks; it may take a special kind of multifocal lens to produce sharp vision for it.

Red Tape Tangles Depressed Areas Aid

Aid to the depressed areas authorized by Congress is getting tangled up in red tape before effective assistance can be given. The aid program has been assigned to the Department of Commerce, although Senator Paul H. Douglas, Dem., Ill., had hoped for a separate agency.

The new aid director, William L. Batt, Jr., will work in Commerce, but he must work with the Departments of Health, Education & Welfare, Agriculture, Labor, Interior, Housing & Home Finance Agency and the Small Business Administration.

The complexities of working through several agencies was called by one Federal official "an administrative nightmare." First efforts will be made in mapping what the actual depressed areas are. These spots called "redevelopment areas" are located where there are major pools of unemployment—areas needing attention.

What Did President Kennedy Really Say?

By Jim Eldridge, *Editor*

In the first 5 months of his administration President Kennedy has sent some two dozen messages to the Congress proposing a variety of programs in the domestic and foreign relations field. One of the most controversial of his "New Frontier" proposals is the one in the field of medical care for the aged. By now, the debate has reached a fever pitch. The newspapers radio and TV are carrying millions of words to the public both pro and con. But this discussion is, in the opinion of many, reflecting more heat than light. By now in fact, it seems hard to recall what the President really suggested.

The battle lines are drawn about as usual. The American Medical Association is opposed. That is no news. It was a safe bet they would be opposed before the program was written. In all likelihood they didn't even bother to read the program in the headquarters of the AMA before they voted against it. This is consistent. As the Criterion, the official newspaper of the Catholic archdiocese of Indianapolis, pointed out in an editorial, "The AMA has a long history of opposition to social measures enacted in the public interest. In the beginning stages especially, it has opposed the National Tuberculosis Act; even the reporting of tuberculosis cases to public authority. It has opposed the Social Security Act . . . it has been against Red Cross blood banks . . . the Blue Cross, old age and unemployment insurance . . . a recent article in the New York Times tells us it was even against compulsory smallpox vaccination at one time . . ."

There doesn't seem to be too much argument about the need for a more adequate program. In its April 11th issue, Look Magazine points out in an article entitled "The Battle for Your Health Dollar," the financial and medical problems of men and women over 65 are obvious. More than half these 16 million Americans live on incomes of less than $20 per week. More than two-thirds get along on less than $40 per week. While struggling along on reduced incomes the aged face bigger doctor and hospital bills than younger people. Records of past years show that people over 65 require two and a half times as much hospital care as those under 65.

"How far does present health insurance go in covering those bills? Only 35% of those over 65 have health insurance — compared with 75% of those under 65. Those who need the most protection have the least."

To meet the medical needs of the aged, President Kennedy proposes a plan that would provide the following—

1) Inpatient hospital services for up to 90 days. Hospital services would include all those customarily furnished by a hospital for its patients, and would be subject to a deductible amount (paid by the patient) of $10 per day for up to 9 days, with a minimum of $20.

2) Skilled home nursing services after the patient is transferred from the hospital, for up to 180 days.

3) Outpatient hospital diagnostic services, as required, subject to a $20 deductible amount for each complete diagnostic study.

4) Home health services for up to 240 visits during a calendar year. These visits would include intermittent nursing care, therapy, and part-time homemaker services.

The program would be financed primarily by increasing the social security contribution rate by ¼ of 1% for both employers and employes and ⅜ of 1% for self-employed persons, beginning with 1963. The draft bill also provides for increasing the taxable earnings base from $4,800 to $5,000 per year, beginning with 1962. Raising the earning base would provide the benefit structure of the system generally and would also provide additional income which, together with the income from the contribution rate increase, would fully meet all the costs of the health insurance program.



PRESIDENT KENNEDY
. . . expresses himself on medical care.

The reaction of the AMA borders on the hysterical. Using the old "chestnut," Socialism, that has been raised against every social reform for the past 50 years, the opponents of Mr. Kennedy's program are distorting the facts. The President said in his message to the Congress—

"This program is not a program of socialized medicine. It is a program of prepayment of health costs with absolute freedom of choice guaranteed. Every person will choose his own doctor and hospital.

"No service performed by any physician at either home or office and no fee he charges for such services, would be involved, covered or affected in any way. There would be no supervision or control over the practice of medicine by any doctor or over the manner in which medical services are provided by any hospital. The program is a sound one and entirely in accordance with the traditional American system of placing responsibility on the employe and the employer, rather than on the general taxpayers, to help finance retirement and health costs."

This debate is a most serious matter. The U. S. has fallen behind most of the Western democracies in the care of the aged. We now need a vigorous, intelligent debate throughout the land. The doctors might lead the way by sticking to the facts. Again to quote the Criterion, "It would be a great pity if the medical profession began to slip in the public esteem and good will because of the AMA's doctrinaire intransigence in matters mainly social and political . . . the AMA might refresh itself on the old story of King Canute sitting at the seashore, defying the rising tides."



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Our National Parks—Great Assets of All Americans

IT'S vacation time. June's bursting beauty makes the most diligent worker forget his job for a while as he dreams of travel, vacation spots, relaxation and fun. These days many Americans and Canadians travel great distances to see the natural wonders of their two countries. Fortunately, in both countries there are extensive developments and projects under government auspices to preserve the scenic wonders. This month's cover of THE CARPENTER records just one of the places of majestic loveliness—Yosemite National Park.

The U. S. has been evolving its system of National Parks since 1872. In that year Yellowstone National Park was established. In the years since the Park Service has acquired vast areas that are judged to have the nation's most inspiring scenery and to be places of important, historic, prehistoric and scientific interest.

One of the most delightful ways to plans trips to these parks or to have an "armchair tour" at home is by reading "Our Country's National Parks". These two volumes were published some years ago by Bobbs-Merrill. They were a great success. This year they were re-issued in a brand new edition to commemorate the entrance of Hawaii and Alaska into the Union. Just turning the pages of these handsome books is fun. The photographs are splendid.

The grandeur and beauty of 16 famous National Parks are set forth in the first volume. The fascination and many wonders of fabulous Yellowstone are portrayed. There are colorful excursions to the majestic and mysterious underground worlds of Carlsbad Caverns, Mammoth Cave and Wind Cave. Here, too, are painted fascinating pictures of the "Fountains of Youth"—Hot Springs and Platt National Parks.

This volume also brings out the quiet loveliness of Shenandoah, the rugged charm of Acadia, the magnificence of the Great Smokies, and the lonely splendor of Isle Royale, our island park in Lake Superior. It describes the beautiful Evergald Everglades, an untamed wilderness. The magnificent "Rainbows in the Desert": Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, Zion and Big Bend National Parks are set forth in all their splendor.



"Old Faithful" is virtually a "trademark" of the national parks. Here the famous geyser in Yellowstone National Park is shown in action.



An unusual view of a section of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, a major vacation attraction.

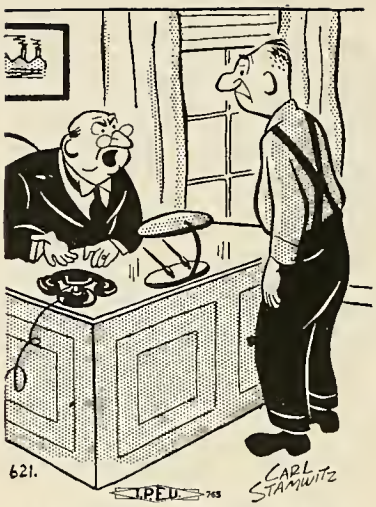
In the second volume the great parks of the high Sierras are included: enchanting Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon. Here too, are the majestic parks of our western mountain ranges: Rocky Mountain, Grand Teton, Glacier, and unspoiled Olympic. Far to the North, in Alaska, is Mount McKinley, the tallest peak in North America. Finally, in the desert region is Mesa Verde, the "Land of the Ancient People," former home of the American cliff dwellers.

Any reader who decides after looking at these books that he just can't stay home this summer can write to Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C. Mr. Wirth will send him all the information he wants about the National Park he has decided to visit.

What About the Peace Corps?

The Peace Corps has issued a 28-page "Fact Book" to answer the many inquiries that have flooded the White House since President Kennedy set up the youth group to aid in America's great quest for peace. It can be obtained by writing to Mr. Tom Mathews, Acting Director, Public Information, The Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

Further information on ways in which workers may participate can be obtained by writing Harry Pollak, AFL-CIO International Representative, who has been appointed as liaison between the Peace Corps and the AFL-CIO. His address: The AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St. NW, Washington 6, D. C.



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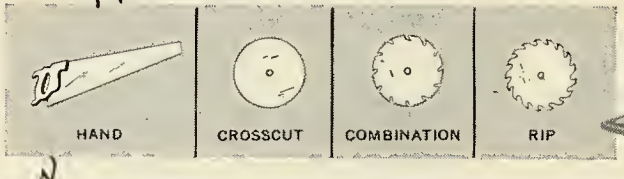
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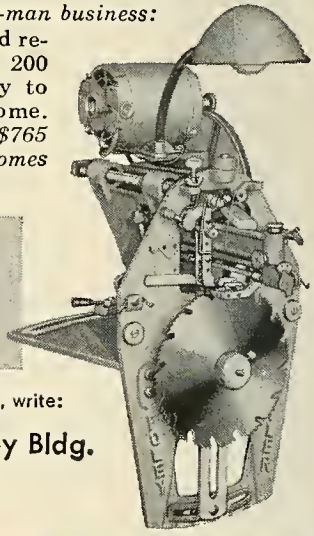
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Canadian SECTION

IT'S TIME TO TAKE STOCK

SPEAKING to the Empire Club in Winnipeg recently, Claude Jodoin, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, pointed to the tremendous changes which have taken place since the turn of the century and mentioned a few of them.

For example, the "occupational revolution" which has taken place in Canada's labor force.

It is partly because of the changes taking place in job opportunities that Canada is faced with a continuing unemployment situation, he said.

There has been a tremendous shift from rural to urban areas. At the beginning of this century over 40 per cent of the working force was engaged in agriculture. Today it is just over 11 per cent and it is estimated that in the next generation only 8% will be working on farms.

Over the same period of time there has been a great change in the balance between "blue collar" and "white collar" workers—between those engaged in production and those engaged in managerial and clerical jobs. While the number of "blue collar" workers has remained at 28%, the number of "white collar" workers has jumped from 15% to almost 40%.

The CLC president could have mentioned a long list of important changes. Canada had become a much more cosmopolitan nation in the past 60 years. Not very long ago we were a predominantly Anglo-Saxon country Immigrants from the British Isles made up the major portion of the population except in Quebec, largely French-Canadian, and the western provinces which has a large admixture of peoples from many parts of Europe, particularly the Ukraine.

In the last generation, Canada has absorbed a substantial number of immigrants from European countries so that now, a longtime Anglo-Saxon stronghold like Toronto, has about 10 per cent of its population of Italian origin with good numbers of Dutch, Germans, Hungarians and others.

Another change in the working force itself has been the continued increase of women so now they make up almost 30%—and the percentage of unemployed women is lower than the percentage of men.

It is interesting to observe that these two changes—the increase in immigration and the increase of women in the working force—are often blamed for the high level of unemployment. The former charge has been dealt with by the research department of the Canadian Labour Congress which proved conclusively that immigration cannot be fairly held responsible.

For example, the worst unemployment is in the eastern provinces. Yet these very areas have had the fewest number of immigrants. The Metro Toronto area has had the largest influx of immigrants—just about 25% of all immigrants have settled here. Yet the jobless rate in this area compares more than favorably with any other.

Do women in employment cause unemployment? The new jobs opening up are in the commercial and service industries—typing, clerical work, retail trade, laundry and restaurant workers—where women are most suited.

John Lee, education and publicity officer of the Ontario Hydro Employees' union wrote in a recent article that "unless something drastic is done to retrain a large part of our male labor force, women will steadily replace men as the chief breadwinners of our society." This is something to think about. Maybe we men will like it!

Great transformations are taking place in other aspects of our economy. The transportation industry has been revolutionized with air transport taking over from rail to such an extent that the major passenger travel agency today is Trans-Canada Airlines and not the CN and CPR.

Automation and technological changes are of course wreaking havoc with formerly normal industrial and commercial employment patterns. A big Canadian brewery erects a new plant, shuts down two or three old plants and lays off 600 union workers. A major Canadian distillery introduces ultramodern mechanized equipment and lays off two-thirds of the production line. Workers lost jobs. Production costs are cut. Prices remain the same. Profits go up. That's the pattern of the early 1960s.

The most remarkable and far-reaching change of all is in the role of government. Just about 20 years ago Canada's gross national product—the total production of goods and services —was around six billion dollars. Last year our gross national product was over 35 billion dollars.

But this is the interesting point. The federal government alone collected as much in taxes in 1960 as the amount of the gross national product in 1940—over six billion dollars. All the taxation by all levels of government—federal, provincial and municipal—adds up to about eight and a half billion dollars today. The role of government has become the dominant factor in our society, in both its economic and social aspects.

Just as remarkable has become the role of international affairs. No coun-

try is self-sufficient, certainly not Canada. Canada has to trade to live. Farm and forest products exports are basic to our economy. This country ranks fifth among trading nations in the non-Communist world. The development of the Inner Six and the Outer Seven as economic groups in Europe could have serious repercussions on our standard of living. The importance of the British Commonwealth bloc in our trade relations has diminished, our trade relations with the United States are the most important single factor in our import-export balances.

These are only a partial list of the changes which have taken place within living memory of many of us. But it is a rapidly changing world and the country which doesn't readily adapt itself could get easily lost in the ruck. The question is, is Canada moving forward fast enough?

Ontario Commission Issues First Decision

In its first ruling since its creation under Ontario's revised Labor Relations Act, the Industrial Disputes Commission has taken a hospital project away from one union and split it between two others.

The commission machinery was set up by the Ontario government in an attempt to solve jurisdictional issues in the province rather than have them go to a U.S.-based body.

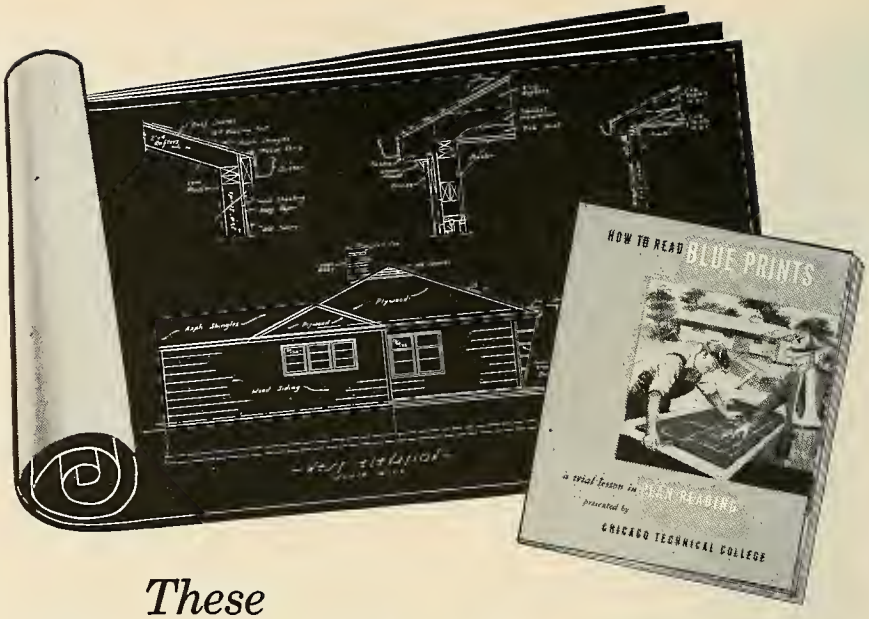
The commission ruled that installation of windows at London's Westminster Hospital comes under the jurisdiction of a composite crew of carpenters and iron workers.

The union dispute over boundaries led to a three-day work stoppage at the $5,000,000 project in March.

The Iron Workers Union claimed it had the right to install the windows being done by the Painters and Decorators Union. The iron workers were supported by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which has an agreement with the Iron Workers Union covering window installation.

The Painters and Decorators Union agreed that it did not have jurisdiction but maintained that the hospital general contractor would not award the installation contract to the other unions.

Commission chairman Herbert Orliffe said the ruling applied only to the one job but J. M. Jones, Carpenter union business agent, claimed it would set a precedent for similar disputes.



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"The Tacoma Story" Is Smash Success

One of the most successful feature articles ever published in THE CARPENTER appeared in the February and March issues of this year. It was entitled "The Tacoma Story".

This two-part article presented forceful arguments for the use of wood in the building of schools. The information in the articles is set forth in such a way that members of the Brotherhood can use it in their own communities in presenting arguments for the adoption of school plans that will enable communities to build better schools at less cost.

THE CARPENTER was deluged with requests for re-prints. To date some 7,500 have been sent out. The letters from the locals, the Councils and the individual members of the Brotherhood make it clear the pamphlet hit the mark in many cities and towns across the land.

Twenty thousand copies were given out during the week-long Union Industries Show at Detroit in April.

"The Tacoma Story" has stimulated editorial support for the use of wood in school construction. The following editorial appeared in the Santa Rosa, Cal., PRESS DEMOCRAT:

A 'Yes' Vote Will Help

A while back, The Press Democrat commented that architects in California seemed to have less appreciation of the economy and value of wood in construction of public buildings than did their contemporaries in states which do not produce lumber. This viewpoint was reinforced by letters from readers who cited such extremes as use of asbestos shingles on state-designed forestry buildings in wooded areas.

You'll be glad to know that the architectual specifications for the building program in the Santa Rosa High School District on which the voters will pass in next Tuesday's election call for maximum use of wood building materials.

Glue-laminated beams—the manufacture of which is one of the major payrolls of Sonoma County —are specified in all instances but a minor one where greater economy would result from use of steel.

Double-sheathed plywood, another Redwood Empire product, is specified for all walls where stresses permit.

These materials are equal or superior to substitute ones from the standpoints of strengths, safety, long life and economy. And they have the added virtue of creating jobs in the forest products industries which are the lifeblood of this area's economy.

Your "Yes" vote next Tuesday thus will perform two useful duties. It will provide the necessary classrooms for the pupils who right now are moving through the elementary schools into junior high schools which do not have the capacities to receive them; and from the junior highs into the high schools which are similarly overcrowded. Your vote will also, because of the architectural specifications, help solve the unemployment problem in our basic industry at the same time it is solving the problem of classroom shortages.

The Carpenter office still has a supply of "The Tacoma Story" reprint on hand. Just drop a card or note to 222 East Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind. and get a copy. How about seeing that members of the local School Board read it too?



"Sh-h, Madam!...'Union Made' is a forbidden term in this store—but tell me about it!"

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Two pamphlets of particular interest to members of the Brotherhood have been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The first one is designed to give American families a better understanding of how the National Forests are managed. It describes sustained-yield multiple-use of the National Forests in non-technical down-to-earth language.

"Multiple Use—the National Forests and Your Family" is a pocketbook-sized, 23-page book, with photographs or drawings on every page. It is printed in forest green and a free copy may be obtained from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The second pamphlet is a report on forestry practice in the Soviet Union. This is a study in contrasts.

"Forestry and the Forest Industry in the U.S.S.R." is also published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This pamphlet contains the results of a study made by a seven-man forestry team from the U. S. that traveled in the Soviet Union in 1959. They traveled some 6,000 miles in 30 days and saw logging operations at Krestzy, research institutes, experimental forest and mills, in and around Leningrad; then journeyed through Karelia, the Ukraine, Crimea and Georgia to Stalingrad where they examined shelterbelt operations before returning to Moscow to start the homeward flight.

The 90-page report is filled with fascinating facts that help to illuminate the vast differences between life in the Soviet Union and in the free world.

"Forestry and the Forest Industry in the U.S.S.R." may be purchased for 55¢ from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

EDITORIALS



Capitalism with a Conscience

Some of labor's critics are prone to say that labor is "anti-capital." This is a gross over-simplification. It is true that in the long history of the development of organized labor the capitalists frequently found themselves at odds with labor's goals. It is quite obvious why. Labor was seeking a fair deal. The working people were asking for their rightful place in the sun. Again and again the capitalists took a shortsighted position and tried to keep profits for the few. Today most of the "robber barons" and tycoons of the old days are a part of history. Labor and management meet now in an atmosphere of mutual need and concern.

> Nowadays labor frequently speaks up in praise of capital, management and the profit system. Why? Today in the free world there is a more enlightened use of the great profits of the free enterprise system. One of the most dramatic examples of this is the work of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. At one time the name Rockefeller was synonymous with great wealth and vast oil profits. The name conjured up the picture of an old man sitting in the Florida sunshine giving bright, new dimes to little boys. But no more. His son and grandsons have given the family name new meaning. The vast Rockefeller Foundation gives great sums each year to charity, conservation, education, cancer research, art and music.

Doubleday has recently published a report, "Prospect for America." This $1.45 paperback is a series of papers that resulted from studies sponsored by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. For this study a group of "eggheads" and professional thinkers were brought together to discuss, study and report on the great challenges that America faces in the midcentury. The result is stimulating. This book defines our problems in foreign policy and at home. The problems of military security and economic well-being are analyzed. The role of education and the power of the democratic idea are examined in the light of the Soviet challenge.

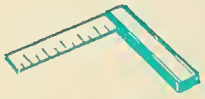
> The Rockefellers have spent their money well. The book gives guidance to every citizen who is concerned today—concerned for his home, his family, his job and his country.

The publication of "Prospect for America" shows capitalism putting its many dollars forward.

Now Is The Time for All Good Men to Come to the Aid of the Aged

President Kennedy's medical care for the aged program is now before the Congress. As a piece of pending legislation it is called the Anderson-King Bill. This issue of The Carpenter has an article setting forth the main provisions of this badly needed program. It is the interest of all union members to familiarize themselves with what Mr. Kennedy has proposed and then take action.

The needed action is quite simple. The members of the Congress must be made to feel the pressure of the "folks back home". It will cost each interested member of the Brotherhood just 12¢ in postage and a few minutes of his time to let his Congressman and two Senators know that organized labor is not being misled by the wildly irresponsible program of the American Medical Association. The majority of the people can still think clearly and logically. The people in this country know we need—and need badly—a professionally competent, privately run medical program for our senior citizens paid for out of the Social Security funds.



George W. Norris 1861-1961

It is heartening to read of the formation of the George W. Norris Centennial Organization. This is a name that American labor recalls with gratitude. Some of the younger generation may need to be reminded just who George W. Norris was.

He was born on July 11, 1861. He served in Congress from Nebraska for 40 years. From March 4, 1903 until March 3, 1913 he was in the House. He was in the Senate from March 4, 1914 to January 3, 1943. He died in McCook, Nebraska, on September 2, 1944.

> The members of the labor movement will recall the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Here Norris joined forces with the "Little Flower" from New York and banned the "Yellow Dog" contracts. This was acclaimed as the "Magna Carta of Labor."

His name is linked closely with such major landmarks of progress as the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, the Rural Electrification Act of 1936

and the 20th (Lame Duck) Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Members of the Centennial Organization include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Speaker Sam Rayburn, George Meany, President, AFL-CIO, and Walter P. Reuther, President, United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO.

The group plans to publish a booklet on Norris and has been successful in urging the Post Office to issue a commemorative stamp this year. In Nebraska, a state Centennial Committee is planning a series of events, as is a group in the TVA area.

Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "George Norris was the very perfect, gentle knight of American progressive ideals whose life was an able and heroic fight on behalf of the American citizen."



It Is Handy to Blame Labor

America seems to be developing a "scapegoat" complex. If anything goes wrong at the national level—in foreign policy—politics—or economic affairs a great search is launched for someone or something to blame.

In recent weeks there have been extended discussions about the missile base building program in this country. Many seem to believe that we are not pushing ahead fast enough. This seems to be partially true. A variety of factors have slowed us down. But some segments of the press and the citizenry have decided to blame unions and their members for the entire lag.

In his monthly report to the members of the Brotherhood our General President, Maurice A. Hutcheson, sets the record straight. We suggest you read carefully his comments on Page 32 of this issue of THE CARPENTER.

Some day in America we may see an editorial program in which the press just blames labor one day a week for all the ills of mankind. The other days would be aside for other groups like business, the churches, teenagers, mothers, foreigners, dogs and our ancestors. Note that we have left out the press itself. Far be it from us to suggest that the press is ever to blame for anything.



Chamber of Commerce Repeals 20th Century

The United States Chamber of Commerce recently held its annual national meeting in Washington. The delegates, in a series of resolutions, decided to get out of the 20th Century.

With little or no debate, the 3,000 delegates asked a complete halt to Federal spending on urban development and public housing; they rejected President Kennedy's program of medical care for the aged and they called for the dissolution of the White House Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

Following this ludicrous performance these representatives of American business booed Senator Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania who was trying to "talk sense" to them. The Senator told the Chamber members the views they held might be popular in their own world but they were considered outdated elsewhere.

Senator Clark then expressed what we think is an overly-optimistic hope. He said he hoped the members of the Chamber of Commerce would grow up. But if we are wrong and in the next few years the members of the Chamber of Commerce do decide to "grow into" the 20th Century we hope they will, at the same time, recall the good manners they were taught by their mothers. Gentlemen, booing is a bit childish. We know you are unhappy that Mr. Kennedy is in the White House rather than Mr. Goldwater but that's the way the ball bounces.



The Truth Always Does Hurt

The cries of anguish were loud. Across the land Americans could hear the proud men weeping, shouting and moaning. The Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York was a scene of human suffering not equaled in human pathos since Eliza first crossed the ice in "Uncle Tom's Cabin".

What happened? Well, it really is quite simple to tell. The President of the United States had just asked the newspaper publishers in America to exercise restraint in the publication of news dealing with the Cold War. He had asked the owners of the Fourth Estate to ask themselves and their staffs to take as a guide post the question "Will this story hurt the United States?"

The self-appointed "guardians of freedom" seemed to take leave of their brains as they screamed "censorship" in their august papers the following day.

Their performance in response to Mr. Kennedy's plea that they accept responsibility strikes us as shocking. Freedom of the press is not unrestrained license. In these days when the free world is locked in intellectual and sometimes military combat with the Red forces around the globe it behooves all of us to behave as sober, responsible citizens.

May we remind the publishers that Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, "Freedom of speech does not carry with it the right to yell fire in a crowded theatre."

Ammunition for the budget battle

Young People Need A Break

This is the month of decision for many of our young people. Perhaps it is a question of whether to take and where to find their first summer job. Or perhaps they feel they would like to drop out of school for good and take a permanent position. It is a time when they need all the help and guidance they can find. Let's look more closely at one such young person.

On meeting Billy, you probably find him very much like most of the other high school students you know. He's just seventeen, tall, clean-cut, good-natured, yet serious about things.

Billy works after school in the mail room of a company that is widely respected in his town. He's so interested in everything that happens there that he thinks he would like to work permanently for the company after he graduates. His social life is happy, too. He has a steady girl, and he's active in the young people's groups at church and the community center.

But Billy wasn't always that way. A couple of years ago, he made up his mind he was going to quit school as soon as he reached his sixteenth birthday. He wasn't getting anything at all out of his classes and he wanted to be on his own. He had two buddies who had already dropped out. It didn't make any difference to Billy that one of them was on probation for possession of a weapon and that the other hadn't been able to find a job in the three months since he'd left school.

Billy had no idea what he wanted to do, but he knew he wanted a job. He'd never worked before and he had no training. But he was sure somebody would want to hire a strong boy who wasn't dumb. A friend of his mother's told him about an opening at the company where she worked, and he was confident he'd get the job.

Billy had no idea that a million other teen-agers would be applying for this job (or others like it) this year. How was he to know that competition for beginning jobs was stiffer than at any other time in history? He was completely unaware that today's teenagers face the biggest demands in history for education and training, have the highest rate of unemployment of any age group (twice the national average), and compete for the few simple repetitive jobs for which they qualify against their own zooming youth population, preferred experienced workers, and machines.

He didn't get the job and was shocked and discouraged by the things the personnel man told him. The man was sympathetic, but he said, "Billy, why don't you think about going back to school? You're going to have a rough time landing any job without skills or a high school diploma."



But Billy was a fighter, and he wasn't going to let this get him down. Every morning, he looked at the want-ads and finally his persistence got results. But . . . what a come-down! The boy who was so sure his brains and strength were sure to pay off began to work part-time as a janitor's helper. It was the only job for which he was even considered.

After a few weeks of dreary, exhausting work, Billy got angry and quit. He was back in the same old rat-race. He drifted from one menial job to another.

Nothing had ever been so discouraging. It made him irritable and quarrelsome with his parents. He was still determined to "make it" in the adult world, but now his desperation led him to consider joining the boys he knew who were sticking up stores and peddling drugs.

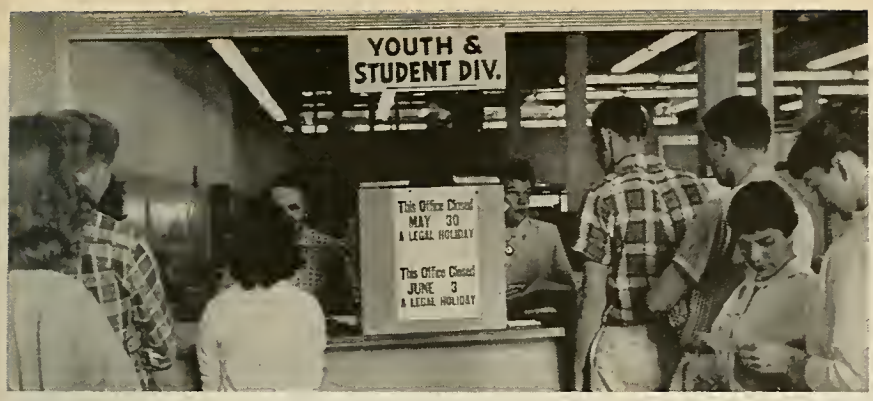
Just at this dangerous moment, Billy got his first break. He ran into one of his old teachers who suggested that he drop into the office of the new Youth Employment Service. Billy was lucky that his town had a group like this, because there he found people who really wanted to help.

They asked Billy to come in once or twice a week to talk with the placement counselor. At first, he wasn't too sure about it. He acted as if the counselor were one of the personnel men who had turned him down. But the counselor didn't seem to mind the chip on his shoulder, and pretty soon Billy got very interested in the things they were talking about.

He learned a lot about himself and the kinds of things he could do well. He also began to understand a lot of things about the adult world and what it expected of a boy becoming a man. Now, with the counselor's help, he could begin to make practical plans for beating the employment rat-race.

The kind of help Billy received will be offered to many more young people in many communities throughout the country as a result of the work of the National Committee on Employment of Youth. This new service is helping adults to understand the problems youngsters have in relation to jobs and how important it is to our whole nation that each of its young citizens be equipped to use his talents and abilities to do the work that needs to be done. The Committee also lets people know how important it is to see that youngsters get the help they need and to increase work opportunities for them. NCEY goes into cities all over the country on request to help local social agencies, schools, businesses, trade unions and interested citizens set up the employment services teenagers need.

It wasn't long before Billy discovered that he wanted to go back to



school. He knew now what he could get from the classes and how useful he was going to find the things he learned. The counselor helped him to get the part-time job he still has. Billy began to feel he was accomplishing something both at work and school.

Billy's experience is no unique. The director of a Youth Employment Service in Cincinnati has this to say about employment-help for teenagers, "Our objective in findings these jobs is not only the desire for youth to make money. More important is the total effect of this employment in the development of attitudes and values resulting in good work habits and a better understanding of the employer-employe relationship."

School and the job were not the only things that helped Billy. His counselor arranged to have him sit in on group discussions with other teenagers. Sometimes they acted out job interviews, with one pretending to be the personnel man while the other would apply for a job. This gave them practice, as well as tips on how to dress and behave.

Today, teen-agers need help in preparing for, getting, and adjusting to suitable and satisfying jobs. Young people who are socially, educationally or emotionally "handicapped" need it most. They include the 900,000 who drop out of school each year before graduation, 50,000 with court records, slow learners, children of minority groups and migratory farm workers.

Youngsters are not the only ones who will profit. Employers are having trouble filling many jobs, even in areas where unemployment is high. Competition among companies for workers of dependable quality is becoming more and more acute. Teen-agers represent the largest, most flexible and trainable source of personnel. U.S. production could get a big lift if youngsters could get better direction. With our expanding economy and the growth of our nation, they are the manpower on whom all of us are depending for so much. Where communities share NCEY's goals, important things are happening. Boys like Billy are avoiding the dangers of boredom, defeat, and delinquency and becoming happy, useful citizens.

We have digressed a bit from our usual theme this month, but we felt that the parents of young adults among our readers would appreciate knowing about the services available to guide and assist them during these important months of their lives as they try to decide their life's work and how much education they will bring to it. If you want to know more, write to the National Committee on Employment of Youth, 419 Park Ave., S., New York 16.

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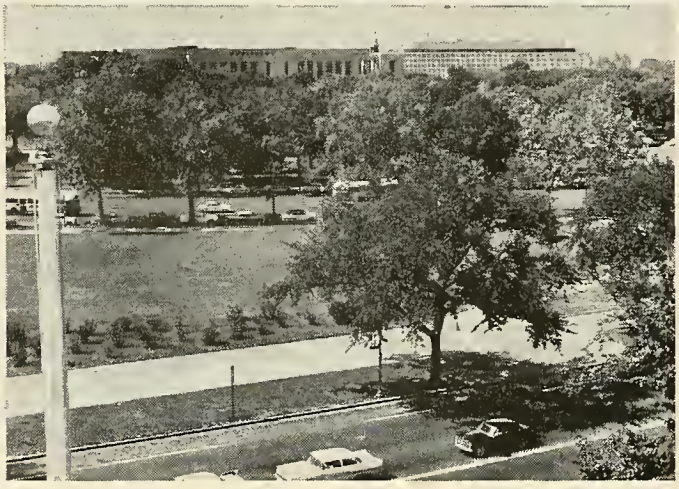
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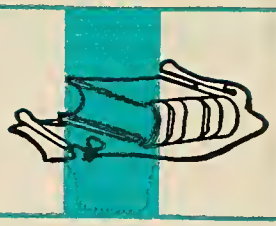


A skilled craftsman, upper left, puts the finishing touches on the Brotherhood's next address on our new headquarters in Washington. Seen above is the view looking northeast up Louisiana Ave. toward the Union Station. The Peace Monument (in circle) and the House of Representatives Third Office Building are seen below. From the dome of the top-floor cafeteria the great dome of the U. S. Capitol is visible at center left. Toward the southwest, lower left, is the new Federal Office Building.





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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—
DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of a member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

Is The American Worker Expendable?

BY EARL HARTLEY
Executive Secretary, Western Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers
(Reprinted from The Union Register, Portland, Oregon)

FOR several years the Western Council has been expressing its concern over the importation of Japanese plywood manufactured with labor which is paid less than 1/13th the wages of American workers. We have watched with great concern the rapidly increasing importation of lumber from Canada manufactured with cheaper labor and stumpage, and the decline of lumber employment in the Pacific Northwest.

We have been told by our friends in Congress and in government that this is the price we must pay for a sound policy of international relations. It has been argued that this is the sacrifice which the lumber and sawmill workers must make in the interests of our national security.

We have wanted to argue with our friends. We have wanted to point out that the basis for American international trade policy has been to take into account the serious disparity that exists in wages and labor standards, and to relax tariff barriers gradually as the other countries raise their standards. But on the whole we have restrained ourselves and have gone along—although we know well that our problems have not received the same considerations as those of industries located in states with larger Congressional delegations.

Now, however, we are confronted with a threat far more serious than anything we have heretofore known. The Japanese are coming into Oregon, Washington and California to purchase timber and logs in large quantities, to transport them to Japan for manufacture. The Japanese representatives have reportedly been told to buy the logs regardless of cost. From what we can learn, Japan is ready to subsidize the acquisition of logs from the Pacific Northwest so that Japanese workers can obtain the employment involved in converting them into lumber.

But what about American workers? Who is to protect their jobs? This isn't a case of where American workers or industry are not efficient enough to compete. How can any individual company in the lumber or plywood industry compete against the government of Japan?

What are our friends going to tell us now? That we must give up our jobs in lumber and plywood so that the Japanese can manufacture our timber? How can they justify the argument this time when we can manufacture the lumber and ship it to them cheaper than they can buy the logs and transport them to Japan? What happens to their international trade arguments when the shoe is on the other foot, and we are the ones who can produce on the free market at lower cost?

We think it wonderful that the Japanese have a new administration which is concerned about the welfare of its citizens and wants to increase housing starts. We applaud the concern of the Japanese with the sustained yield capabilities of their forests so that they want to obtain a larger portion of their raw material requirements from abroad. But what is wrong with our lumber? If they expect to go on selling transistor radios, cameras, household items and similar manufactured goods to American workers, why is it wrong for them to buy some items which we can manufacture with our logs, cheaper than they can? We thought that international trade was supposed to be a two way affair.

The Western Council is represented on the O & C Advisory Committee. We went along with the removal of marketing areas from the O & C lands on the grounds that it was for the purpose of increasing free competition for logs within the Douglas Fir region of California, Oregon and Washington. No one told us that the removal of the marketing areas would be used to permit the Japanese to pirate the logs from the O & C forests.

The O & C Act, like most sustained yield forest statutes, states as its public purpose that the timber should be used to provide a permanent economic base under the communities which are dependent on forest industries. This was translated by past administrators as meaning that at least "primary processing" of the timber should be performed in the area in which the timber was located. This is the rule applying to the national forest timber in the Gray's Harbor area of Wash-

(Continued on Page 23)

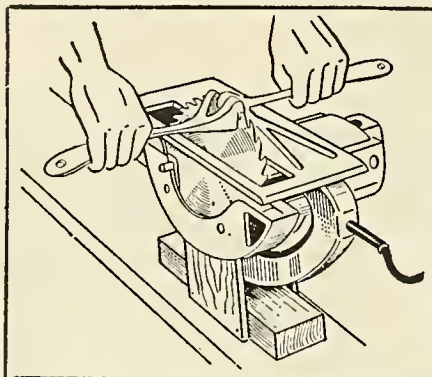
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LOCAL 7 MEMBER TAKEN BY DEATH

John H. Bakken
1888-1961

John H. Bakken, member of Local 7, Minneapolis, Minn. died on February 16, 1961. The 73-year-old veteran union official served four decades in the labor movement.

The Minneapolis Tribune and the area labor papers paid full tribute to Brother Bakken's service to labor. A native of Norway, he emigrated in 1904 and was a resident of Minneapolis 53 years. He joined Local 7 in 1921. He later served as Recording Secretary of the Local. In 1942 he became a Business Representative of the Twin City Council. He also served as a charter member of the Minnesota Building Trades Council, secretary of the joint employer-union apprenticeship program and secretary of the board of trustees of the Carpenters health and welfare program.



By FRED GOETZ

Potomac Catch

John E. Lynch of 4532 Taney Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia, says he has



the best fishing of his life when the perch and herring run come up the Potomac river.

This photo of John with a nice string from around the Chain Bridge area proves his point.

Marriage Preserver

A recent letter was received from a disillusioned "fisherman's widow." She is left home each week end during most of the summer months while her angling husband goes off to the lakes and streams with his buddies.

A house that was started with fire and enthusiasm has been in a half-finished stage for years, neglected and ignored.

Were it not for her talent as plumber and electrician the old homestead would hardly be livable.

She says she has lost her interest in fishing—and fish.

Unfortunately, there are many like her in the same boat on a becalmed sea.

A good friend of mine and fishing buddy had a problem like this. It became a sore spot, festered and could have ended in the divorce courts were it not for a bit of advice from another friend who developed what he calls "the point system." For each day he spends a' fishing, he pledges a day at home—fixing the fence, mowing the lawn, etc. All is calm and serene at their house now; there's still plenty of fish and game in the deep freeze and whenever possible the whole family goes a' fishing.

Big Job for Us All

Following is a quotation from the renowned conservationist, Durwood L. Allen:

"Cleaning up rampant ills of the land and recovering our drainage ways from deliberate expropriation as a sewer is the biggest job in fish and wildlife management.

"Compared with this major undertaking, whatever else we do is of minor consequence."

Wicker Creel Praised

Here are a few things I'd like to get off my chest about the value of fish creels:

First off, don't be persuaded by some high-powered advertising to store your fish in the rubber pocket of a fishing jacket, or in a plastic fish bag.

Rubber draws and holds heat like few materials do. Like any material that doesn't permit free circulation of air, it will contribute to speedy decay of your catch. Plastic holds slime and smell.

That is why the time-honored wicker creel is the ideal carrier for your fish. The willow basket allows for free circulation.

There are some canvas creels on the market with screen bottoms to permit free circulation but I, personally, prefer the good old-fashioned wicker.

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Recalls "Old Days"

A letter in our files tells of a 1912 California combination "fish and hunt" license.



Those were the "good old days" when you could acquire this combination-permit to fish and hunt for a buck, and there was still an open season on the prairie chicken—five per day.

The general deer season started in August and ran until October and the poor persecuted hunter could take but five deer per season.

Carpenter H. E. Pugh of 3414 NE 44th Avenue, Portland, a member of Local 226, Oregon, recalls the good old days and has a page from his hunting memory book that tells of a successful hunt in 1936—six hunters and six deer, three of which are shown in the photo, all four point.

Brother Pugh is on the photo at left kneeling forward of the buck he downed in the high country around Bend, Oregon.

* * *

A Slight Correction

In a recent edition of Outdoor Meanderings we told about a hunter Val Luczynski who lives in Muskego, Wisconsin and is a member of Local 1573 out of West Allis. We mentioned that Val had downed a 160 pound buck (field dressed) with a 300 Savage rifle, a long shot at 100 yards. Somehow we got our statistics on this story a bit tangled, and Val informs us that he was not using a 300 Savage rifle, but a Mannlicher-Schonauer, 30/06 caliber. The deer was shot in the back of the head, not the lungs, and it dressed out at 120 pounds, not 160.

Sorry about this, Val, I checked back but cannot locate the letter from which I derived the information. Hope the aforegoing clears up the matter.

* * *

High-Priced Fish

Commercial fishing for striped bass is against the law in California, and yet court records have shown where it is possible to get a serving of this tasty sea food if you know the right guy.

Recently one of these bootleggers was caught. The judge—probably a sport fisherman—really threw the book at the culprit. As a matter of fact he threw a volume: a $1,500 fine!

Seems like the culprit tried to dispose of 200 pounds of striped bass for $76 to—of all people—an undercover agent for the California Fish and Game Department.

Golly, what a high price to pay for fish these days—$75 per pound.



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THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing. When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter bearing the earliest postmark will be awarded the check.

Handy Tool

A good tool for removing trim and other items which are to be used



again can be made from an old car spring. Cut it about 10 inches long and then grind the pointed end to a slim taper. It can also be used as a pry and as a lever which does not leave marks.

T. W. Berg
1122 Mission Road
San Antonio 10, Texas

Finger Saver

Here's a trick an old timer showed me.

I was doing "flat finish" (nailing subflooring) with oiled nails. The polished hammer head tended to slip off the oiled nail heads and bop my left thumb. In irritation I told my partner that I wished I had a corrugated hammer head—even though they could be painful finger-mashers.

He smiled and reached for my hammer, then took out of his side pocket an old file. He tapped the hammer head smartly with the edge of the file until he covered the area with a pattern of tiny nicks.

Worked fine. No slippage — no smashed fingers.



Louis Luck
(L. U. 1052)
8564 Melrose Ave.
Los Angeles 46, Calif.

Handy Cutting Guide

Here's a trick for using in cutting plywood, remodeling doors, etc., with handsaw to avoid rough and broken edges.

First make your marking with pencil or snapline. Then cover the marking with cellophane tape and then do your cutting right through. You will have perfect sharp and clear edges.

Alje Olson
1921 E. 86th st.
Chicago 17, Ill.

Easier Saw Sharpening

I would like to add a suggestion to your "Short-Cuts" department and mine is on how to sharpen a handsaw more easily.

Blacken both sides of the saw before you begin sharpening it. If you have to joint it, blacken it after it is jointed. It is much easier to see what you are doing. And if you are interrupted while in the process of sharpening, you can easily detect where you left off before the interruption.

To blacken effectively a candle can be used; a rag (on wire) soaked in diesel oil is also satisfactory.

Joe B. Arterberry
1550 North 19th st.
Grand Junction, Colo.

See Glue Marks before Finish

Use of the new white glues has created a problem in that any residual which is left and has been wiped is difficult to see until you apply your finish. To avoid this, I suggest that you add food coloring (mostly brown) to the glue. The color then shows on the wood and you can readily tell that all the glue has not been removed.

Herbert Zurfluh,
Financial Secretary
(L. U. 2001, La Crosse)
710 Madison St.
Onalaska, Wisc.

Drill That "Stays Put"

I'd like to pass on a tip. To keep a push drill from rolling away while you're working with it, remove the pin at the handle and replace it with a longer pin cut from an 8d nail. Let this pin extend about 1/8" beyond the handle. When the drill is placed on a ladder or window sill it won't roll off.

John S. Paino
436 Wildwood Road
Northvale, N. J.

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Harold Noffsinger
(L. U. 1889, Downers Grove)

412 S. Columbia St.
Naperville, Ill.

Sash Weights

To get proper weight *without scales* for 1⅜" pine window sash with single strength glass, simply multiply the glass width by the length. For example, take a glass 20" x 20". Multiply 20" x 20". That gives you 400 square inches. A one-pound weight will balance 100 square inches of single strength glass plus sash. So a 20" x 20" sash would be balanced by a four-pound weight. A 30" x 30" sash would add up to 900 square inches, thus requiring a nine-pound weight to balance.

As a weight should be one-half pound heavier than the sash, add a half pound to your square inches of glass. Any small difference will be in the nature of the wood.

Fred S. Hotchkiss
613 W. 1st St.
Coffeyville, Kansas

Expendable Workers

(Continued from page 18)

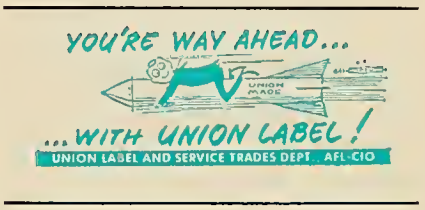
ington where a federal unit (marketing area) is in effect. This is the rule which applies to all the national forest timber in Alaska. Essentially the same policy applies to all the publicly owned timber in British Columbia.

We congratulate the Oregon Legislature for passing a bill which establishes a marketing area requiring primary processing of state owned timber within the United States. We trust the Governor, despite his earlier statements, will sign this bill. No one with any concern for the economic welfare of Oregon could honestly oppose this measure.

The big task is to get the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture to establish reasonable marketing areas for federal timber. We hope that they will look into this matter before a further major disruption occurs in the employment of lumber and plywood workers in the Pacific Northwest. **We think it should be possible for the Secretaries of those Departments to figure out ways in which competition for timber can be retained within the Douglas Fir region without subjecting the industry to unfair subsidized competition from abroad.**

We do not think that the answer lies in removing the marketing area protections from Alaska—although admittedly it makes no sense to have them there and not down here. We think the Federal Departments should accept the policy laid down by the Legislature of the State of Oregon. The natural resources of this country should be regarded as our basic source of wealth, and they should be processed by American workers under decent wages and working conditions for the benefit of the entire community.





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What's New?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

First New Mail Box in 50 Years

A new ruggedly built, modern design, rural and suburban mail box has received the approval of the Postmaster General. This is the first change in mail box design and construction approved in over 50 years, according to the manufacturer, Southern Fabricators.



It has a glass-smooth acrylic finish, baked on-heavy duty, zinc coated steel. A chrome-plated protective hood surrounds the door.

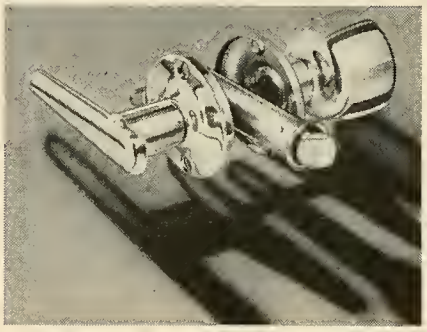
It's made in 5 colors—blue, turquoise, thunderbird white, chocolate and surburban pink.

The box is available with a swivel mounting bracket and angling support pole that minimizes the danger of autos and other vehicles hitting the pole.

For further information write to Southern Fabricators, 1010 Broadway, Steeleville, Illinois.

New Lock for Screen Doors

A new lock for screen doors is being introduced by the Lock Division, Dexter Industries, Inc.



The new lock, Dexter's No. 1160, has a 1¾" diameter tulip shaped knob designed to match tulip shape of Dexter entrance and interior lockset knobs. It also features a ruggedly designed lever, styled in sturdy simple lines for massive look and solid grip.

Roses of the new lock are 1⅞" diameter, designed to match the larger roses of Dexter's newest locksets. A simple, foolproof slide lock is mounted in the inside rose.

Besides these features, the No. 1160 has a safety strike with an exclusive well in lip to keep the door latched when not fully closed. The new lock is completely reversible for outswinging and inswinging doors and is available in polished brass, polished chrome, satin bronze, satin black and satin chrome.

For further information write to Dexter Lock Division, Dexter Industries, Inc., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Glamor in the Kitchen

Ajax Hardware Corp. has created a new fashion in "kitchen jewelry". They offer a oval shaped cabinet pull and knob. This matched contemporary set will dress up any kitchen cabinet or kitchen drawers. Seven finishes are available—old copper, polished copper, dull bronze, dull black, polished chrome and dull chrome. Made of triple-plated virgin zamak, the new pull has a 3½ inch center and measures 5⅛ inches overall length. The knob is ½ inch by 2⅛ inches.



For information write to Ajax Hardware Corp., 825 South Ajax Ave., City of Industry, Cal.

Hang On to the Window

A nine-pound tubular steel window scaffolding that supports up to 60 times its weight has been developed by Newark Ladder & Bracket Co., Clark, N. J.

Called "Windowstep", the scaffolding is designed to hook over any standard window sill. Its construction features include an 11" x 21" working platform with over 500-pound capacity; a special built-in guard rail for complete safety; and rubber bumpers at all contact points to prevent marring of wall surfaces.

The "Windowstep" is priced at $13.85, F. O. B., Clark, N. J. For a free catalog write to Newark Ladder & Bracket Co., Clark, N. J.



Six Apprentice Conferences Scheduled

Six regional and state apprenticeship conferences are scheduled for 1961. These meetings are sponsored by employer and labor groups, assisted by State Apprenticeship Agencies and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Objectives are:

1. To develop added interest in Apprenticeship and Training.
2. To provide an opportunity for groups and individuals training apprentices to meet, discuss mutual problems, exchange ideas and techniques.
3. To view exhibits of
   (a) Latest training aids
   (b) Training materials
4. To hear national employer and labor leaders present their ideas on apprenticeship and training.

A listing for the seven conferences for 1961 by date, city and headquarters is reprinted below.

For additional information, call or write the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training office in your area.

Schedule

1961 MULTI-STATE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING CONFERENCE DATES

CONFERENCE—CITY—HOTEL	DATE
17th Annual EASTERN SEABOARD APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE Manchester, Vermont—Equinox House (Fee $2.00)	June 5-6-7-8, 1961
13th Annual SOUTHERN STATES APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE Jackson, Mississippi—Heidelberg Hotel Theme: "Apprenticeship—America's Challenge" (Fee—Delegates $10.00; Ladies, $7.50; Children $2.50)	July 27-28-29, 1961
4th Biennial MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING CONFERENCE Baltimore, Maryland—Lord Baltimore Hotel	Sept. 24-28, 1961
2nd Biennial NORTH CENTRAL STATES APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING CONFERENCE Chicago, Illinois—Conrad Hilton Hotel (Fee in advance $12.50. At conference $15.00 Ladies $7.50)	Oct. 26-27, 1961

1961 STATE APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING CONFERENCES

3rd Annual FLORIDA APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE Jacksonville, Florida—Hotel George Washington	June 15-17, 1961
11th Annual OHIO STATE APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE Toledo, Ohio—Commodore Perry Hotel	Oct. 31-Nov. 1-2, 1961



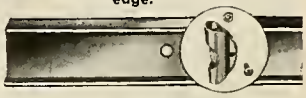
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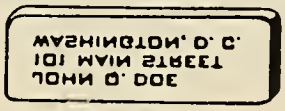
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Boston Honors Old Timers



Local 157, Boston, Mass., has given 50-year pins to its veteran members.

Left to right, back row standing: O. Belsky and I. Cohen, present and past presidents in the act of presenting the pin; Goldfarb; F. Riskin; S. Masserman and I. Cohen. Front row, left to right: S. Katz, K. Goldberg, Peter A. Reilly, Secretary, District Council, Boston; M. Shnider; L. Kremerman and J. Rubin. Others who received their pins are J. Adelman; N. Arkin; M. Glazer; S. Sosman; S. Peris; J. Price; A. Shapiro; I. Spitz; M. Wolf and S. Gosman.

Carpenters Help History

The members of the Brotherhood in Colorado Springs have lent a hand to helping preserve state's history.

Colorado's original Statehouse has been resting on the Capitol grounds in Denver for some time. The State Historical Society recently gave the old structure to the Pikes Peak Historical Society to be placed near its original site. Through the donated efforts of the Carpenters and other labor groups the move to the new site was made.

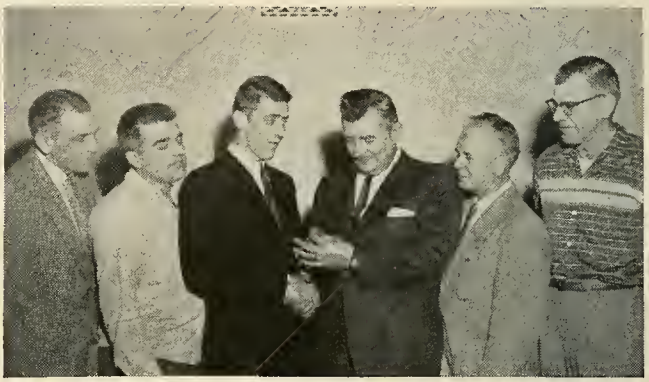
Shown are a view of the old Capitol and one of the "free" workers, Brother William S. Shepard, member of Local 55.



It Is 6 Years Later

Brother Fred Weber, Local 3025, Chicago, receives his Carpenters' emblem after completing his 6 years apprenticeship. President Emerald Bilas makes the presentation.

The members of the Executive Board of Local 3025 were on hand. From left to right are Brothers W. Latchem, Treasurer; R. Livermore, Financial Secretary; Weber; President Bilas; A. Dombe, Recording Secretary, and E. Mehok, vice-president.



Three Stand Tall in Texas



Representatives of Local 1822, Ft. Worth, and three 50-year members are shown here on the presentation of 50-year pins. Front row, left to right, Henry Lusher, George E. Hardy and Earl Carroll, the veteran members. Second row, left to right, Talbott Eagle, Trustee, Brother Bill Knudsen, and Paul T. Nelson, President. Third row, left to right, James Walker, Executive Committee member, and Melvin L. Butler, Financial Secretary.

Kenny Presents Ring to Dietz



Brother Harry J. Dietz, President of Local 1996, Libertyville, Ill., was honored at a Spring banquet by some 600 members and friends.

Brother Ted Kenny, President of the District Council, presented Brother Dietz with an engraved ring.

Left to right, Brother Oscar Firnbach, 25-year member, trustee; Brother Charles Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council; Brother Paul Schuler, 25-year member; Brother Dietz; Brother Ruppert Sundell, 25-year member; Brother Kenny; Brother Willis Towner, Recording Secretary; Brother Steve McDonald, representing his father, George McDonald, past Financial Secretary; Brother Russell Mears, 25-year member, and Brother Leo A. Dorfler, Financial Secretary.

Brother Barbour Honored



Local 721, Los Angeles, Cal., has honored Brother E. J. Barbour for his long and distinguished service to the Brotherhood. At recent ceremonies he received an engraved watch and a plaque.

Reading left to right are William Sidell, President, Cabinet Makers and Millmen, Local 721. Brother Sidell is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters; Brother Barbour and J. F. Cambiano, 8th District Board Member.

L.U. 1491 President Retires

When Brother Daniel J. D. Millard recently retired as president of Local Union 1491, Royersford, Pennsylvania, the membership of the union deemed it fitting to pay tribute to his thirty-two years of faithful service.

The contributions of Brother Millard to the welfare of the union over the years has been a saga of dedication and devotion to duty. And the entire membership of the union wishes him many years of health and happiness in retirement.

Newton is 73

Local 275, Newton, Mass., has celebrated its 73rd birthday. On this occasion the members of the Local honored Brother Angus McLean who has been a member of the Local for 62 years.

Brother McLean held the office of Business Representative for many years. He is Treasurer of the Local at the present time.



Pictured, left to right, are John Kelleher, Vice-President and toastmaster; James Donovan, President; Angus McLean; Harry Hogan, General Representative of the Brotherhood; Edward Gallagher, Business Representative for the Newton District; and Edward Cunniffe, President of the District Council of Newton and vicinity.

Spongberg Gets His Pin

Brother Albert Spongberg has received his 50-year membership pin. He was initiated in Local 62, Chicago nearly 58 years ago. He moved to Tucson in 1948. Local 857, Tucson, presented him with his pin.

Thirteen Reach Fifty

Local 595, Lynn, Mass. recently gave a testimonial dinner in honor of 13 of their members who have reached the 50-year mark as members of the Brotherhood.



General Representative Harry Hogan presented pins to 8 of the 13 who were present. In the front row, left to right, Jerry Calnan, President, Lynn Labor Council; Harry Hogan; Hervey Bray, President, Local 595; Wilfred Bessett, 50 years; Charles Salois, 53 years. Second row, left to right, Fred C. MacLean, 52 years; J. Mande Romain, 54 years; Reedy Comeau, 51 years; Milton Dinsome, 53 years; Alfred A. Snow, 54 years, and Arthur Warren, 50 years.

Not able to be on hand for the dinner were Brothers Hans Anderson, 50 years; Thomas Dedrick, 58 years; Esterre Deveau, 51 years; Richard Hearey, 56 years, and Alexander Malett, 56 years.

Anaheim is Host to State Convention

To the Editor:

On February 14 the Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary of the California State Council opened their 18th Annual Convention at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim. The event marked the first time the Council has convened at Anaheim. Area women who took an active part as delegates were:

From Santa Ana—Mrs. O. A. Miles, Mrs. Wayne Hansen and Mrs. Esther Leonhardt. Costa Mesa—Mrs. Jo Fight and Mrs. Gertrude LePage. Anaheim—Mrs. John Virgo, Mrs. Fred Roberts and Mrs. Chris Easton.

Speeches occupied the early part of the program. Guest speakers were: Margaret Thornburgh, western director for the Women's Activities Department of the AFL-CIO's COPE, and Mrs. Ann Draper, international representative of the Cap and Millinery Workers Union.

Following this, the delegates to the convention (which was held in conjunction with the conclave of the Carpenters State Council) retired to their own quarters for the individual auxiliary meetings. Highlight of the evening was the Grand Ball at the Disneyland Hotel.

The afternoon of February 15 was left open for the delegates to tour Disneyland. The following day's special event was a luncheon held in the Magnolia Room of the Gourmet Restaurant. Featured at the luncheon was a fashion show with the latest in spring fashions displayed. More than 200 guests were in attendance. February 17 saw the installation of new state officers and the closing ceremonies of the convention. The newly elected officers are:

President, Mrs. Rudy Goodwin of Tujuna; vice president, Mrs. Velma Lane, Palo Alto; secretary, Mrs. Ethel Todd, Ventura; treasurer, Mrs. Bonnie Hansen, Santa Ana; board members, Ida Marie Hiatt, San Diego (District 1); Gerthilde Schafer, San Pedro (District 2); Louise Taylor, Oxnard (District 3); Gladys Hindmarsh, Fremont (District 5); Nettie McNew, Marysville (District 6).

Cooperation from all concerned made this convention a huge success, but special commendation is due to the auxiliaries of southern California who did their utmost to make it so.

Mrs. Cecilia F. Cennamo,
Publicity Chairman, Aux. 759
11821 Nearing Dr., Anaheim, Calif.

Reports

To the Editor:

On March 20, Ladies Auxiliary No. 658 affiliated with the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries. We would urge all our sister auxiliaries to affiliate in order to expand locally and help their union.

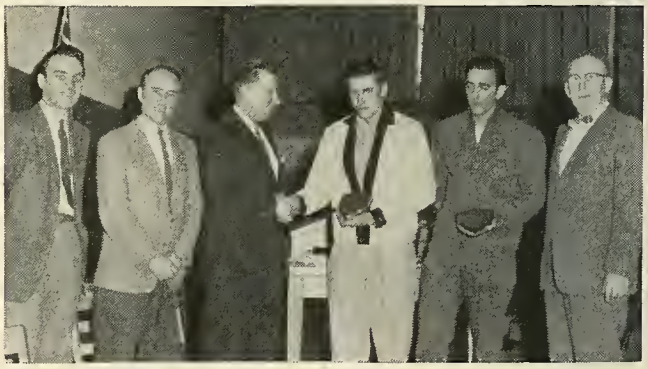
On April 17, we were presented a new 50-star flag by Mr. Sidney Holder of the General Gorgas Post No. 1, American Legion. Those who attended the presentation were: Eunice Nelson, president; Mildred Pennington, secretary; Frances Prince, financial-secretary; Susan Hodge, chaplain; June Moore, treasurer; Patsy Passmore, warder; Bernice Sellers, Hattie Lentz, and members of Local Union 103.

We will be looking forward to reading about our auxiliary news as well as news of others in your future issues.

June W. Moore, Treasurer
1810 North 7th Ave.
Birmingham, Ala.

Two Win in Toronto

Robert Reid, B.R. of the Toronto & District Council and Rec. Sec. of Local 27, Toronto, Ont., Canada, presenting shields (and $50.00 cash to the winner, Henry Lein) to the two best apprentices out of a graduating class of 32.



Reading from left to right: Trade School Instructor, Pat O'Keefe, also member of Local 27; Jack Stirling, Trade School Instructor, member of Local 27; Robert Reid, Henry Lein of Harrow, Ont., and James Oliver of Kingston, Ont., (winners); Alex Beverly, Department Head of Trades School—Building Trades Department, also member of Local 27.

99 Graduate in Detroit



Shown in Detroit receiving a certificate of completion from Head Instructor Stuart Proctor is Arthur W. Kraft. Pictured from left to right, are Finlay C. Allan, special assistant to General President Maurice Hutcheson; Proctor; L. M. "Boots" Weir, District Council Secretary-Treasurer; Kraft and Edward Ellis, chairman of the Joint Apprentice Committee.

Ninety-nine carpentry graduates of the Detroit Apprentice Training School were recently honored at the 15th annual graduation banquet sponsored by the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprentice Committee.

The affair was held in Cobo Hall in honor of the graduates who have completed four years of intensive training preparation for careers as building tradesmen. Of the graduating class, 92 belonged to the Carpenter locals and seven to Millwrights Local 1102. All are affiliated with the Carpenters District Council.

Keynote addresses were delivered by Finlay C. Allan, special assistant to General President Maurice Hutcheson and L. M. "Boots" Weir, District Council Secretary-Treasurer.

Both Allan and Weir advised the new journeymen to play active roles in their unions as a means of bettering their way of life. Allan also gave a brief history of the apprenticeship movement and reminded the audience that carpentry is among the oldest trades. "There were more carpenters on the Mayflower than members of any other trade or profession," he said.

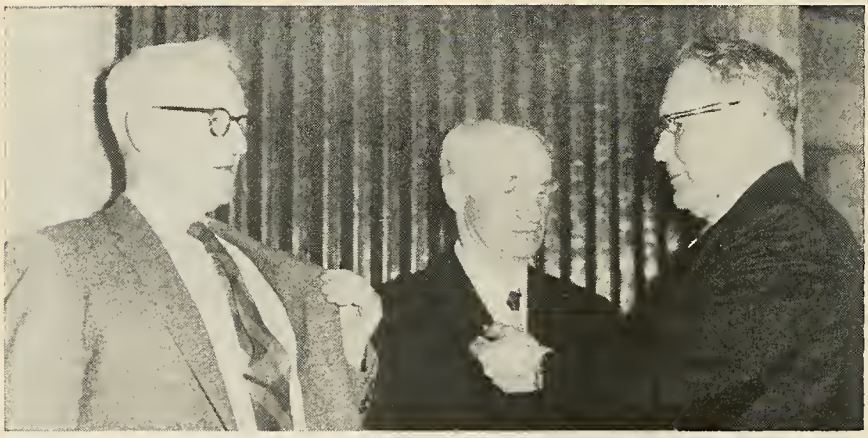
Local 341 Honors 48 Members



Local 341, Lyons, Ill. has presented 5 of its members with 50-year pins and 43 members with 25-year pins. The presentations were made recently by Brother Ted Kenney, President of the Chicago District Council. Following the presentation the members of the Local and their wives were entertained at dinner. In the picture above are Mr. John A. Spyhala, President Local #341, who received his 25-year pin from Mr. Ted Kenney, President, Chicago District Council.

Reading from left to right, Frank Dorobial, warden, Local #341; Henry Strong, financial secretary, Local #341; John Spyhala, president, Local #341; Ted Kenney, president, Chicago District Council; Frank Yarosz vice president, Local #341; Charles Klopack, treasurer, Local #341, and the late Charles Rahozka, recording sec., Local #341 who passed on a few weeks ago.

Toronto Local Holds Testimonial Dinner



Executive Board Member Brother Andrew V. Cooper, right, presents 50-year membership pins to Brother Robert MacKenzie, left, and Brother John Nicol, middle. The veterans are members of Local 27, Toronto, Canada.

This year, for the first time, Local 27, Toronto, Canada, held a testimonial dinner for its veteran members. Local 27 is the second oldest local union of the Brotherhood in Canada.

Nearly 70 old-timers were present. Among those honored were Brother Robert MacKenzie, 57 years a member and Brother John Nicol, 51 years a member. Local 27 also has three other members who have over 50 years of membership. They are Brothers Dave Donnelly, William Dunn and Fred Hawes. Following very close behind in number of years of service come Brother Ted Jackson and Brother Archie Carmichael, who will complete their 50th year this May.

Local 959 Gives Pins



Local 959 held at testimonial dinner to present 25 and 50 year pins to veteran members.

Shown above, left to right, Don Wilton, President; W. E. Shook, 50 years; Ray Wilcox, 48 years; and Robert McDonald, Business Agent.

25-year pins were given to Ray Dumont, James Miner and Kenneth Wilcox. Harvey F. Oyer, Sr., a charter member; Harry Offerman and John Klep received their pins later.

Don't Forget to Write

In every sense THE CARPENTER is a service magazine. It has only one purpose and that is to serve the members of the Brotherhood. In recent months we have been trying to make it a more attractive, more readable magazine. We hope you like the new features and new departments. Let us hear from you. Particularly we want to hear of the activities in the Locals. If you have pictures taken at special events let us have them—and be sure and include *full* name of each person who appears in the picture.

Stories in which the Locals or the individual members take part in community activities are especially newsworthy. If your Local or the members contribute time and talent to a worthy community project send us the details.

The address: The Carpenter, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Editor

Ontario Auxiliary Submits Prize Slogan

To the Editor:

We were fortunate in our Labor Day celebration this year in that our Auxiliary No. 740 of Port Arthur, Ontario, won a prize for our slogan: "Strive to Strengthen our Society."

The slogan appeared on our float in the parade. Over seventy boxes of blue and yellow kleenex tissues were made into flowers to decorate the float.

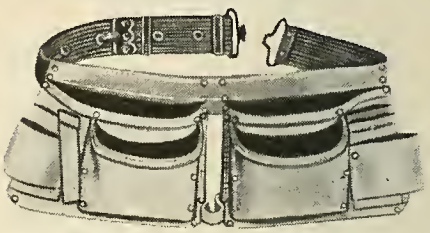
Coming events include a social-dance on October 14, a rummage sale on October 22, and our Christmas bazaar, November 26.

It is very interesting to read THE CARPENTER, especially the activities of other auxiliaries. And we wish you and them the best in the future.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. K. Randle,
Recording Secretary
115 Prospect Ave.
Port Arthur, Ont.,
Canada

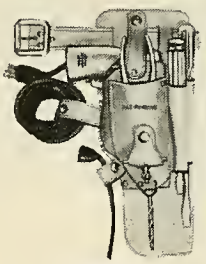
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DESCRIPTION:
Beautifully made in med. wt. 'top grain' saddle tan smooth moccasin leather. APRON HAS: 2 large flared inside and 2 medium sized pouched outside nail pockets —2 handy punch or nail set slots and a pencil pocket. All pockets are leather bound. Wide saddle leather right side hammer loop and left side loop for other tools. Saddle stitched and capped rivet construction. Wide canvas web adjustable belt with snap-on buckle.

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A sensational new time saving combination drill holster and tool pouch. Puts drill and tools at worker's finger tips. Drill fits snugly into semi-molded pocket. Bit shield protects wearer if drill is activated. Holster also protects drill when not in use. DESCRIPTION: 1¼" wide belt takes up to 48" waist. 3" wide plier or tool pocket. 2 open end screwdriver slots. One can hold auxiliary drill handle. Handy safety snap chuck key holder. Cord holder and loop to secure extension cord. Swing-around safety top strap. STATE SIZE AND MAKE OF DRILL WHEN ORDERING.

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Birthday Party Is a Gala Affair



The Millwright and Machinery Erectors, Local 740, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the Local Charter. The Brothers, their wives and friends all gathered at a ball given at Manhattan Center in New York City.

The Ladies Help Others



Carpenter Ladies Auxiliary No. 23 of St. Louis, Missouri, has presented picnic tables, benches, and six aluminum chairs to the Mary Ryder Home for Elderly Women at 4341 Westminster, St. Louis. These tables and chairs were bought from proceeds of a recent card party.

Shown in the picture are those assembled at the presentation. Reading from left to right, seated, are Mrs. Dorothy Boden, the auxiliary president; Mary Ryder; and Mrs. Helen Wind, vice president. Standing: Mrs. Hannah Georges, trustee; Mrs. Rex Stocker, financial secretary; Mrs. Lou Krehmeyer; Mrs. Georganne Krumpelman, recording secretary; Mrs. Vida Inzer; Miss Minnie Ruhle; Mrs. Mable Zumivalt, chaplain, and Mrs. Laura Aumann, warden.

Canadian Local Meets

Local 2995 of The Lumber & Sawmill Workers Union, Kapuskasing, Ontario, held a convention earlier this year. Brother A. V. Cooper, 9th District Board Member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was the banquet speaker. Thirty-eight delegates were present representing 19 companies and 3500 members.

Officer Likes Way Unions Operate

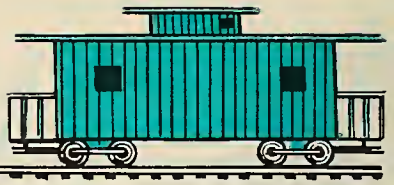
In Washington, D. C., an Air Force scientist, Major Theodore C. Kahn, resigned from the American Association for the Advancement of Science because it refused to act like a militant trade union.

In his resignation letter, published in the organization's magazine, Science, Major Kahn declared, "Whether or not you like the union approach, or whether you feel that it goes against the grain of your organization to compromise the scientific ivory-tower tradition, the fact remains that the Ph.D. scientist is not generally compensated in our culture for the sacrifice, effort and skill that his extensive training entails."

Officers of the 60,000-member Association confessed to reporters that it wasn't the first time they'd received proposals from members to convert the AAAS into a union with a collective bargaining and grievance-handling program.



IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Let's Have the Truth

About the Missile Bases and Work Stoppages



In recent weeks the press has been filled with stories about the construction of U. S. missile bases and alleged work stoppages. There have been charges and counter-charges. Many citizens have gotten the impression there have been deliberate slowdowns by labor and that union members have been paid exorbitant wages. Let's set the facts straight.

This entire matter was reviewed in Washington at a meeting called by Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg. Present were representatives of labor and management. I was on hand to speak for our Brotherhood. We all agree with the letter President Kennedy sent to the meeting in which he said "The security of our nation and the lives of each of us are today tied inexorably to our missile program and may well depend tomorrow upon what we now do in space."

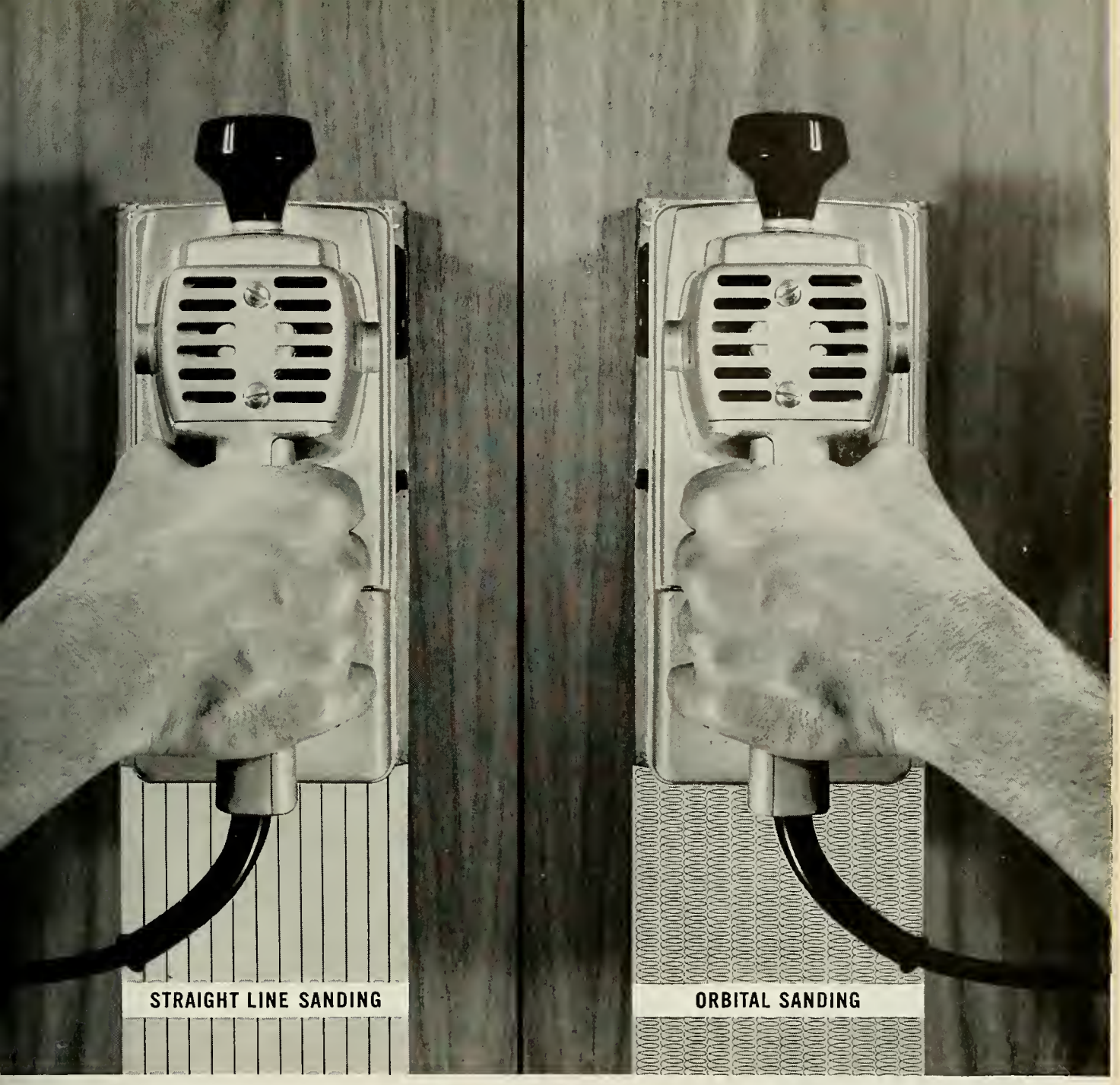
Despite the urgency of the program there has been a substantial loss of man-work days but labor does not bear the full responsibility as the headline writers would have you believe. As Newsweek Magazine points out in the May 20 issue "Some of the evidence brought before the Senate Committee looking into these charges is several years old and the concerned faults already corrected. For example, the exorbitant electrical worker's wages that were paid at Cape Canaveral were revised two years ago . . . Labor was far from the lone villain of the missile lag. As early as last September, Former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates, Jr. said, "We're all to blame. The Defense Department, the services, the contractors, labor, everybody.' Byron MacNabb, operation manager of Convair-Astronautics at Cape Canaveral, said, 'There is a lack of decision on the part of the government'."

Following our full days of discussions in Washington Secretary Goldberg said to the press, "I met today with the representatives of unions, companies, and government agencies involved on our missile sites. Following our discussions these men—both union and management —pledged their complete support to the President's effort to assure uninterrupted and economical work on missile sites. . . . I will immediately begin to prepare recommendations to the President. I shall conduct further discussions with the group . . . and my recommendations will be designed to achieve, as the President requested, 'a voluntary and equitable solution to the labor-management problem in this vital area, fair to the workers, the managements, and the public alike'."

That's fair enough. Labor asks only its fair share of the gain and the blame. To show that we mean business the Building Trades Department, AFL-CIO, has endorsed a 4-point program to handle labor disputes and prevent work stoppages.

In response to our program Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara said, "This action reflects responsible leadership and sets forth an example of how free labor meets an urgent problem involving our nation's security. Your response is a tribute to our democratic institutions. Labor, as a partner of the armed forces, plays a vital role in this complex task of building missile sites . . ."

Let's get on with the job.



New! Skil Orbit/Line sander does both jobs

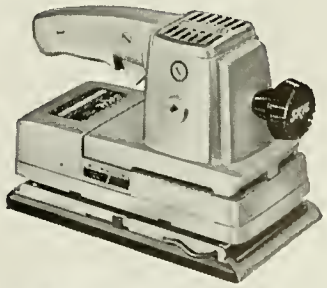
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Now you flick a switch to get the right sanding action for any production sanding job with the Model 692.

One minute it's a heavy duty orbital sander for fast stock removal (perfect whenever the sanded surface will be painted). The next minute it's a straight line sander for fine, swirl-free finish work (perfect when the sanded surface will be stained, varnished or lacquered).

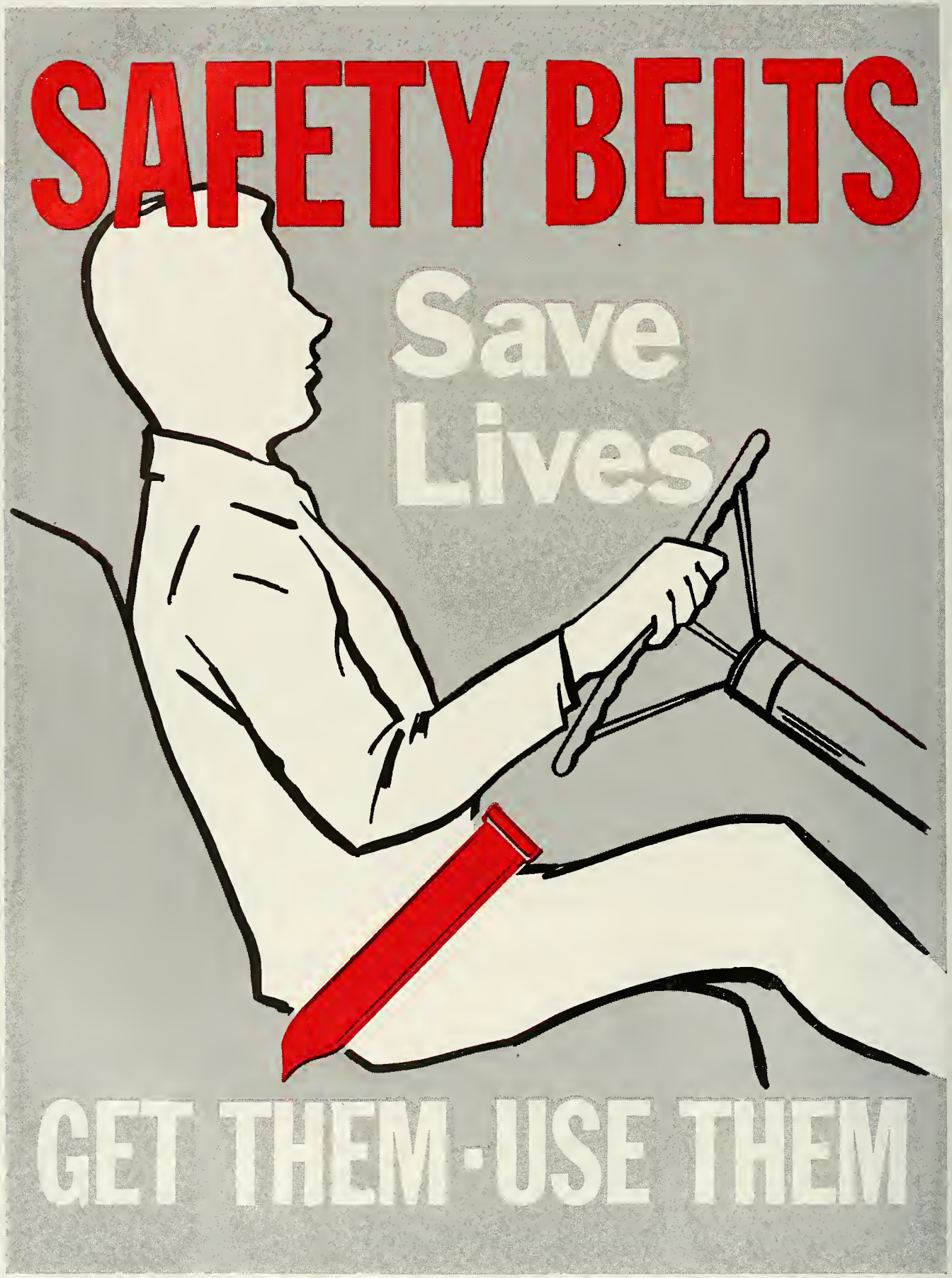
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2 **ORBIT-LINE MODELS**—Model 692, above, ($69.50); Model 693 with dust pick-up kit ($79.50). 4½" x 9" pad. Also available **NEW, ALL BALL BEARING ORBITAL SANDER** Model 992. Lightweight for overhead work. 3⅜" x 7" pad. ($49.50).

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THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



'ERICA

My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing. Land where my
Fathers died! Land of the Pilgrim's pride! From ev'ry mountain side, Let freedom ring!



My native country, thee, Land of the noble free, Thy name I love. I love thy
rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills; My heart with rapture thrills Like that above.
Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song.



Let mortal tongues awake; Let all that breathe partake; Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong. Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of liberty, To Thee we sing. Long may
our land be bright With freedom's holy light; Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!

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A little at a time makes a lot—when you stick to it. Millions of Americans save automatically by buying U.S. Savings Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. Just sign up once, and you'll never worry about saving again.

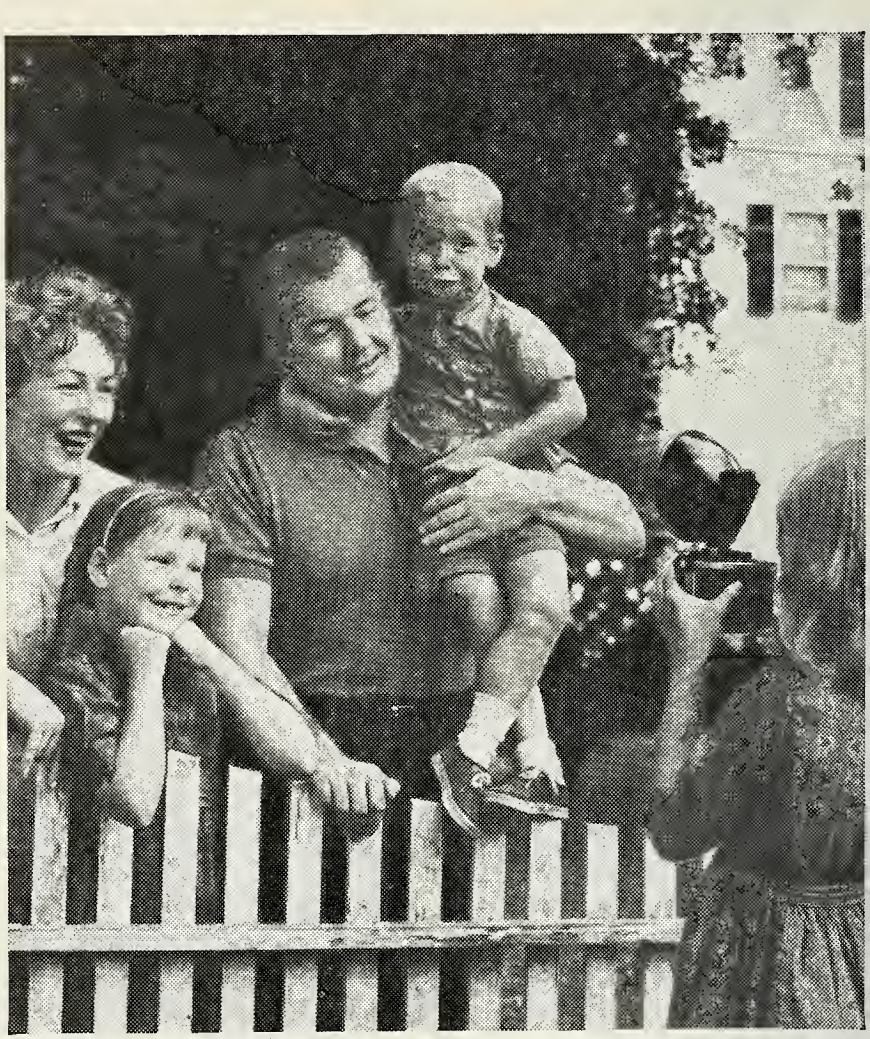
The only bills that don't grow right along with your kids are dollar bills. But you make your dollars grow too—by investing them in U.S. Savings Bonds. Say you start to put $6.25 a week into U.S. Savings Bonds when your daughter is three years old. By the time she's in high school—and wants shoes and dresses and the beauty shop for herself instead of for her doll—you'll have close to $3,900 to help you meet these "growing-up expenses." And over $600 will be earned interest.



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"America" is one of the stirring, patriotic songs that Americans have come to love and which they sing on the Fourth of July and historic days of the year. The tune was composed by Henry Carey, an English musician and composer, about 1740. Since about 1745 the same tune has been the British anthem and is familiar today to millions as "God Save the Queen".

In 1832, a Yankee minister of the Gospel, Samuel Francis Smith, wrote the words that are so much a part of our tradition, "My Country, 'tis of thee . . ." He came across Carey's tune in an old German song book and put the two together in a hymnal. From the first time it was sung by a New England congregation "America" was a great success.

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

"WE hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed . . ."

These words, once so familiar to Americans, are taken from the Declaration of Independence. On this July 4th we mark the 185th birthday of this document. Perhaps not many citizens have read the Declaration in recent years.

None the less, this old document is the key to U. S. liberty. Perhaps we ought to take time out this July 4th to re-read —or read for the first time the entire text of the Declaration of Independence. At the same time let us refresh our memories about the man who wrote it — Thomas Jefferson. He was one of the most sophisticated men of his time but let every reader of *The Carpenter* make note that he sat at a portable desk he had carried from Virginia to Pennsylvania to write this political masterpiece —a desk he had designed and constructed himself. Jefferson knew, understood, defined and defended for all time the rights of those who work with their hands as well as their brains.

He was Minister to France, Secretary of State and President of the United States but when he wrote his epitaph he selected three achievements for which he wanted to be remembered by his fellow men. This marks the measure of the man he was—author of the Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom, author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the University of Virginia.

VOLUME LXXXI *James A. Eldridge, Editor* **NO. 7**

JULY, 1961

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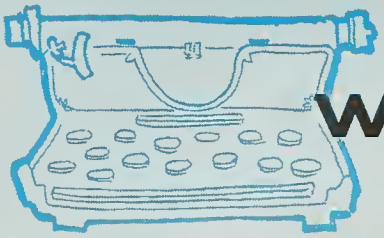
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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

MARITIME ISSUE AND A STRANGE COINCIDENCE The problem of the decline of the American Merchant Marine disturbs a great many people. This decline means the loss of jobs in the ship construction, repair and cargo handling industries. The Carpenters share the apprehension held by many over the shocking state of affairs pertaining to the merchant marine. In order to inform our members on this matter a special article was planned some time ago and it was scheduled for this issue. This month will see a peak load of travel and we will see pointed up the fact that we are in a sad situation.

Much of the damage to American workers in the shipping and shipbuilding industries comes from Americans—Americans who are using foreign flags. We call these "runaway" ships. The users, that is the American owners who use foreign flags—Panama, Liberia, Greek, etc.—call them "flags of convenience."

It is a coincidence that just as this article is scheduled and while the July issue was being assembled, the National Maritime Union was on strike against these foreign flags. The strike helps to reenforce the information and conclusions found in the article "America Lets Its Guard Down" on page 3. This article by General Secretary R. E. Livingston is both informative and important. We think every member of Congress ought to make it required reading.

HOUSING HOPE As this issue of The Carpenter was being prepared for press the United States Senate had just passed an omnibus housing bill. The vote for the bill 64 to 29 was decisive, but it did not come without plenty of political static. After the Senate passed the bill, the measure went to the House of Representatives where we may expect to see a lusty volume of opposition.

We think we will have a housing bill before the session ends and a pretty good one. In this measure as passed by the Senate was an element of particular interest to the skilled worker groups. This provision would make it possible for so-called middle income people ($4,000 to $6,000, roughly speaking) to obtain loans for housing. These people have been caught in the squeeze. They earn too much to benefit from public housing projects and yet they find it difficult and in most cases impossible to enjoy really first class housing in the commercial market.

As Carpenters we are glad to see a good housing bill because it will be a real stimulus to employment. We are also glad to see hope for housing for the middle income people which is where most of our members will be found.

VACATION SAFETY NOTE This month and next will mark the peak periods for the year for vacations. The working people of America, organized and unorganized can thank the trade unions for their increasingly generous vacations. Unions fight for vacations and win. And the rest of the country is heavily influenced by the action of union-employing firms.

And as vacations become more generous we note more and more travel. This means a better time for all, but it also increases summer hazards. For as working families travel about, going to national parks, going to the mountains or the seashore, they inevitably incur certain risks. Most of all are the risks incident to motor travel. The National Safety Council has been cooperating with labor unions and other groups in an endeavor to reduce the appalling toll of accidents. The Safety Council may list a number of hazards in summer, but the motor travel danger is one which is of especial importance.

While this is no place to go into details on summer safety, we cannot refrain from enjoining our members who may be travelling to use the utmost care everywhere. If every motorist would use more care on the highway, we would see a dramatic reduction in the loss of life. More care everywhere would result in real lifesaving. Among the many ways to help in this cause is that of refraining from too much speed. Let's see a use of the slogan in every day application of "Slow Down and Live." If we all slow down a bit, a lot more of us will be alive to enjoy next year's vacation.

America LETS ITS GUARD DOWN



By R. E. LIVINGSTON, *General Secretary*
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

AT the end of every war, the United States has allowed its Merchant Marine to deteriorate. For example, after World War I our Merchant Marine almost disappeared. When World War II broke out, it was necessary for us to engage in a crash program of shipbuilding. American shipyards and the shipbuilders succeeded, under the most difficult circumstances, in building merchant ships at a rate never before equalled. At the end of World War II, our Merchant fleet was larger than all other Merchant fleets combined and was, in fact, the biggest and most efficient Merchant fleet in the history of the world. Commencing in 1946 our government again allowed our Merchant fleet to deteriorate, so that at the time of the Korean War we lacked sufficient ships and seamen to move the men and material required by that war. By taking ships out of the reserve fleet, and by a most vigorous recruitment of seamen by the maritime unions, we were able, but belatedly, to meet that crisis.

Great Rush for Suez

After the Korea War, the American Merchant fleet rapidly declined in quantity and quality. When the Suez crisis occurred in 1956, we found ourselves again short of men and ships. The government thereupon called upon American shipping companies to engage in a crash building of tankers. The unions recruited additional seamen. The sad fact is that now most of the supertankers built to meet the Suez emergency are idle, and the additional seamen recruited are unemployed.

According to the American Bureau of Shipping, of our total dry cargo exports in 1946, American-flag ships carried 60.9 per cent; in October, 1960, American-flag ships carried 18.3. Of our total exports by tanker in 1946, American-flag ships carried 39.9 per cent; in October, 1960, American-flag ships carried 18.3 per cent. Of our dry cargo imports, in 1946 American-flag ships carried 56.3 per cent; in October, 1960, American-flag ships carried 14.3 per cent. Of our tanker imports in 1946, American-flag ships carried 75.8 per cent; in October, 1960, American-flag ships carried 3.3 per cent.



R. E. LIVINGSTON
. . . warns of America's declining maritime power in a world of rapid changes.

Our economy depends to a large extent upon oil, as does our national defense. Because of the exhaustion of American oil reserves, we are becoming more and more dependent each year on foreign reserves. A substantial percentage of the oil we use is now imported. And the even more alarming fact is that only about 3 per cent of the oil we import is carried on American-flag ships, with American crews owing allegiance to this country.

Oil Industry Is Not Alone

The oil industry is not, of course, the only industry affected by the runaway-flag gimmick. More than one-third of the iron ore we use in the United States is now imported, and practically all of it is carried on foreign-flag ships. Almost all of our aluminum is derived from imported bauxite, and almost every pound of it is carried on foreign-flag ships. For these indispensable sinews of war, oil, iron and aluminum, we are now almost completely dependent upon foreign-flag ships, and on foreign crews recruited in all parts of the globe, all without loyalty or allegiance to this country, and many with ideologies which are in basic conflict with the American way of life and American institutions. Indeed, many of the runaway-flag ships are manned by crews recruited in Cuba, and other Latin American countries, and they show a marked and alarming sympathy with international Communism.

The depression in the American Maritime industry is steadily growing worse. Eighty (80) per cent of the documented American seamen are unemployed. Inevitably, the indus-

tries dependent upon the Maritime industry are also depressed. For example, the United States has more and better shipbuilding facilities than all of the other countries in the world combined. But most of our shipyards are shut down and most of the highly skilled craftsmen in the industry have been obliged to find employment elsewhere. At present, in spite of all of the government subsidies for ship construction, less than one million gross tons of shipping are being built in all American shipyards. French yards are building almost half as much, West Germany is building 70 per cent as much, and Japan is building substantially more. Including ship construction for the Navy, only about 200,000 men are employed in American shipyards, as compared to 354,000 in 1946 and 377,000 in 1941.

What is the "runaway flag" gimmick? All this was recently explained in detail by Edwin N. Altman, the Legislative Director of the Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington. He said, "I want to call to your attention what the Maritime Trades Department regards as the most flagrant and outrageous tax haven device used by American citizens. I refer to the operation of ships owned entirely by American citizens under foreign flags. We call these ships "runaway-flag" ships. In international affairs they are referred to as "flags of convenience". The users of the gimmick refer to them as "flags of necessity". Here is how the gimmick works: If an American oil company operates a tanker under the American flag, the operation is of course governed by American tax laws, American labor laws, American safety standards, and other government regulations.

It's a Simple Thing to Do

But under existing law, all the oil company has to do to escape all of these laws, and to completely escape regulation by the American government, is to organize a corporation in Liberia or Panama, transfer the naked legal title to the ship to its foreign corporation, and thereafter operate the ship under the foreign flag. The ship never leaves the trade in which it was engaged under the American flag. The ship never goes to Panama or Liberia. It does not employ Liberians or Panamanians. It continues to carry oil from its foreign origin to an American port. It continues to enjoy all the blessings of doing business with America, but it completely escapes the impact of American law, and it is thereby able to increase its profits many fold. In further discussion of this matter for the sake of simplicity, I shall refer only to Liberia, because the great proportion of the runaway-flag ships sail under the Liberian flag.

Tax Dodge Is Obvious

"So long as the tanker is operated under the Liberian flag, and until the profits of the Liberian operation are transferred by dividend or otherwise to the American parent corporation, the tanker owners never pay any income tax on the ship's operation. This amounts to an unlimited tax deferment. Indeed, in a practical sense, it amounts to complete tax avoidance.

"It must be emphasized that the Liberian corporation does not pay any income tax to Liberia. Now let me emphasize that this operation does not involve the investment of a dollar by the American company in Liberia. This is altogether unlike the case in which an American corporation builds a factory in a foreign country, employs the citizens of that country, pays taxes to the country, and actually participates in the economy of the foreign



Two chapters in America's maritime history are shown in the above photographs. The background photo shows the launching of a wartime ship when America was in desperate need of tonnage to carry men and munitions to the battlefronts of Europe and the Far East. Inset photo shows Liberty ships in "reserve" status.

Facing Page Photos

Construction and repair of ships should be big business in the U.S., but unfortunately much of this business is slipping away. The scenes opposite are scenes from American yards employing a variety of skills.

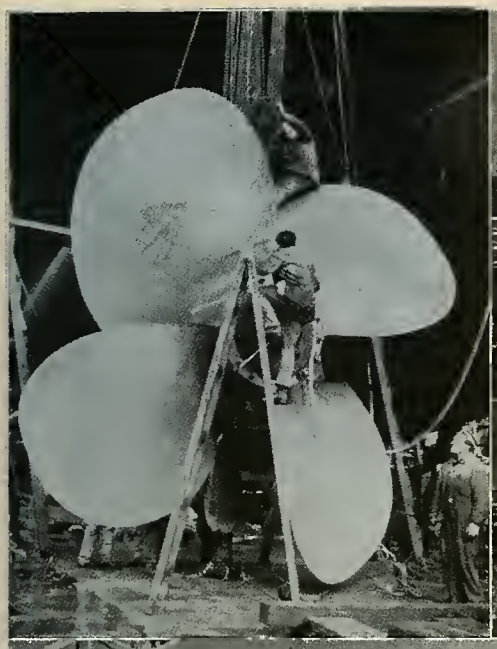
Top left, a big "prop" gets an overhaul.

Top right, reinforcement is made on a vessel in for an overhaul and refitting.

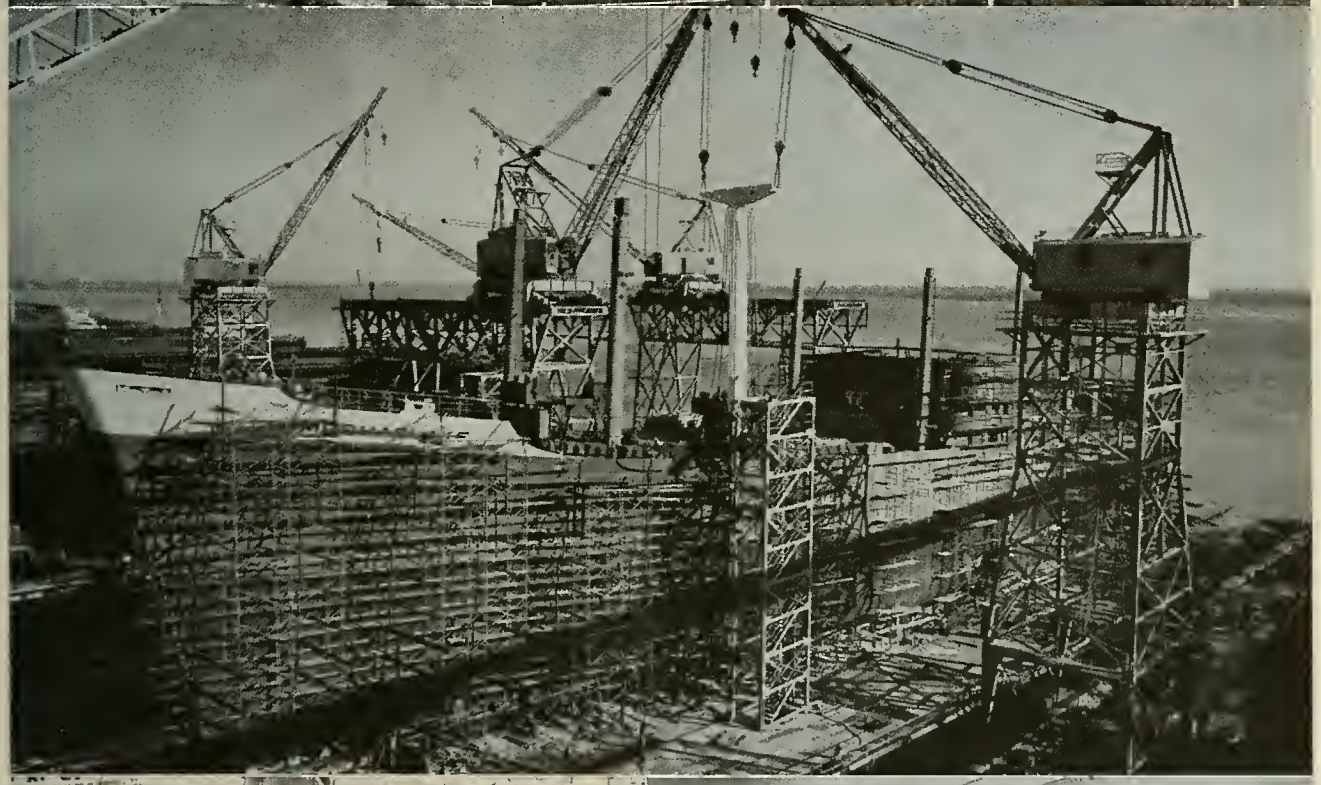
Center, ship construction makes a striking industrial pattern. Unfortunately, the U.S. is way down the list in shipbuilding volume.

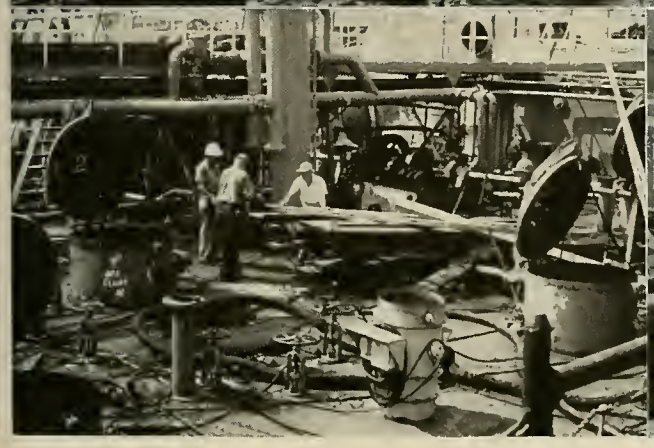
Lower left, the cluttered deck means that a ship is getting major attention from an army of skilled shipworkers.

Lower right, a drafting room in a large American ship construction and repair yard. Shipwork takes an extraordinary amount of planning and drafting work.













U.S.S. CONSTITUTION





Past, present and future power on the high seas are shown in these photos. The days of sail are recalled in the old U.S.S. CONSTITUTION, above. Top right is the N.S. SAVANNAH, nuclear powered vessel built for the atomic age. At lower right is the UNITED STATES, pride of today's American passenger fleet.

country. In the case of the runaway-flag ship, let me repeat that the ship never goes to Liberia, and in all probability no Liberian will ever see it."

What is the direct effect of all this upon the American Merchant Marine?

We're Running In 4th Place

At the end of World War II the American merchant marine was the largest in history, and larger than all other merchant fleets combined. Today, we rank fourth as a maritime power, after Great Britain, Norway and Liberia, and we are rapidly losing ground. On April 1, 1961, there were 905 privately-owned vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over in the active ocean-going U. S. merchant fleet. As of June 30, 1960, there were more than 2,000 ships in the merchant marine of the United Kingdom, 1,346 ships under Norwegian flag, 946 under the Liberian flag, and 520 ships under the flag of Panama. As of December 31, 1960, of the Liberian fleet of more than 900 ships, 135 were wholly-owned by United States companies and their affiliates. While American companies were operating 900 ships under the American flag, as of December 31, 1960, wholly-owned American companies were operating 461 ships under foreign flag. As compared with our 905 privately-owned ships, the USSR has a merchant marine consisting of 841 ships.

Gulf Oil Corporation operates 16 tankers under the Liberian flag. D. K. Ludwig operates 26 tankers under the Liberian flag. Socony-Mobile Oil Company, Inc. and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey jointly operate 13 tankers under the Panamanian flag. In addition, Socony operates 8 tankers under the Panamanian flag and one under the Liberian. Standard Oil of California operates 9 tankers under the Liberian flag and 15 tankers under the Panamanian flag. In addition to the joint operation with Socony, Standard Oil of New Jersey operates 31 tankers under the Panamanian flag. Texaco operates 22 tankers under the Panamanian flag.

United Fruit On the List

United Fruit operates 15 dry cargo ships under the Honduran flag. Alcoa operates 8 ore carriers under the Panamanian flag, 1 under the Liberian. Mr. Ludwig operates 15 ore carriers under the Liberian flag.

The continued existence of this vicious situation is highly dangerous. It is destroying the shipping industry of the United States, without contributing substantially to the economy of the tax haven countries. It is seriously weakening our national defense, by making us dependent on foreign crews for the most strategic war materials, by reducing the size and quality of our Merchant Marine, by destroying the incentive of American business to invest in American-flag

Japan Speaks

"As of the end of March, 1960, Japan had 310 shipyards for steel vessels and 1,370 for wooden vessels . . . there are 13 shipyards capable of building oil tankers of more than 33,000 deadweight tons. Many of them can construct ships of over 60,000 DW tons. In 1949, the construction of a 7,000 gross top tramper took one million man-hours, but by 1954, the amount of time required dropped to 690,000 man-hours and by 1959, further to 450,000 man-hours . . . The shipbuilding industry is now concerned with such projects as the development of atom-powered ships, liquid petroleum gas transports and super-speed ships . . ."

—from "JAPAN REPORT," a monthly information bulletin published by the Embassy of Japan.

shipping operations. It is impeding the development of improved technologies in the shipping and shipbuilding industries. It is forcing into other industries highly skilled seamen, shipbuilders, and other crafts which are indispensable to our existence as a first-rate maritime power. In spite of the lower costs of the runaway-flag fleets, their operation has not resulted in any saving to American consumers, and indeed enables American international oil and ore companies to exercise monopolistic control over prices. The only beneficiaries of the runaway-flag operations are the already bloated international cartels in oil and ore. To satisfy their greed, the Government, the American consumer, the American tax payer, and the American ship operator are being victimized.

Kennedy Turned On the Light

President Kennedy in his tax message of April 20, 1961 said:

"Profits earned abroad by American firms operating through foreign

(Editor's Note: We gratefully acknowledge the assistance Ray Murdock of the Seafarers' Welfare Plan gave Brother Livingston in the preparation of this article.)

subsidiaries are, under present tax laws, subject to U.S. tax only when they are returned to the parent company in the form of dividends. In some cases, this tax deferral has made possible indefinite postponement of the U.S. tax; and, in those countries where income taxes are lower than in the United States, the ability to defer the payment of U.S. tax by retaining income in the subsidiary companies provides a tax advantage for companies operating through overseas subsidiaries that is not available to companies operating solely in the United States."

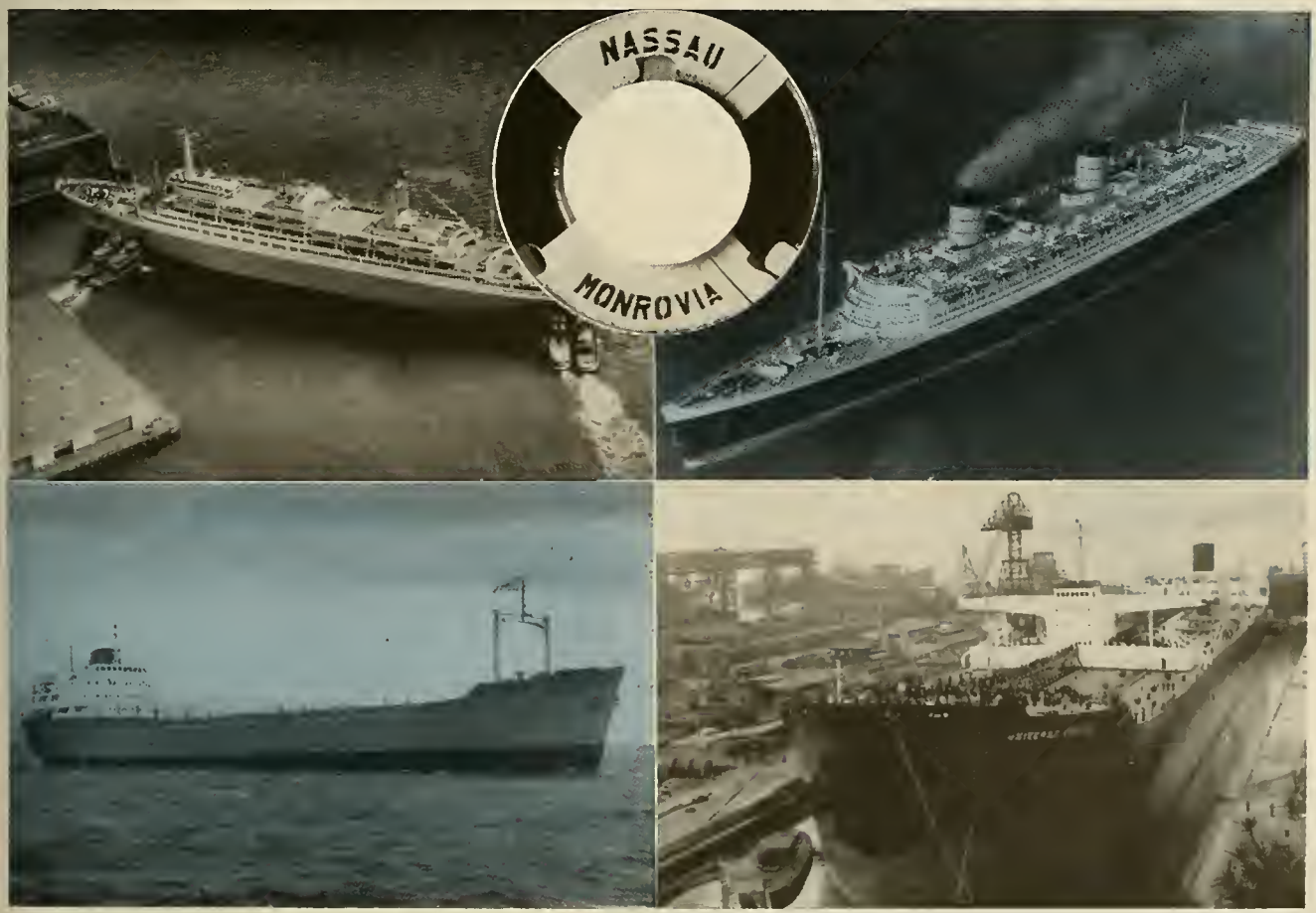
It's Costing U. S. Money

The recommendations the President then made for "plugging" these tax loopholes are the first effective proposals made to eliminate this great economic evil which has not only cost the U.S. tax dollars but it has contributed greatly to the weakening of our prestige as a world power. Congress should promptly enact this needed legislation.

Strike Note

As this issue of THE CARPENTER was going to press the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers Union were on strike in American ports. One of the key points at issue between the unions and the ship owners is the question of jurisdiction over the crews on American-owned ships registered under foreign flags. This serves to emphasize the vital importance of this timely article.

Foreign ships and foreign flags are playing havoc with American maritime power. Below are shown ships from maritime nations which are garnering a heavy share of both ship construction and ocean-going shipping. Top left is a dutch vessel fitted for cargo and passenger service. Lower left is a Swedish ore carrier. Top right, is the Queen Mary, one of the great prides of the British merchant navy. At lower right is a vessel in late stages of construction in a Japanese shipyard. The growth of the Japanese shipping and ship construction industries have been one of the spectacular developments of the post-war era. The inset life preserver is from a cruise ship which flies the Liberian flag. The name "Monrovia" will be found on many ships with "flags of convenience." Greek and Panamanian registries are extensively used.

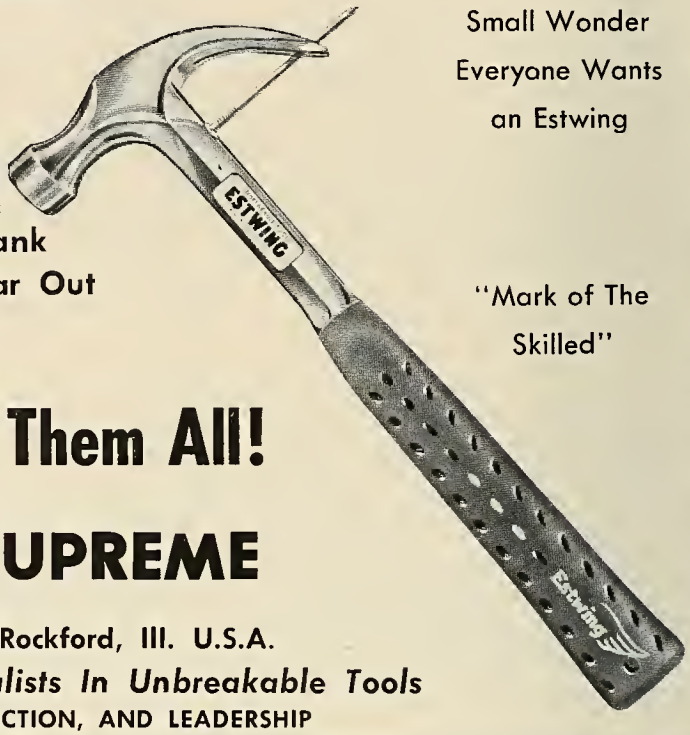


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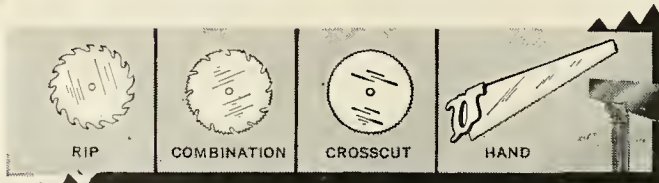
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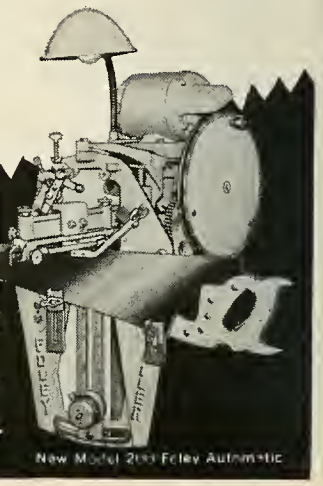
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AGC and Building Trades Sign Pact

General President Hutcheson Joins in Industry-Wide Agreement



The representatives of the international trade unions and the representatives of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. are shown meeting in Washington, D. C. to develop an effective work stoppage plan. Seated, left to right, Harold Thirion, international representative of the Teamsters; J. H. Lyons, Sr., president of the Iron Workers; AGC Executive Director James D. Marshall; AGC Labor Committee Chairman Charles Keller, Jr.; Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters; Peter Fosco, secretary-treasurer of the Laborers; E. J. Leonard, president of the Plasterers; Joseph J. Delaney, president of the Operating Engineers, and John J. Murphy, president of the Bricklayers. Standing, left to right, E. T. Kelly, AGC national staff; O. William Blair, vice president of the Carpenters; AGC Past President Frank J. Rooney; AGC Assistant Executive Director William E. Dunn; W. E. Naumann, AGC Labor Committee member; Hunter Wharton, secretary-treasurer of the Operating Engineers; Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard; John J. Hauck, secretary-treasurer of the Plasterers; J. H. Lyons, Jr., vice president of the Iron Workers; Vincent F. Morreale, general counsel of the Laborers; AGC Past President Lester C. Rogers; James D. McClary, Donald K. Grant and N. B. O'Connell, all members of the AGC Labor Committee. The new pact will help speed public and private construction work throughout the country.

Our General President, M. A. Hutcheson, and the general presidents of several of the other basic trade unions have been concerned for some time with the extent of work stoppages in the building and construction industry. Over the past several years these men have met with the officers of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. to discuss ways to resolve disputes without resort to strike, lockout or litigation, in the interests of their members, the industry and the public.

These efforts recently bore fruit in an agreement that was signed between the seven international unions and the Associated General Contractors of America.

This agreement established voluntary machinery for the settlement of all disputes between these parties which may arise on a construction site and in a locality, which are not otherwise governed by procedures established by collective bargaining. The agreement also establishes a Labor-Management Appeals Board for Construction, to be known as the Joint Appeals Board, which shall be available to decide any disputed issues between parties which voluntarily agree to use this machinery.

In addition to the Brotherhood's General President, the following international presidents signed the agreement—John J. Murphy, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union; Joseph J. Delaney, International Union of Operating Engineers; Peter Fosco, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union; J. H. Lyons, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; Edward J. Leonard, Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association; Harold Thirion (signed for James R. Hoffa), International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

Signing for the Associated General Contractors were Charles Keller, Jr., Keller Construction Corp.; James D. McClary, Morrison-Knudsen Co.; W. E. Naumann, M. M. Sundt Construction Co.; N. B. O'Connell, Turner Construction Co.; Frank J. Rooney, Frank J. Rooney Co.; Donald K. Grant, Guy F. Atkinson Co.; and Lester C. Rogers, Bates & Rogers Construction Corp. They will serve on the Joint Appeals Board. Professor John T. Dunlop of Harvard University will serve as the non-voting chairman of the Joint Appeals Board.

Canadian SECTION

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

Recognition of Place in World Affairs Accorded Canada

THE timely visit of U. S. President John F. Kennedy awakened in Canadians a new interest, a new concern, for their place in world affairs. This is all to the good.

The fact that the President saw fit to make Canada his first visiting point since his election was a compliment in itself. It acknowledged the role that Canada has played, and could still play, as a middle power between the big powers and the many small ones.

Canadians took the Kennedys to their hearts. Certainly the First Lady commanded as much attention at first as the President himself. Mrs. Kennedy would attract a good eye anywhere and Ottawa, with its French-Canadian background, has a fair share of good eyes.

The President's visit was more than a routine goodwill trip. Or to put it in another way he combined business with pleasure.

Canada, for example, has not seen fit to join the Organization of American States. A seat has been kept open for it and President Kennedy invited Prime Minister Diefenbaker to fill it. Could the present touchy situation between the U. S. and some countries in Latin America be relieved with the help of Canadians at the council table?

Perhaps the President thought so. "Your skills, your resources, your judicious perception at the council table—even when it differs from our own view—are all needed throughout the Inter-American community."

Parliament listened earnestly and politely. But what will happen to this OAS invitation? Likely nothing. The Conservative press, which most closely reflects government policy, has been sending up alarm rockets.

"A magic wand," said the Toronto Telegraph, "in the hands of an able and attractive American President would be a wonderful device in international affairs. But such, alas, is an illusion. . . . There is little anti-Americanism in Canada, but there are areas of friction and frustration . . ." and so on and so on.

The Financial Post was more pointed. It said Canada should stay out of the Organization of American States. "There is no contribution to hemispheric peace and welfare that we can possibly make as a member of OAS that we can't make as a non-member. And in some cases non-membership can be a positive advantage. It is quite understandable that President Kennedy wants more votes for his side in the OAS. He wants us to come in so that we will vote with him the way the other satellites like Byelorussia or Bulgaria vote with the Soviet Union in the UN."



JACQUELINE KENNEDY
. . . the President's wife charmed Canadians during official visit from the U. S.

This is very blunt speaking and Canadians are not always blunt speakers. The present mood of Canada, however, is not too badly reflected in these comments. The Cuban debacle upset people in this country. Kennedy's bold, even rash, words afterwards got a poor reception.

There are deeper reasons for the coolness of the Conservative press, but the President's major address in the House of Commons was generally very well received.

It should be noted that the Canadian Labour Congress has announced its support for the entry of Canada to the OAS. Canadian trade unionists are vitally interested in the ICFTU activities in Latin America—in the Caribbean area in particular—and would like to see our government make a bigger contribution.

Canadian trade unionists would also support President Kennedy's appeal for larger Canadian commitments in economic and technical assistance to the underdeveloped nations of the world. He asked for aid to the extent of one percent of Canada's gross national product—about $350 million a year. This is five or six times what Canada is contributing now. Prime Minister Diefenbaker has already brushed this suggestion off. The trade union movement would support it.

The President has more important things to do then keep on prodding Canada. He has a great deal of unfinished business in and around his

own country. But the United States would do well to keep a good weather-eye cocked to the north for some time to come. This broad land has strategically-situated resources that U. S. industry cannot very well do without. But the size of the U. S. industrial foot across the border is bothering a lot of people here, and the frustration of not knowing what to do about it doesn't make for even tempers—or objective decisions.

CANADIAN NOTES

A major strike in Toronto's house construction industry took place late in May. The building trades unions charged the contractors with wholesale violations of collective agreements. Most of the workers are immigrants, recently organized into the building trades after public exposure of gross exploitation and complete disregard of safety precautions by employers.

* * *

The Ontario government has announced a $100,000,000 overhaul of the province's secondary school system.

The Frost government had come under severe criticism from the Ontario Federation of Labor for its failure to provide adequate technical school educational facilities. The federal government's offer to pay 75% of the cost of building new trade and technical training projects was ignored for two years.

The new plans for education should, it is estimated, provide about 20,000 jobs in the construction and allied fields. This is good news to the 20 to 30% of building trades workers who have been jobless this past winter.

* * *

The federal government is backing a substantial shipbuilding program on the Great Lakes, expected to provide up to 10,000 jobs in the shipyards. The plan includes payment of 40% of the cost of Canadian ships built in Canadian yards for two years, then 35%; payment of half the cost of replacing wooden ships with steel which would help Canada's outdated fishing fleets. Foreign ships would be barred from carrying cargoes between Canadian ports on the Great Lakes.

* * *

Four federal by-elections held May 29th returned three Conservative government supporters and one Liberal. But the Liberals took the key seat of Leeds in Ontario. Leeds had voted Conservative in every election but two since Confederation in 1867. The Liberals also got more total votes than the Conservatives in the four seats. The government has now lost three straight by-elections in Ontario —two to the Liberals, one to the New Party.

* * *

Toronto's huge Royal York Hotel was out of bounds starting in mid-May. The Hotel and Restaurant Union called a strike against substandard wages, lowest among the major hotels in the area, and management's determination to breach key contract provisions. Dozens of union functions were shifted to other hotels but Ontario's Labour Minister Daley didn't hesitate to cross picket line to attend a dinner. Several Conservative cabinet ministers lived in the hotel during the strike, but visiting CCF Premier Tommy Douglas of Saskatchewan walked out, carrying his own bag, and found accommodation elsewhere. The hotel is owned by the billion-dollar Canadian Pacific Railway.

* * *

In the two years from April 1959 to April 1961, 26,000 workers entered the labor force in British Columbia but only 2,000 new jobs were created. This caused a 24,000 increase in unemployment. This is the pattern across Canada. Economists say that even with the predicted recovery this summer and fall, unemployment is unlikely to fall much below 500,000 —or about 8% of the working force.

* * *

A cave-in at the subway construction project in Toronto claimed the lives of two men, an engineer and a carpentry foreman. Angus Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council, charged that large jacks used to support the forms had not been properly breached and should not have been approved. He demanded that further safety precautions be taken. This is the fifth accident in three years in the Toronto area involving construction jacks.

Correction, Please, on Labor Law

An item from Ottawa in our April issue stated that "An Act of the federal government makes it compulsory for unions to file detailed reports etc. etc."

The story should have read "An Act presented to the House of Commons by the federal government would make it compulsory etc. etc."

Entitled the "Corporations and Labor Statistics Act" it would also affect U.S.-controlled corporations and subsidiaries in Canada.

The Act has had first reading in the House. It must go through second reading, committee stage and third reading before becoming law.

The Canadian Labour Congress has asked to be given an opportunity to present its criticism of the bill. It is understood that a similar request has been made by corporations concerned.

There is growing evidence that the government—for this session of Parliament at least—may drop this bill forcing international labor unions to disclose financial and other material.

The legislation was forecast last November 17 when the new session convened and has been lying dormant on the Commons order paper since February 17 with the briefest of explanations of its purposes from Justice Minister Fulton.

But Mr. Fulton now has dropped a hint that the whole thing may be dropped. This is what he had to say to a query whether he intended to proceed with this bill C-70.

"That matter . . . will have to depend upon the progress made in dealing with the legislative program of the session." He has rejected further efforts to find out what the plans are.

Bill C-70 was aimed both at corporations and international unions and it was concocted to meet the strong anti-union bias among the rank-and-file of Progressive Conservative members of Parliament.

Many crowed openly when they saw its inclusion in the government legislation program. Mr. Fulton has admitted, however, that he has received some requests to ditch the legislation.

His explanation of the whole bill on first reading was brief. It was "to compel the disclosure of certain important essentials as to the details of their operations by corporations and trade unions carrying on activities in Canada (and) which are controlled from outside Canada."

EDITORIALS



Perry Como Gives the Word

TV's popular singing star, Perry Como, has a theme song "We Get Letters." He uses this song as he fills the many song requests his fans send in by mail. This month we are borrowing Perry's delightful ditty for some editorial thoughts.

It's time for readers of THE CARPENTER to sing "It's Time to Write Letters." Yes, now is the time for all of us in organized labor to write three letters. The first one is to our Congressman and the other two should be sent to our two U. S. Senators. During the coming weeks many pieces of legislation vital to America's working people will come to a vote in either the House or the Senate in Washington. Many phases of President Kennedy's progressive welfare program will face the vital tests between now and mid August. Now is the time to speak up or forever keep your gripes to yourself.

Among these bills are "Health Benefits for the Aged Through Social Security." This is also called President Kennedy's Medical Care for the Aged Bill. This much-needed law bill should have the active, vocal support of every American who works for a living. Don't let the American Medical Association's phony cry of 'socialism' mislead you. The doctors' 'company union' is talking through its stethiscope. Then there are the education bills that would build the needed classrooms throughout America; support the Urban Renewal Program—let's rid the U. S. of its shocking slums. These are just three of the many items that Congress is now considering that affect YOU.

The Department of Legislation of the AFL-CIO has prepared an excellent pamphlet to help union members who want to write their Congressmen. Just drop a postal card to Brother Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington. He will send you a free copy of "When You Write Your Congressman."



A Thought for the Fourth of July

There is a particular word that Americans are using more frequently these days. It is the word *excellence*. Why? Well, it is really quite simple. A large number of thinking citizens are beginning to realize that America dare not be second best during the dangerous years that are ahead. As we come to know more and more about the nature of the Red challenge it is also becoming more obvious that we cannot be second best in national defense, education or standard of living.

All three of these are indirectly linked to the Soviet threat. Russia and Red China will remain for many years to come a military danger to the Free World. Our weapons, our strategy and our manpower must reflect the *excellence* that we know a democratic society can achieve.

Our schools must provide the *excellence* in intellectual, and moral training. Freedom will be preserved for coming generations if today's students have 'tough' brains and strong souls. Our standard of living—the wages we pay—the houses we live in—the cities we build—all must give hope to the underdeveloped areas of the world that a decent standard of living can be created for all mankind by a free society.

Excellence is today's watchword for liberty.



Labor-Management Progress

On Page 9 of this issue of THE CARPENTER is a remarkable story. We are especially proud of this report because of the part our General President, M. A. Hutcheson, played in the development of this great step forward in U. S. labor-management relations.

Under this new program an agreement has been signed between seven international unions and the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. As the story points out, this agreement creates machinery for the settlement of any labor disputes (other than jurisdictional) without strike or lock out.

Thus, the building trades and a leading trade association are showing the way toward a new day in industrial relations. It is to be noted that seven great international unions, including our own Brotherhood, were able to come together and present a united front. In turn, these unions were able through many weeks of negotiation to maintain with the contractors an atmosphere of cordiality.

This is all to the good. All America will profit from this agreement. Much-needed construction can go forward to help build a more prosperous and secure America.

General President Hutcheson and all the men who developed this agreement deserve the thanks of their co-workers and their countrymen.



A Tree Doth Grow

For there is hope of a tree,
If it be cut down, that it will sprout again,
And that the tender branch thereof will not cease.

Through the root thereof wax old in the earth,
And the stock thereof die in the ground;
Yet through the scent of water it will bud,
And put forth boughs like a plant.

JOB 14:7



Give Young Americans This Chance

Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg has laid before the Congress a three-pronged program to help end unemployment among the nation's young people. According to the Secretary unemployment among this particular group is "running at a rate more than twice the national average".

The plan calls for an on-the-job training program supplemented with classroom instructions; a public service, public-work employment and training program operated in conjunction with state and local governments, to develop trained personnel for such institutions as schools and hospitals; and a youth conservation corps similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal days.

This program should have a top priority in Congressional discussion, debate and action. Twenty six million young people will enter the labor force in the next 10 years. They must be trained. They must have a sense of participation and accomplishment. There is in America today an appalling waste of the talent, idealism and incentive of young people. This must cease.

The Administration's program has been endorsed unanimously by the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee. It is a part of a wider program of re-training and relocating adults made jobless by the impact of automation and inevitable industrial changes.

Let us cross this new frontier at once.

It's a Free Trip

A Guest Editorial

(Editor's Note: The following editorial is taken from the Religion and Labor newsletter Walking Together. We are indebted to the Rev. Clair M. Cook, Editor, Columbus, O. for these apt words.)

Want a trip to Rome? . . . Acapulco? . . . Jamaica? . . . Paris? . . .

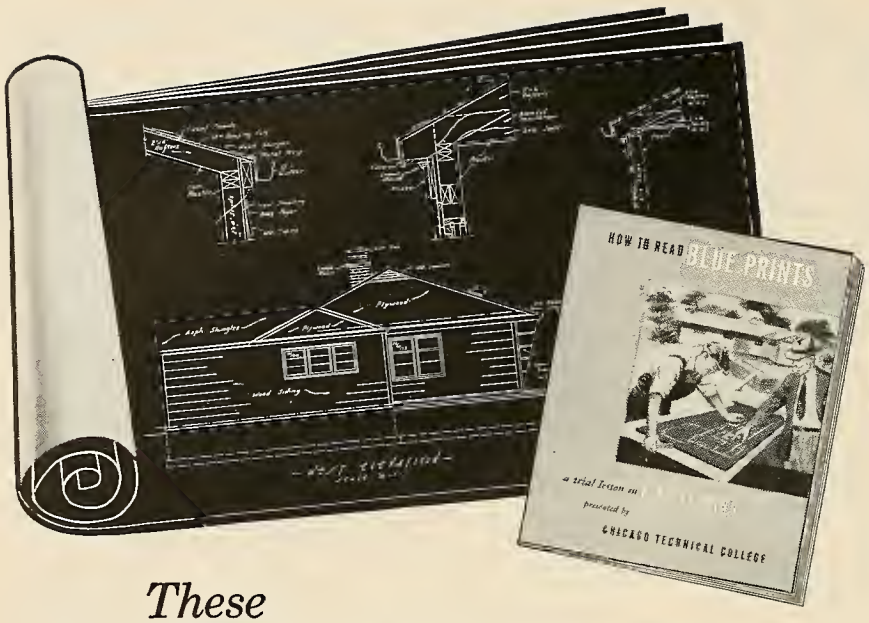
One way to get it is to be an air conditioner dealer and make your sales quota. If you are a General Electric man, you may be one of the 750 central air conditioning dealers to spend a week next November at the Castellana Hilton in Madrid. If you are with Gibson Refrigerator Sales Corporation, you'll probably be among the 7,000 dealers flying to Jamaica and Panama for sales meetings this fall. Oh, yes—bring your wife, too. It's all at company expense.

Or perhaps you might get to go to the Caribbean on a floating sales meeting junket. A Washington travel agency which booked passage for 7,000 business guests last year is now offering "a three-ship flotilla, with the host firm's name emblazoned on banners on the sides of each ship." Company officials will get about from one ship to another by helicopter, and business sessions aboard the flagship will be piped to the others by closed-circuit TV. Swimming, lavish buffets, floor shows, and first-run movies will be attractions to offset the drudgery of sales meetings.

These are among the items reported in a recent *Wall Street Journal* article. Where dealer "incentive trips" cost manufacturers $5 million in 1952, a trade publication called *Sales Meetings* estimates the tab is $100 million currently. While electrical appliances, including TV and radios, are most heavily involved, the practice has spread to many other businesses also. J. I. Case Co., the farm and construction equipment maker, spent $6 million on dealer meetings in the past four years, including one in Hawaii and a Bal Harbour, Florida session to which they flew 7,000 dealers and their wives.

But these lavish junkets, ultimately paid for by the customer, are beginning to lose effectiveness, some think. Case's sales in 1960 fell off more than $70 million; officials say the high-pressure ballyhoo resulted in unrealistic orders which were cancelled when times got harder. One dealer in appliances was so eager for a trip that he ordered 60 air conditioners at one time—with a sales record of only 25 in a year. He finally sold them out at cost, which was a blow to other dealers. And, says the article, some are afraid the public may lose confidence in dealers who go barging around on such trips—some have been invited on as many as a dozen jaunts in a year.

As the old phrase goes, it's "nice work if you can get it." Unfortunately, we poor consumers can't get it—all we can do is pay for it. But then, it doesn't cost even GE *too* much—after all, it's tax deductible . . . Cost of doing business, you know. . .



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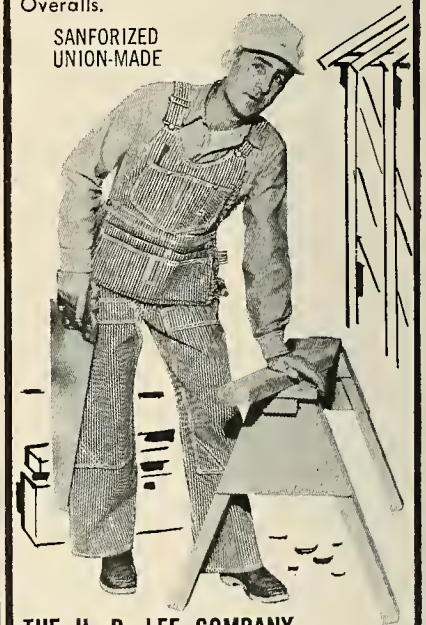
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Ammunition for the budget battle

America's Homemakers are Cost-conscious

Many people are watching the family pocketbook more closely these days. And, if you're an expectant mother, you'll probably welcome suggestions for inexpensive maternity clothes to wear during the next few months.

You can stay fashion-conscious and budget-wise by sewing your lady-in-waiting wardrobe with cotton bags. These containers, used for packaging feed, flour and other commodities, are attractive, durable and easy to launder. You'll find them in florals, plaids, checks, geometrics, border prints—almost every design imaginable, to suit any style or occasion.

Bags provide attractive sewing fabric, but that's not all. They're highly economical, because the only cost is the thread and trimmings. By stretching your clothing dollar now, you'll be able to have that smart new sheath you've been hankering to buy after the baby comes.

Before you start sewing, you'll want to save the number of containers needed for each outfit. One 100-pound bag contains about a yard and a third of material, and you'll need four or five matching ones for those



A gay print smock and trim black pedal pushers all from cotton bags.



expandable, and later expendable, maternity frocks. These containers come as a bonus when you buy feed, flour and other commodities. If you live on a farm or in the suburbs, you probably already have a supply of sacks on hand. City dwellers usually can obtain them from textile shops or feed dealers. Why not ask your friends and relatives to help you save empty bags?

When the sacks are collected, you'll find them easy to prepare for sewing. Simply rip the chain-stitched seams, soak off paper band labels or remove printed brand name with warm, soapy water, dry and press, and you're ready to begin placing your pattern.

A well-planned maternity wardrobe, like any other, should be tailored to the tastes and activities of the wearer. If you're a full-time housewife, you'll want lounge wear, plus a dressy outfit or two for shopping. If you're a working gal, you'll need darker, more tailored clothes.

For variety, make a mix and match wardrobe from plain and print cotton bags. A basic collection might include:

1. A tailored, two-piece dress made from a dark print, suitable for shopping or afternoon wear.
2. A slenderizing black skirt made from dyed osnaburg bags, with a sleeveless overblouse sewn from a paisley or small floral design.
3. Black dyed osnaburg pedal pushers and a middy blouse in a bright novelty print.

These three outfits, made from about a dozen empty sacks, can be interchanged to make six ensembles that will take you from the morning supermarket session to an afternoon shopping spree. What's more they've hardly made a dent in your bank balance.

* * *

An extremely pleasant custom that grows more popular with each year is the serving of tasty tidbits with beverages at a party or before a company dinner. Whatever you may call these appetite-teasers — canapes, appetizers or hors d'oeuvres—serving them strikes a note of informality, and when served before the meal they whet the appetite for the main courses to come.

If you're curious about the different names of these "little foods", served both hot and cold, you'll be interested in the following explanations gathered from dictionaries and food encyclopedias:

Hors d'oeuvres. A French expression, "hors" means "outside", and "oeuvres" means "main ingredients"—in other words, "outside the meal". The word is the same whether in



Slim skirt and attractive sleeveless blouse make a maternity wardrobe basics.

singular or plural. It was first used to describe a number of little dishes served by French chefs who were trying to keep diners happy while the elaborate main courses were being prepared. Now, of course, in most countries the term describes any kind of small tasty dishes served before the meal, whether fish, meat, fowl, fruit, vegetable or other food.

Appetizer. This is simply the English word for *hors d'oeuvres.*

Canape. This is the same French word that gives us "canopy". In everyday French, *canape* is a restful seat or settee, but in culinary French canapes are small pieces of bread or rolls which support small mouthfuls of fish, meat, fowl or anything else that is appetizing. Thus all canapes may be served as hors d'oeuvres or appetizers, but an hors d'oeuvres or appetizer is not a canape unless it is served on a small piece of bread or roll.

Whatever you call your little appetite-teasers, you'll always find a wide and versatile selection in fishery products which are always popular. Whether you choose to serve convenience frozen foods like fish sticks or cooked shrimp; to open cans of some of the many kinds of herring, sardines,



Canapes, appetizers or hors d'oeuvres—delicious by any name.

smoked salmon or anchovies; to make your own appetizers, such as tiny fish balls, clams or oysters casino; or to spread finely chopped or mashed fish on crackers or toast, you'll find fish or shellfish interesting to serve and delicious to eat. If you like to make your own, here are two favorites that are inexpensive yet "special" in appearance and taste.

Clams Casino (same recipe for oysters)

Open clams carefully and retain the juices. Remove upper shells, leaving clams in deeper halves. Sprinkle each with a few drops of lemon juice and bits of finely minced green pepper, chopped onion and chopped bacon. Season with salt and pepper. Place in a shallow pan or on a cookie sheet and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees) until bacon crisps.

Tiny Codfish Balls

Shape canned codfish cakes into tiny round balls, ¾ inch in diameter, and fry to a golden brown in deep hot fat. Serve with a cocktail pick stuck into each.

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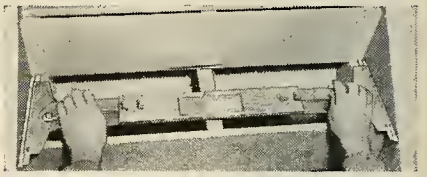
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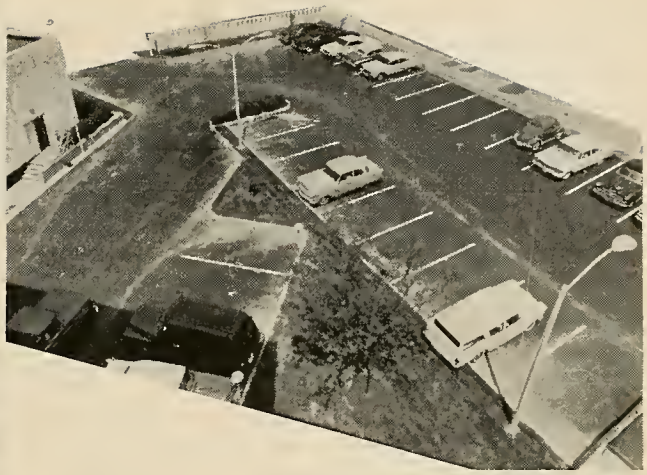
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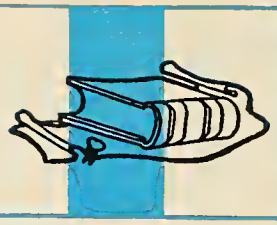




Summer's heat has not slowed the progress on the Brotherhood's new Washington headquarters. In the picture at upper left is the main entrance with its new, green shrubbery. The beautiful paneling of the huge board room is seen in the left center picture. The new Dark Room with some of its equipment is at lower left. The lights can be moved around the room on tracks along the ceiling. Workmen's cars are visible in the parking lot as seen from one of the offices in the picture at the top. Brother Fred Blankenship, Local 132, below, works on one of the handsome office doors.



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TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—
DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of a member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Quarterly Circular for the months July, August and September, 1961, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Religious Leaders Underscore Labor's Stand on Migrants

By Harry Conn
Press Associates, Inc.

Written expressly for THE CARPENTER

Washington—When organized religion and organized labor stand shoulder to shoulder in humanitarian endeavors "there'll be a great day acoming . . ."



CONN

Nowhere is this better exemplified than in the joint efforts of these two great groups to elevate the farm worker to normal standards of decency and job security. Representing millions of Americans, they have a target in Public Law 78.

Chances are, unless you live in the Southwestern United States, Public Law 78 doesn't mean a thing to you. And even if you do live in the Southwest the law will have no direct impact on you unless you operate a corporation farm or work on one. Few Carpenters fit into these categories but the indirect implications of the law and its moral impact means that it cannot be ignored.

Based on Brotherhood

Both religion and labor are founded on concepts of human brotherhood. Basically, this is why they are fighting Public Law 78. The law directs the Secretary of Labor to recruit some 400,000 Mexican braceros to cultivate our crops each year.

Both the House and Senate have held hearings on whether to continue the law. In these hearings every national religious group and every national labor organization that testified called for either an immediate end to the bracero program or safeguards written into the law with a definite termination date in the next two years.

Opposing these humanitarian-motivated groups were wealthy and powerful organizations of growers who have richly profited from the bracero program. Use of Mexican contract laborers has enabled the growers to keep wages depressed and frustrate efforts to unionize the American farm workers.

For the time being, it appears that wealth and power are riding high over humanitarianism. A coalition of conservative Republicans and Dixiecrats joined forces and by a 231 to 157 vote the House acted to continue the farm import program for another two years and did it without adding any of the safeguards sought by the religious and labor groups as well as the Kennedy Administration.

Still Hope

No vote has been taken in the Senate so that the fight is not yet over. Opponents of Public Law 78 are still hopeful that efforts from the pulpits and union halls will convince enough Senators that American workers are being displaced by Mexican braceros at a time of high unemployment when jobs are scarce.

If the Senate should vote to restrict or curtail the import program, the House and Senate conferees will meet in an effort to iron out the differences. Humanitarianism could yet win out.

Whether success or failure, however, the campaign of religious groups for social welfare legislation has much significance. Year by year religious bodies have become more outspoken on vital issues, lining up closer to organized labor.

Most religious groups, for example, supported higher minimum wages and depressed area legislation. They are speaking out in favor of medical care for the aged through the Social Security structure. And they have even exposed the evils of so-called "right to work" laws.

So their efforts on behalf of the tragically exploited farm worker fits into the pattern.

Take the case of the National Council of Churches. It represents 34 Protestant church bodies with a total membership of 39 million persons. In a resolution adopted by the Council's board in February it declared that Public Law 78 "involves human and ethical issues of grave concern to the conscience of Christian people . . ."

Two Main Reasons

The resolution graphically sets forth the two main reasons for its position:

1. "The importation program has injurious effects on the family and community life both of the Mexican nationals who are imported and on the domestic workers who, because of the presence of Mexican nationals, are deprived of employment or find it necessary to migrate in search of employment, and

2. "Importations tend to produce a labor surplus thereby depressing wages and labor standards for domestic agricultural workers; and even if the United States has failed to make the



Children of migratory workers are pressed into service at an early age in cotton fields, orchards and truck gardens. Religious leaders have become aroused.

necessary adjustments to enable all farmers to secure an equitable share of the national income, there is no moral justification for perpetuation of substandard wages for agricultural labor."

Testifying before Congress for the National Council were Rev. Victor C. Obenhaus and he was accompanied by Rev. William Scholes, western field representative of the Division of Home Missions of the Council.

A similarly strong position against Public Law 78 was taken by Rev. James L. Vizzard when he testified on behalf of the National Catholic Rural Life Council.

Concerned with Welfare

He told the House hearing that it may seem strange that the NCRLC and "the other church organizations here represented have such a strong and continuing concern with matters of social and economic policy when the final objective justifying our existence and our activity is the spiritual welfare of souls.

"Yet it is too well known to need emphasis that the material conditions of men's lives can profoundly affect the spiritual. A blighted rural district or desperate personal poverty in the countryside can be as deadly to the life of the spirit as can an urban slum or a city breadline."

Also testifying or supplying statements before Congressional hearings, in opposition to Public Law 78, were representatives of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, the Board of National Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Young Christian Workers, National Catholic Welfare Conference and Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

Most of these groups took an even more militant position than did the Administration or the AFL-CIO. They wanted the import program halted immediately. The Administration and the AFL-CIO were willing to extend it two years provided there were very rigid safeguards.



Illegal migrants are apprehended when found working in the United States illegally. Organized labor is seeking stricter enforcement and stronger laws to protect American farm workers and their families and provide better living standards.

Asks Equal Treatment

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, in testifying before the House Committee, said the AFL-CIO hoped that growers would be denied use of braceros unless American workers were given at least equal standards, that the imports be restricted to unskilled work, that the season for braceros be limited and that the Mexicans not be used as strikebreakers. He asked that the program be killed outright in two years.

Studies made by the Department of Labor show that where Mexican imports are used heavily wages for American workers are pushed down. On the other hand, when higher wages are paid more domestic workers seek out the harvesting jobs.

The impact of the bracero program was explained to Congress recently by Arnold Mayer, Washington representative for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. He declared:

"When a grower needs workers, he offers jobs at a certain piece or wage rate—say 60 cents an hour. If domestic farm workers refuse the jobs because the pay is too low, the grower need not raise the wage to attract labor. He can tell the Federal Government that he is unable to get workers (true, at this wage rate) and he can normally get a group of braceros.

"Actually, in many lush crop areas, the grower, farm worker and Government need not go through the initial stages of this game any more. Domestic farm workers have learned from experience to stay away from these areas.

Effects Disastrous

"As expected, the effect on farm labor income has been disastrous. Field labor wages in some parts of Texas have stayed at the same level for nearly a decade—at about 50 cents an hour. Wages for cotton harvesting have dropped in recent years."

The bracero has something denied the domestic farm worker—a minimum wage. It's only 50 cents an hour. The domestic farm worker is also denied all the other protections which have been written into law for the craftsman and the factory worker: fair labor standards, prevailing wages under Davis-Bacon, abolition of child labor and so on.

Both religious and union leaders believe that as long as the Mexican bracero program continues the farm worker will continue to be a second-class citizen.

IN MEMORIAM

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Jallits, Frank
Johnson, John

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Paige, L. E.
Paris, William E.
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Rosander, Ben
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Kirkpatrick, G. H.

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Rutgers Awards Distinguished Service Medal to Rajoppi



Second District Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi receives the Rutgers Medal from President Mason W. Cross of Rutgers University.

Raleigh Rajoppi, President of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, and Second District Board Member of the United Brotherhood, was the recipient of the Rutgers medal at the annual commencement of the Union Leadership Academy held in the University Commons on May 20.

The medal, symbolic of distinguished service to the university, was conferred by Rutgers President Mason W. Gross.

The citation said, "You have displayed a continuing interest in education over the years as manifested, for example, by your leadership in the purchase, by the Brotherhood, of the William Hutcheson Memorial Forest, a leading national center for botanical research. Further, you have encouraged members within your jurisdiction to participate fully in the educational program of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations and made it possible for your members to enroll in the Union Leadership Academy".

The Union Leadership Academy was created 6 years ago as a part of the Labor Program of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations. It is now a cooperative endeavor of Rutgers, Penn State, Cornell and West Virginia Universities, four departments of the AFL-CIO and thirteen international unions.

114 Surplus Areas

The Department of Commerce has listed 114 areas in 29 states as eligible for Federal aid under the Depressed Areas Act. These areas have been designated as those with surplus workers—that is more workers than jobs. Pennsylvania has 20 areas and Illinois six.

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

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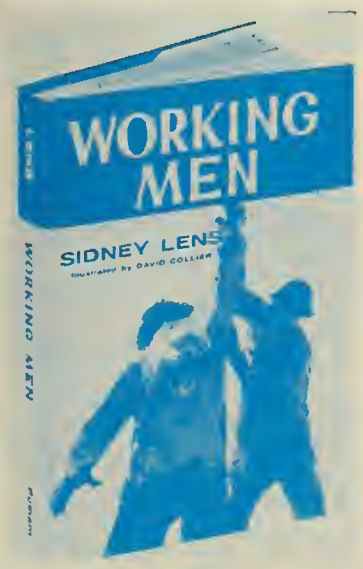
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Random Reading

"Working Men", New Book Designed For Young Readers, is Praised

From time to time THE CARPENTER has expressed its editorial concern that too many young people today are growing up without a knowledge of the history of organized labor. Far too many young people joining the labor market these days accept the benefits that collective bargaining brings them without any understanding of or sympathy for the long, hard struggle that brought today's benefits into existence. Children who grow up in the homes of union members should not be as ignorant of these matters as children who have no personal contact with unions but often union members themselves fail to teach their youngsters the story of their great heritage. Now a new book has come along that tells well the story for young people. It is **"Working Men: The Story of Labor"** by Sidney Lens. Here is the whole stormy history of the labor movement in America. This is the first book for young people which presents the problems of the labor movement against the background of American history itself.

The reader is given an insight not only into the story of unions and their strikes, but the role of labor as a social and political force is well-defined. Historical perspective is given to the conflict between Jefferson and Hamilton, the impact of Jacksonian democracy, the role of Lincoln in the Civil War, the "gilded age", the "golden twenties", the great depression, the New Deal and today's postwar world.



Through all of this the author skillfully weaves the ebb and flow of the labor movement. In some detail Lens recalls the first unions, the labor parties, the co-operatives and such early groups as the Knights of Labor.

Fortunately, Lens has included an excellent glossary of labor terms. These are the special words and phrases that are used by those in the labor movement but too often the words are meaningless to outsiders.

The line drawings by David Collier used to illustrate the book have simple dignity and greatly enhance the text.

This may be a book for young people but any adult can read it to learn or to refresh his memory of the gallant story of the working man in America.

Often the officers of the Locals are looking for some suitable memorial for a member of the Brotherhood. The presentation of this book together with a memorial inscription to any public or school library would be a lasting and influential monument to any worthy carpenter.

A word about the author: Sidney Lens has been active in the American labor movement for 30 years. He is the author of several books and numerous articles on labor matters. He lives in Chicago.

"Working Men: The Story of Labor" is published by Putman and sells for $2.95. It can be bought in any bookstore.

"Blueprint Reading," Guide to Working Plans, Available

"Blueprint Reading: An Interpretation of Architectural Working Plans" is a handsome new study guide recently published by Prentice-Hall. It sells for $6.65.

The author, William J. Hornung, is Director of the National Technical Institute and member of the teaching staff of New York University. His new book offers easy-to-follow directions for understanding and interpreting plans, elevations, cross-sections, wall sections, and enlarged detailed drawings. Explaining the meanings of various lines, symbols, and conventions as they occur, the book facilitates learning by immediate association.

Each chapter presents an individual phase of the subject covered. This book was written specifically for the building trades and it contains precise technical information, self-examinations and a concluding section on self-testing assignments. It is crammed with point-by-point professional know-how. It has important cross-reference questions and answers, numerous illustrative drawings and a glossary of



terms and a list of common abbreviations to eliminate technical stumbling blocks.

"Blueprint Reading" can be purchased at any bookstore or ordered direct from Prentice-Hall, Englewood, N. J.

Pamphlet on Canada Gets Reviewer's Recommendation

Canada and the United States—Neighbors in Democracy" is a pamphlet reprint of the annual report of Distillers Corporation—Seagrams Ltd. It is being distributed free by Mr. S. Bronfman, the president of the corporation. The 38-page booklet is a superb study of the Congressional and Parliamentary systems under which these two great governments operate. It answers many questions, it explains many differences and it illuminates many of our common problems. The House of Seagrams is to be congratulated for doing a public service. Widespread reading of "Canada and the United States" would lead to better understanding on both sides of the border. Incidentally, the pamphlet is not only packed with knowledge but it is also a thing of beauty. Mr. Bronfman will be happy to send any reader of the THE CARPENTER a free copy. His address is 1430 Peel St., Montreal 2, Canada.



By FRED GOETZ

Lu's Friend Jake

Lu Richardson of 1608 Linwood, Parsons, Kansas, a member of Local 1022, recalls that in all his outdoor meandering last year one saunter stands out as memorable—the time that he, and his party (four friends who had never hunted before) all got a limit of upland game birds.

It wasn't the number of quail in the sack that delighted; no, it was the action; the delight of the new hunters in the sport and the blue-ribbon performance of "Jake," his English setter.

And here's a photo of "Jake," pointing to one in the brush.



This is "Jake."

Izaak Still in Style

Tons and tons of literature has been written on the angling arts, all phases of it: fly fishing, bait casting, trolling, surf fishing, spin fishing, drift angling and other techniques but little has been written on what is perhaps the most universal form of angling: "Still fishing."

Each angling method has its merits and I won't argue with anyone as to what is the most satisfying technique. It's a matter of choice. But for a downright relaxing approach to fishing fun, ya' just can't beat the bottom-bait and bobber rig. The beloved Izaak Walton sub-titled his famous book; the Compleat Angler, The Contemplative Man's Recreation. What is more typical of that than still fishing?



Two fisherfolk who will go along with that philosophy are Bert Forsman of Lodi, New York and his dad. Bert has been a member of Local 603 out of Ithaca for 18 years, his dad is a retired member of the same local. Bert sends in the following photo of his dad, a' still fishing from the bank of the Clyde River, where he says there is a goodly number of pike.

Here's hoping, Bert, that you and your dad get your share this year.

Squirrel Loses Twice

Out from the town of Glenville, West Virginia, Billy Schimmel was hunting with his Grandpa Davis.

They sat in the woods very quietly, saw nothing, heard nothing for the longest time.

Then overhead appeared a large hawk, carrying a red squirrel in its talons. Billy drew a bead and let go with his .410 shotgun.

The hawk flopped around in the sky a bit, a few feathers scattered into the wind, and down at Billy's feet tumbled the squirrel—with a single pellet in it!

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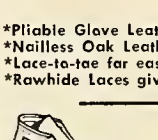
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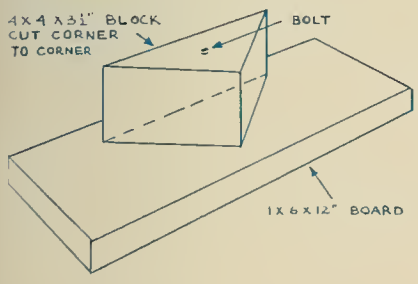
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THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing. When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter bearing the earliest postmark will be awarded the check.

Miter Block



Take a piece of 4 x 4—3½" long. cut it from corner to corner, making a 45-degree side. Then bolt block to a piece of 1 x 6—12" long, saw on any desired side to make a 45-degree miter or a square cut. This type of miter will not cut out like the conventional type of miter box.

John F. Arnold
(L. U. No. 61)
6000 Saida
Kansas City 23, Mo.

Handy Lubricant

To keep my measuring tape in good working order, I have found the most effective lubricant to be the wax paper from my lunch box. The wax is handy and it does not pick up the dirt like other oils or lubricants.

Ralph E. Ferguson
(L. U. 668)
645 S. Fifth St.
San Jose, Calif.

Right Size Wrench



Ever find yourself without the right size Allen wrench? Here is a solution. Cut the tang of a triangle file at the right place for size. Use it straight with a pair of pliers, or heat and bend to a right angle.

Milo L. Curts
(L. U. No. 1664)
Route 1, Box 250
Bloomington, Ind.

Glass Cutting

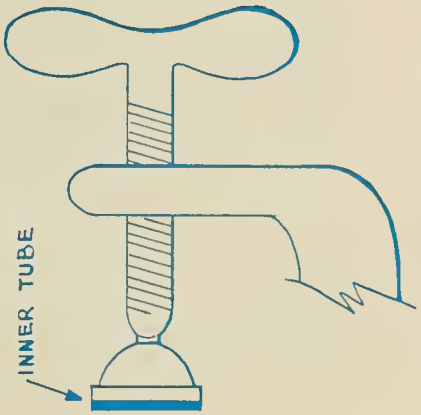
In making difficult cuts on a piece of window glass, hold the glass under water and cut with a pair of tin-snips. It will cut like a piece of chalk.

Fred Mayer, 50-year member
(L. U. No. 602)
95285 Sequoia Dr.
St. Louis 23, Mo.

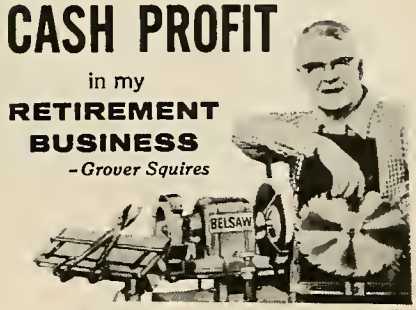
Handy Aid

On the faces of all my "C" and bar clamps I glue pieces of innertubes, using rubber-to-metal adhesive. This saves trying to hold clamp blocks, the clamp, and closing the clamp—for which we should have three hands.

Bruce V. Reppert
(L. U. No. 492)
R. D. #3
Boyertown, Pa.



I MAKE $5.00 an hour
CASH PROFIT
in my
RETIREMENT
BUSINESS
-Grover Squires

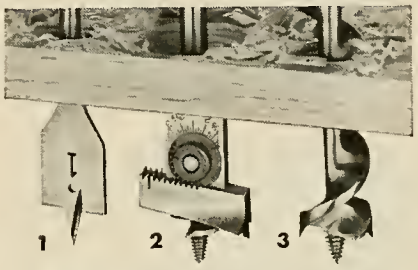




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3 easy ways to bore holes faster

1. Irwin Speedbor "88" for all electric drills. Bores up to 5 times faster in any wood, at any angle. Sizes ¼" to 1", $.75 each. Sizes 1⅛" to 1½", $1.25 each.

2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, ⅞" to 3". Only $4.00. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, ⅝" to 1¾". Only $3.60.

3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes ¼" to 1½". As low as $1.05 each.

EVERY IRWIN BIT made of high analysis steel, heat tempered, machine-sharpened and highly polished, too. Buy from your independent hardware, building supply or lumber dealer.

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New and improved Irwin self-chalking design. Precision made of aluminum alloy. Practically damage-proof. Fits the pocket, fits the hand. 50 ft. and 100 ft. sizes. Get Strait-Line Micro-Fine chalk refills and Tite-Snap replacement lines, too. Get a perfect chalk line every time.



IRWIN Wilmington, Ohio
every bit as good as the name

What's New?

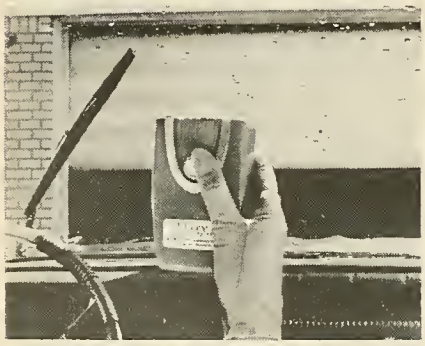
This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Open the Door, Richard

Contractors and builders attending this year's trade shows are being introduced to a new remote-control garage-door operator developed by Berry Door Corp., carrying a five-year guarantee.

Designed for 30-minute installation on any one-piece or sectional door, the new Berry operator is so simple that builders will rarely be bothered with service calls because most maintenance can be handled by the homeowner.

In addition to ease of installation, builders and contractors are reportedly impressed with the new operator's



fully adjustable safety clutch and automatic, self-adjusting, full-chain tension and drive. There is also a detachable operating arm for manual operation.

The transmitter on the new Berry operator is a transistorized remote-control unit about twice the size of a package of cigarettes. It is completely portable and requires no installation in the automobile. It can be moved from car to car or will actuate the door from inside the house.

The signal from this unit opens the door and turns on the light. The light stays on when the door is open; when the door is closed, the light is extinguished.

The entire unit powered by a ¼-horsepower electric motor comes to the installation site fully assembled.

Art and Wine

An old world art—wine cask carving—is brought to life in California by sculptor Kilgore Kirby. Such carvings were common centuries ago and some still can be seen in the world's great wine areas, but the technique of sculpting the casks was long thought to have vanished. Kirby, a sculptor and artist all his life (who lives in San Mateo), is reviving it in California with the hope it will stimulate the use of wood sculpture to lend warmth to the cold glass, stainless steel and concrete of modern architecture. He is shown employing mallet and chisel on a giant cask head which is to adorn a fashionable San Francisco area restaurant (Zack's in Sausalito). At lower right is the sketch he is following. The cask once held 6,000 gallons of California wine for aging.

The Wine Institute, 717 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., will be happy to send any reader of THE CARPENTER a free pamphlet "Little Wine Cellar All Your Own". The pamphlet tells the householder how any home may have a wine cellar.



Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for FLOORS ..FOOTINGS

The old reliable water level is now modernized into an accurate low-cost layout level. 50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up, and more if necessary. With its special container-reservoir, only 7" dia. x 4", the LEVELEASY remains filled and ready for fast one-man leveling. Compact and durable, this amazing level is packed with complete illustrated instructions on modern liquid leveling.

Stop wasting time and money on makeshift methods. Thousands of carpenters and builders everywhere have found the LEVELEASY simple and fast as a steel tape and just as accurate. It pays its way.



If your tool dealer has not yet stocked Leveleasy, use our quick mail service. Send your check or money order for only $7.95 today by airmail and have your level on the way tomorrow. Money back guarantee.

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FIRST IN LIQUID LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Arizona Honors Apprentices in Awards Program



Front Row: Kenneth Henderson, Robert Artherton, Dan Ginn, Arthur Cox, Arnulfo Ohton, Raymond Stewart, John Fredregill, Delno Martenson, Richard Mills, Carroll Fitchett. Middle Row: Alex Gordoa, Louis Rippstein, Gilbert Soto, Samuel Tharp, Robert Stanley, Robert Pais, Ronald Fischer, Robert Koons, Charles Smith, Terrance Knowles. Back Row: Robert Hook, Rosario Figueroa, Ronald Owsley, Don Williams, John Thomas, Dennis Furlone. Completing, but not shown in picture: Billy Joe Cowan, Marvin H. Davis, Dan DeWitt, George Frost, Elvan E. Hiser, Jr., Joe House, Thomas F. Moore, Ralph G. Reid, and Michael Ware. A meritorious award was made to Julius Pitrat, retiring co-ordinator.

The Central Arizona Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee held their annual Completion and Awards Ceremony May 26, 1961 in the Phoenix Union High School Auditorium.

Completing their four years of apprenticeship were thirty-five men from the Central Arizona Area. At this time, these young men were presented certificates of completion by the Director of the Arizona Apprenticeship Council, Steve Medigovich and awarded United Brotherhood Journeyman Certificates by Bob Barrett, Secretary of the Central Arizona District Council of Carpenters.

The new journeymen were also awarded certificates by the Phoenix Union Adult Evening School for completion of four years related technical training.

Principal speaker of the evening was Leslie Mahoney of the architectural firm, Lescher & Mahoney, speaking on "Carpentry and Building —Past, Present and Future."

Each new journeyman was awarded a set of Audels, given by the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee. E. J. Wasielewski, a management member of the Committee, made the presentation.

Jerry Crittenden, Central Arizona Outstanding Apprentice of 1960, was awarded a special certificate by Clyde English, Chairman of the Central Arizona Carpenters J.A.C. and Kenneth Zuidema, Secretary.

Outstanding attendance awards were made to Dennis Furlone, Joe House and Arnulfo Ohton by Vernon Foster, executive secretary of the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee.

A meritorious service award was made to Julius Pitrat, Central Area Co-ordinator, who retired after many years of service. The presentation was made by John Douthit, State Supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

The affair was attended by representatives of management and labor as well as the wives, parents and friends of the new journeymen.

Blaier Speaks in Johnstown

Local 1419, Johnstown, Penna., recently celebrated its 58th anniversary in gala style.

Among those attending the affair held in the Masonic Temple was O. William Blaier, 2nd General Vice-President of the Brotherhood, who spoke. Other honored guests included Charles M. Slinker, International Representative and President of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; James A. Kunes, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Council, and Patrick Cosgrove, Vice-President of the Pittsburgh District Council.

Secretary Goldberg Honors Apprentice



Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg recently honored Brother William H. Meyers, Jr., Local 1665, as the Outstanding Apprentice in the Building and Construction Trades for 1960.

The District of Columbia Apprenticeship Council selected Brother Meyers on the basis of his accomplishments as the winner of the highest scholastic achievements awards comprising a $350 J. C. A. C. Scholarship; a bronze plaque sponsored by his own Local 1665 and a $100 U. S. Savings Bond. He was also cited for his accomplishments during his on-the-job training and for the fact that he was immediately promoted to foreman level upon the completion of his apprenticeship. He was shortly thereafter promoted to the status of Superintendent, Grunley-Walsh Construction Co., Inc.

Brother Meyers is shown in the above photograph receiving the 6th Annual Bridges-Randolph Award from Secretary Goldberg. On the far right, is 2nd General Vice-President O. William Blaier. At the far left is Nicholas R. Loope of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee. The award was presented in Mr. Goldberg's Washington office.

Ladies Auxiliary 797



To the Editor:

On March 8, 1961, Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 797, Kalispell, Montana, was organized and received its charter. Officers were elected and installed. They are shown in the picture, from left to right, as follows:

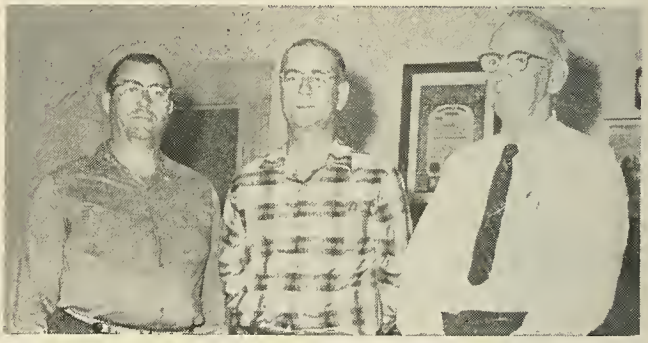
Mrs. Ann Miller, warden; Mrs. Ida Kortum, trustee; Mrs. Martha Petersen, vice president; Mrs. Dorothy Chilson, trustee; Mrs. Helen Root, recording secretary; Mrs. Mae Sudan, president; Mrs. Annabelle Harris, conductor; Mrs. Edyth Barce, financial secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Charles Lengstorf, trustee.

We have one business meeting each month, on the fourth Wednesday, at which time we serve refreshments to our sponsoring local union at their meeting also.

We would be happy to hear from other auxiliaries on any good ideas for projects and membership.

Helen Root, Recording Secretary
1145 4th Ave., W.
Kalispell, Mont.

Santa Ana Gives Three Pins



Three members of Local 2172, Santa Ana, Cal., were awarded 25-year pins. Left to right are Arnold St. George, President, who gave out the pins and Andrew Znetko and Erhardt Petersen, recipients. Jack Sundin, not shown but also eligible was confined to his home because of sickness.



Two Veterans Get Plaques



Local 503, DePew & Lancaster, N. Y., recently presented plaques and gifts to two veteran Brothers who are retiring.

Front row, left to right, Joseph Sojka, Local Trustee; Pensioner Stanley Derjko, member of the Brotherhood since 1927; Pensioner Alvin Girardin of Local 2052. He has been a member of the Brotherhood since 1917. He is seen receiving his plaque from President Otto Meyer.

In the background, left to right, are Anthony Suchyna, Treasurer; Henry J. Nijadlik, Recording Secretary; Leonard Kisiel, Delegate to the District Council and Local Trustee; Jerome H. Naurocki, Financial Secretary; Leonard Putzback, Vice-President, and James Kozlowski, Sgt.-at-Arms.

Newport Celebrates Birthday



On May 7 Local 176, Newport, R. I., celebrated its 75th birthday. Some 350 members, wives and guests attended the anniversary banquet at the Shamrock Cliff Hotel.

Brother Harry P. Hogan, General Representative of the Brotherhood, was the speaker.

Among the distinguished guests were Cornelius C. Moore, toastmaster and attorney for Local 176; Lt. Gov. Edward P. Gallogly, Mayor James L. Maher, Edwin C. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, and Clifford J. Cawley, State Director of Labor.

In the picture, left to right, Charles McLeish, Local 176 President; Harry Hogan, General Representative; Albert Fournier, Business Agent of Local 176; Cornelius Moore, toastmaster, and Lt. Gov. Gallogly.

Proud of His Craft



Brother Luther Moll, Treasurer of Local 314, Madison, Wis., displays the historic plaque which he assisted in designing and building. The plaque will be installed at the Carpenter Shop in the pioneer village at Nelson Dewey State Park, Cassville, Wis.

The Carpenter Shop, which will help preserve the history of the wood-working industry in Wisconsin, is to be dedicated to the memory of the late Fred E. Gastrow, one of the founders and first President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters. Brother Gastrow also served as Representative of the Brotherhood.

Brother Moll is a member of a family that has a remarkable record in the Brotherhood. His father was treasurer of the local and his uncle was President.

Apprentices Honored



Local 1382, Rochester, Minn., honored 15 apprentices at a recent banquet. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Raymond J. Jansen was the speaker.

Shown in the front row left to right are Eugene Weis, chairman, representing employers; Earl Leach, instructor; Leon W. Vanberg, committee member; Ralph Hammond, committee member, and Floyd Whipple, member of the committee representing employers. Back row left to right are the apprentices—Roger Lubahn, William Frutiger, Leo Muller, Robert Schley, Donald Wittlief, Donald Clark, Dale Tlougan, Willard Grimm and Paul Lange. Other apprentices not present for the picture were Donald McLagen, Marlin Haack, William Berk, Henry Oots, Lewis Larsen and Louis Mueller.

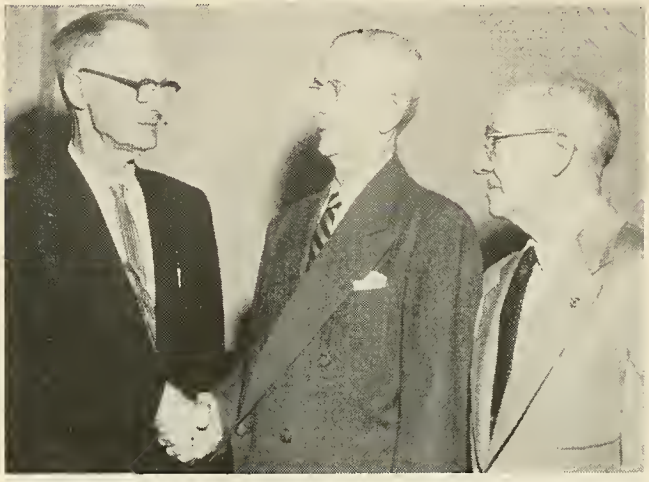
Local 2212 Helps Girl Scouts



Over the years the members of Local 2212, East Orange, N. J., have given of their time and skills to assist Boys' Clubs, Volunteer Ambulance Squads and other civic groups. Recently they completed the task of installing a tile floor in the new headquarters of the West Hudson Girl Scout Council.

Sixteen members of the Local are shown above with Jack R. Spaeth, official of the Newark Parquet Flooring Co.; Mrs. Frederick Gillespie, Girl Scout Council President; Mayor and Mrs. Joseph Healey and James P. Patterson, Business Representative of Local 2212.

Buckeyes Honor Llewellyn



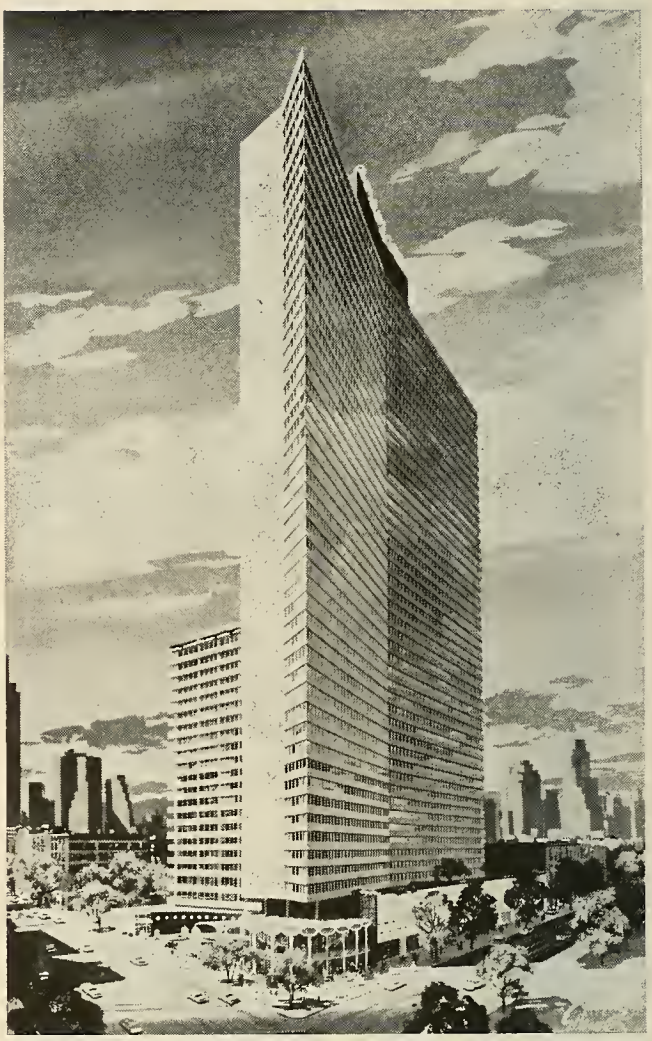
Charles Llewellyn has served as treasurer of Local 716, Zanesville, O., for more than 50 years. He was recently honored at a dinner for members and their wives.

Shown above, left, is Local 716 President J. E. Showers, Llewellyn and C. W. Leffler, right, who received his 50-year membership pin. Twenty-five year membership pins were given to Walter Forsythe, Henry Fuchs, Fred Long, Lawrence Pflieger, Phillip Schlaegel, Paul Schultheis, Bryce Showers, Neal Smitley and Bert Wayble.

Ted Is the Man

Brother Ted Kenney, President of the Chicago District Council, was named "Labor Man of the Year" by the Junior Association of Commerce of Chicago. He received a plaque attesting to this honor at a dinner held at the Ambassador West Hotel.

Brothers Going to Fair in 1964



The New York State Council of Carpenters has selected the new Americana Hotel in New York City for its 1964 meeting. The announcement was made by President Charles Johnson, Jr. The conference dates will be August 13, 14, 15, 1964 and will be scheduled so as to allow all delegates and their families to visit the 1964 New York World's Fair.

The Americana, now under construction and slated to open in mid-1962, is one of New York City's first hotels in 30 years. The fifty-story structure will have 2,000 guest rooms, a built-in garage and 7 restaurants. It is located on the east side of Seventh Avenue between 52nd and 53rd Streets.

Local 286 Helps 'Envoy'

Local 286, Great Falls, Montana, gave $100 to Miss Stanlee Ann Wardinsky, who has been chosen by the American Field Service as an exchange student. Miss Wardinsky, a high school pupil, will spend the summer in The Netherlands. She will use the money to help defray her expenses.

Brother Stanley H. and Mrs. Wardinsky are the proud parents of this young American 'ambassador'.

The Eyes of Texas



Local 2238, Sweetwater, Tex., recently gave 25-year pins to Brothers E. C. Roach, Ben Koen and V. B. Bullard.

Local 876 Honors Five



The third annual banquet of Local 876, Hamilton, Mass., was held in honor of 5 veteran members. Fifty year pins were presented to Ray Knowlton, Frank Burton, Frank Buzzell, Alex MacDonald and Percival Burton, shown above, left to right.

Local 109 Selects Olive



Local 109, Sheffield, Alabama, has selected William F. Olive, as Outstanding Apprentice to attend the Southern States Apprenticeship Conference in Jackson, Mississippi, on July 27 through July 29. Left to right are D. H. Thomas, President, Local 109; Olive Pete Cain, Chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee, and Roy L. Moore, Recording Secretary of Local 109.

California Carpenters Honored



Carpenters Local Union 1280, Mt. View, Calif., paid tribute of 25-year members and Past Presidents at a recent meeting by awarding appropriate pins.

The pins were presented by Brother Joe Cambiano, International Executive Board member representing the Eighth District and a 55 year member of our Brotherhood. Brother E. A. Roberts, 46 years of continuous membership, was the senior member of a group of 19 members having 25 or more years of continuous service. The senior member of the Past Presidents receiving pins was Brother N. H. Beck and he has 40 years of continuous membership in Local 1280.

The evening was enhanced by an excellent buffet prepared by Ladies Auxiliary 554 much to the delight of the guests, members and their wives who attended the presentations.

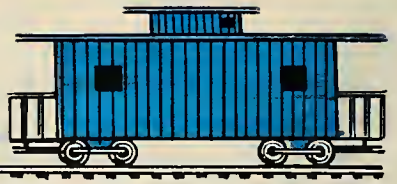
Past Presidents, guests and Officers are shown above shortly after completion of the presentations. Reading from left to right, top row: Brothers W. E. Dowell, 27 years; F. O. Jorgenson, District Council Secretary; Joe Cambiano, International Executive Board Member; Leigh Keeline, President; L. E. Bee, Financial Secretary; Chris O'Toole, Recording Secretary and 27 years; Elmer Berglund, 25 years; Arnold LeBlanc, Past President; Harold Halfhill, 27 years; Nels Swanberg, 25 years; center row: D. L. Chesrown, 26 years; Frank Simmons, 27 years; Antonio Mirenda, 26 years; Carl Peterson, 34 years; Frank Robinson, 26 years; Carl Swanson, 26 years; Wayne Bradford, 40 years; C. H. Clayton, 31 years; Gustav Anger, 25 years; bottom row: Duane Bridgman, Past President; N. H. Beck, Past President, 25 years; C. G. VanStraaten, Past President, 26 years; George E. Price, Past President and now Business Representative; Carl West, 26 years; E. A. Roberts, 46 years, and Robert McWhinnie, 42 years.

Local 169 Floats Along in Parade



Local 169, East St. Louis, Ill., joined in the city's recent celebration to mark the 100th anniversary of the city's incorporation. Shown above is the float sponsored by Local 169 and some of the Brothers on board for the ride.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Social Security Needs Some Changes; Three Recommendations



The Social Security system is now a part of our lives. It has been an increasingly important economic factor in our lives for the past 25 years. No one claims that it is perfect but it is the most workable idea that anybody has come up with to date for handling the vast, human problems of unemployment, old age and retirement.

From time to time the laws under which Social Security operates have to be revised to keep up with our changing economy. We are presently in need of a number of such changes and the Congress has before it some proposals that I want to bring to the attention of the Brotherhood.

The AFL-CIO welcomed President Kennedy's message of February 2 recommending 5 liberalizations in old-age, survivors and disability insurance, to become effective April 1, as a way of meeting pressing social needs and providing urgently-needed stimulus to the economy. His proposals were consistent with the AFL-CIO objectives that have been set forth in a number of convention resolutions.

Two of the President's proposals for changes in the Social Security system deserve special consideration for humanitarian reasons and to add to the purchasing power of the country. They are the increase in the amount of the widow's benefits from 75% to 85% of her husband's benefit and the proposal to pay benefits for extended disability after 6 months rather than on the basis of the present very stringent definitions of disability.

Let us look at the plight of the widows. The increase in the amount of the widow's benefits from 75% to 82½% would be of advantage to more than 1,500,000 aged women. As of December 31, 1960 the average widow's benefit was not quite $58 per month. Thirteen percent of the widows received only $33 or under, and 20% received less than $40 a month. Surely, in a country that has so productive an economy as ours we can find the way and means to provide more adequately for these women. Our conscience tells us we must.

If the Congress does accept the proposal to extend disability payments some 85,000 disabled persons and their dependents will benefit.

We hope also that Congress will take action on the President's third important Social Security proposal and that consideration be given to raising the maximum pay on which Social Security retirement benefits are based. It is presently $4,800 per year. The AFL-CIO says it ought to be $6,000. Any member of the Brotherhood can readily see how this would effect his retirement pay. The $6,000 figure is a far more realistic figure in our present economy.

Many changes will come to our country in the next 25 years. This is an age of change. All of us must be a part of an alert, informed citizenry that discusses these needed changes and helps make them constructive. Organized labor in America has always looked forward. It has always looked for ways to reward those who have earned their honest reward. The dependent aged, the retired and the disabled are our concern today.



Don't blindfold him!

THE MAN in this picture is a cancer research scientist. The device he is using looks like something out of science fiction—but actually, it's an electron microscope. It shows the sub-microscopic detail of a cancer cell—magnified 100,000 times. *The cost of one electron microscope is $35,000.*

Some of the equipment needed for cancer research is even more expensive.

Today, in research centers throughout the country, 1300 scientists, supported by American Cancer Society funds, are at work searching for the cause of cancer—and, ultimately, ways to prevent it.

The American Cancer Society grants millions of dollars for research on such projects as the study of viruses as a possible cause of cancer—the development of hormone treatments for cancer—the control of cancer by drugs. *Life-and-death projects.*

Your help is needed to enable the American Cancer Society to continue this support.

Don't blindfold cancer research. Give to it. Send your contribution now, to CANCER, c/o your local post office. All gifts are tax-deductible.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

SHARP

TOOLS ARE SAFER!



PROPERLY-KEPT TOOLS ARE A CARPENTER'S NECESSITY

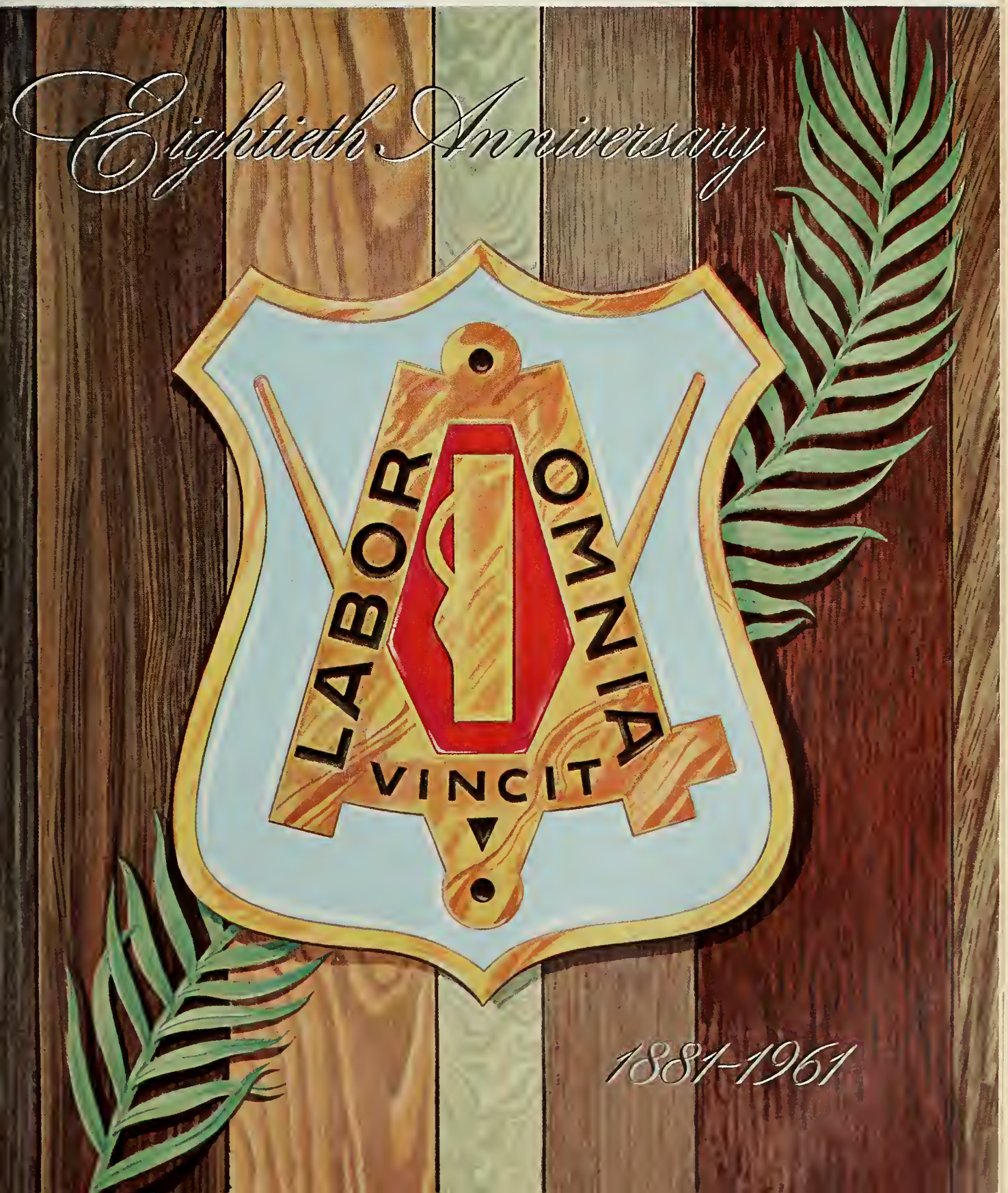
it pays to keep tools in GOOD CONDITION

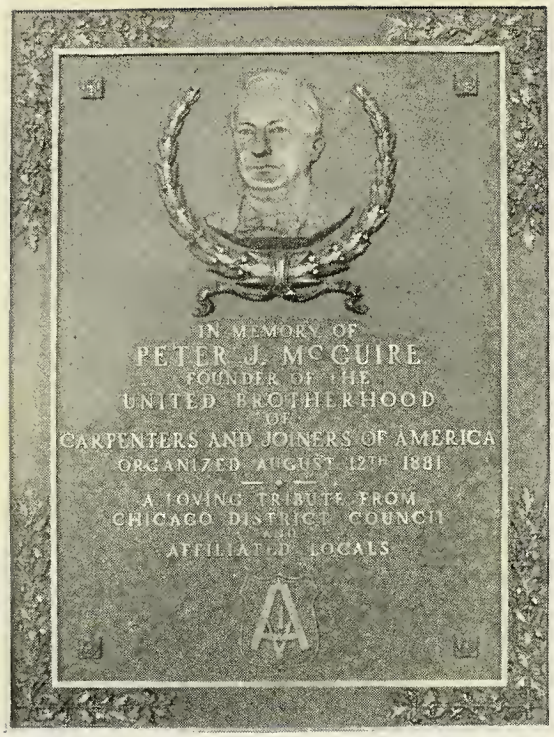
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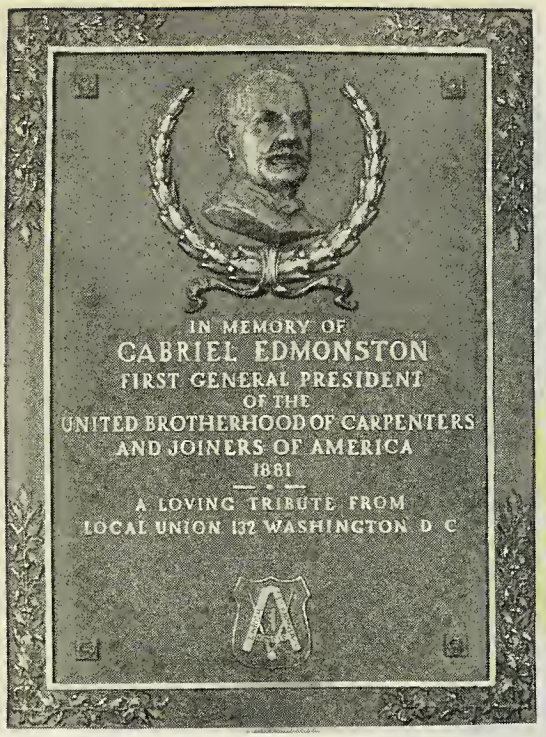
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AUGUST 1961

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

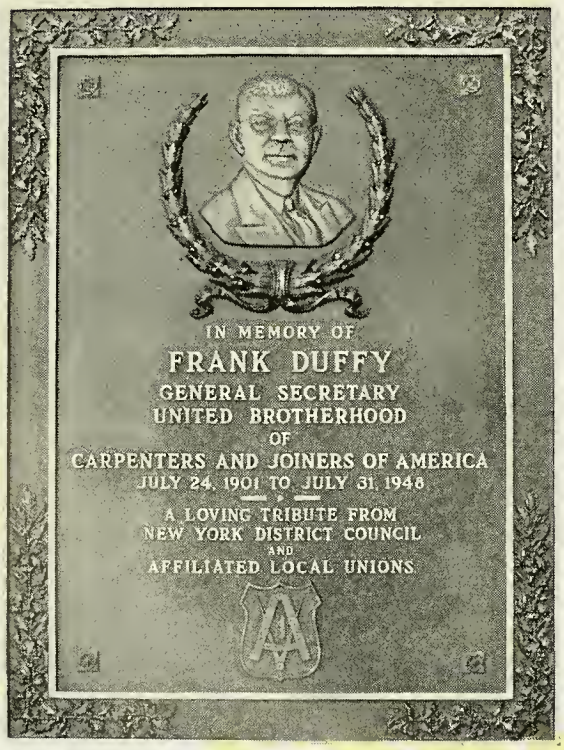


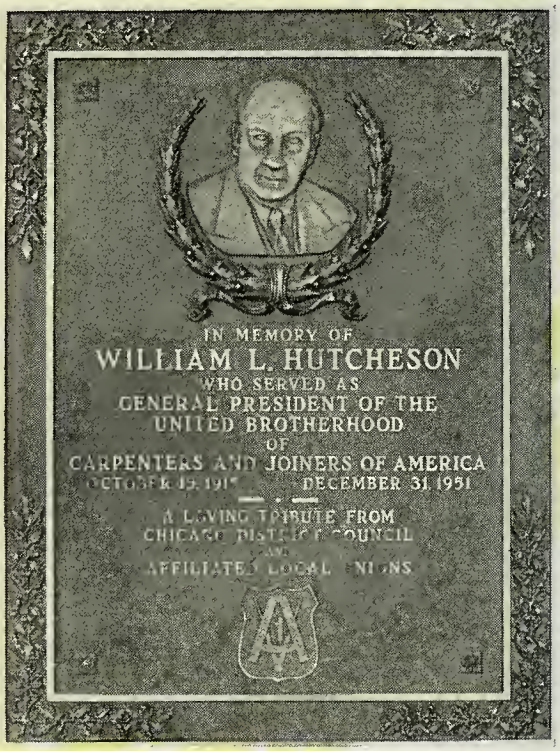




IN AFFECTIONATE TRIBUTE

These plaques erected to the memories of four great leaders of the United Brotherhood have been transferred from the old Headquarters Building in Indianapolis, Ind., to the new Headquarters in Washington, D. C. where they have been placed in the Main Lobby. (See special story in this issue.)







THE COVER

The 80th birthday of the Brotherhood and the 80th anniversary of the adoption of THE CARPENTER as the Brotherhood's official journal seem the right time to put our emblem in prominent display. For many years now, the members of the Brotherhood have proudly worn this insignia. Obviously, one of our early officers was a student of the classics. He took our motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit," from the writings of the Roman poet, Virgil. The exact words of Virgil read: "Never flinching, labor proved lord of all." Our free translation is: "Labor triumphs over all."

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI James A. Eldridge, Editor NO. 8

AUGUST, 1961

GEORGE MEANY, AFL-CIO president, recently spoke some words worth repeating: "We . . . and I speak of the liberal community as a whole . . . have a tendency to be defensive these days. We who are older, we who survived the Great Depression, realize that the new generation cannot possibly appreciate our experiences. They're sure it can't happen to them; and they are right. That's our contribution to society; and I think we can be proud of it!"

In just a few words President Meany summarized the major accomplishments of organized labor in America in the Twentieth Century. We are not content, however, to rest on these laurels. Each age produces its own problems. The poet, W. H. Auden, has aptly named these times "the Age of Anxiety." Combined with our anxiety is our sense of peril and danger. Free men, today, stand in the awareness that their most precious heritage is threatened by evil, sinister forces throughout the world.

Berlin in Germany is now the line free men have drawn between themselves and the slave world. It is here we will fight. Let us hope the enemies of freedom clearly grasp President Kennedy's words. Time and again tyrants have failed to understand that human beings will die to stay free. If the leaders of the Sino-Soviet world make this same mistake war will come again in our time. While we inventory our weapons we pray for peace.

It is a time for faith in ourselves and in our God.

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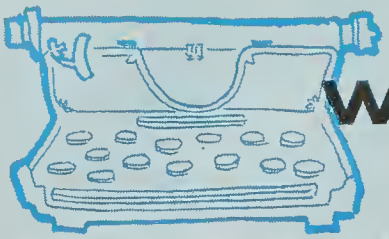
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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

EDUCATION AID BILL SNAFU "Who struck John?" might well be the theme song in Washington these days as various interests behind the Federal aid to education efforts try to assess blame for failure thus far of the bill to get anywhere. The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has blocked formal consideration of the bill and companion measures for this session thus far.

The Rules Committee appears to get the primary blame despite the fact that President Kennedy and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn succeeded in enlarging the committee to get it away from the clutches of the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats who had hitherto joined together to bar liberal measures. Ironically, it was a new member of the group, named by the Administration, who cast the deciding vote to bar consideration of the bill.

In addition to the Rules Committee as a direct culprit others are assigned "guilty" roles including churchmen and even the President—for not having pitched early enough or strongly enough to get the bill moving.

Some efforts may be made to pry the bill out of the committee by floor action, but this aim appears doubtful at best. And who suffers? The kids of America chiefly—they are being shortchanged with inadequate buildings, underpaid teachers, doubled-up schedules etc. And incidentally the construction workers suffer, too, as the result of not moving forward with the big building programs which would result if the measure were passed. In the meantime, all we can do is hope that some legislative or parliamentary miracle will be passed and we will get a bill; the prospects are none too bright as we round out the first half year of the new Kennedy Administration.

NLRB REORGANIZATION BLOCKED By a vote of 231 to 179 the House of Representatives last month killed a proposal by President Kennedy to reorganize the National Labor Relations Board. Preceding the vote a strong campaign had been waged against the change, chiefly from well-heeled lawyers representing employers. They wept bitter crocodile tears at the thought of delegating any authority in unfair labor practice cases to trial examiners. The proposal for change within the Government had bi-partisan support with the present general counsel, an Eisenhower appointee, and the new chairman, a Kennedy appointee, both making strong presentations for the reorganization plan.

The AFL-CIO plumped strongly for the change in the hope that work of the Board would be speeded by new procedures. The Federation agreed with the observation made before the committee that justice delayed is too often justice denied. The AFL-CIO was lined up opposite the position taken by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. And also helping to spike the proposal were our old friends Phil Landrum, Georgia, and Robert Griffin, Michigan, both Democrats—remember them of Landrum-Griffin bill fame?

Congressman Clare Hoffman, Rep., Mich., notoriously anti-labor, struck the real note which was the keystone of the opposition when he said that trial examiners should not have decision power because most of them are either pro-labor or will be by the time the Kennedy Administration is finished making appointments to the NLRB.

WHICH WAY AREA DEVELOPMENT? Late last month the Department of Commerce announced with the usual amount of Government publicity fanfare the selection of an Arkansas town as the first area development spot. In this town a new waterworks is being installed and we learn that a shirt factory is coming in. We are glad to see new employment in any town and especially in one which has been hard hit by chronic unemployment. We don't have the full story, however. We were wondering: is the new shirt plant a really "new" one or is it a relocated plant coming down from the North to escape some of the decent wage and working standards won through unionization? We hope our lurking doubts on this point are wrong.


THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1881—

block of coal under which he was cutting. aves a wife and boy, and a comfortable home for them in the north part of town.

E LABOR QUESTION

ARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

first National Convention of the carpen- nd joiners reassembled in Trades Assem- all yesterday. The morning session was to order at 9 o'clock by the Temporary ient, J. P. Goodwin, Chicago. The perma- nfficers recommended by the Committee on nization were duly installed, as follows: ident, R. M. Comfort, Chicago; Vice-Presi- John Ritter, New York; Secretary, P. J. ire, St. Louis; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard nan, Chicago.

ident Comfort was escorted to made a brief speech of thanks.

Secretary read the report of the following:

With this Convention the duties sional Committee, which call together, will 84, 1881, by the Executive Committee of St. Louis, organized by electing Comfort man and P. J. Fullerton Secretary was authorized to act with the Not having any power to act with, the national Committee secured a loan from the Executive Committee of St. Louis carpenters. During the strike in St. Louis in April, Executive Committee discovered that our increase in wages would soon be lost through the influx of men from cities where wages were low- Day after day men came from other States where wages were only $1.75 and $2 per day. It was that we concluded the only resort to form a National Union, unite all the unions, organize the low-paid towns, and raise wages to one general standard in the country.

POLITICAL.

A Row Already Going on Among the Ohio Democratic Leaders.

They Do Not Hope for Bookwalter's Election, but Want His Money.

The Democratic Virginia Republican Convention ... letters ... in Iowa.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., ... There ... most piquant row ... brief lea... Mr. ... cause ... serious ... the ... of ... during the campaign. ... already most bitter and ... high. For several years there has been no little feeling against the Hon. John G. Thomson by the present crowd that have gained possession of the party machinery, and the young bloods have not been at all backward in expressing unfavorable opinions, calculated to question his fidelity to the cause. When the young men had gotten control of the State Convention and nominated their candidate it was thought by many that ... would be requested to retire ... as a member of the ...

There is sure to be a division, and a straight-out candidate will certainly be nominated at all hazards. Money seems to be the factor. Two open-air meetings were held to-night.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair ... winds mostly westerly, ... stationary or higher ...

For the ... fair weather, winds ... stationary or lower temperature, ...

Reports are generally missing from the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and Pacific Coast region.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army ... the following:

... have fallen in the ... New Jersey ... Texas. ... Light ... fair ... Lake region, southwesterly ... Atlantic States. The temperature averages nearly 8 degrees above mean in the Northern States. The greatest rise has occurred in the Lower-Lake region and Middle States. Yesterday the following maximum temperatures were reported: St. Louis, 105, Leavenworth, 97; Corsicana, 98; South Platte, Dubuque, Cairo, Indianapolis, and Louisville, 97. At the midnight report the following temperatures are given: Eastport, 56; Burlington, 69; Alpena, 60; San Francisco, 68.

Indications are that the weather ... Thursday in the Lower-Lake ... States, and New England.

LOCAL OBSERVATORY, CHICAGO, ...

THE RAILROADS.

Continuance of the Trouble Over the Immigrant Traffic.

The Rivalry for the Southwestern Passenger Business.

WESTERN PASSENGER TROUBLES.

The Western Trunk Line Association ... meeting yesterday ... Dixon ... rules ... the ... lines ... business. As is generally ... Association was started a little more ... a year ago for the purpose of exacting proportionate rates on immigrant traffic, the trunk lines having been in the habit of keeping the cream and leaving but the skim-milk to the Western lines. In order to get a little cream themselves the Western lines banded together and adopted a tariff on immigrant business to be charged as their proportion, and they also decided not to allow the trunk lines to exact ... for terminal ... has been ... The ...

Chicago and St. L... from the Chicago ... routes, at a compa...

THE GRAND T...

Special Dispat...

MONTREAL, Aug. ... 800, of the Grand T... Chicago after ina... rates between the ... Mr. Hickson is reso... he has taken until ... come to ... settle... Unless ... by the ... Executive ... does not ... called ... York ... interest ... Manag... Atlantic ... of ... For some time to ... will be represented ... eral Manager will ... of difference. Sin... fares from Chicago ... the Grand Trunk ... to Boston. The ... Sunday evening ... train in addition ... Chicago every day ... long as the traffic ... 000. The Grand ... money while ot... they think the adv... get ... all be of ... to ...

80 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

By M. A. Hutcheson
General President

August 11, 1881, is just 80 years ago. The United States and the world in which Americans lived then bears little resemblance to the U. S. and the world of August, 1961. To many that era seemed secure. James A. Garfield, Republican of Ohio, was President. Queen Victoria sat firmly upon the throne of England. Her Navy ruled the world's oceans. Her Prime Ministers were men whose power was felt throughout the world. But America was stirring. It was but 16 years since the close of our Civil War. It was a bloody, tragic war but it let loose in the country great, new forces. The vast continent was changing. A new economy, taking spark from Britain's great Industrial Revolution, was emerging. Thousands of immigrants were pouring into every Atlantic port. The final drive westward was at hand. New states were coming into the Union.

While the new energy was producing new wealth, new capital and large profits for a few, the new industrial age was a nightmare of human misery for thousands. Factories were primitive—poorly lighted, poorly ventilated and lacking even the simplest of safety measures. Small children, men and women worked long hours for pennies. The blight of "man's inhumanity to his fellow man" spread across America.

It is in times like these that the human race produces those men—call them what you will—rebels, dreamers, prophets or radicals, who set out to change things, to make life better for the unfortunate. The 1880s and 1890s in America stirred such men in America. In the industrial cities men raised their voices against poverty and misery. They began to band together and the great trade union movement in America was born.

In May of 1881 a little-noticed event took place in St. Louis, Mo. It was an event that was to have a decisive effect upon industrial life in America and it was to change a whole manner of living for thousands of Americans and Canadians. Peter J. McGuire printed the first issue of *The Carpenter*.

Who was Peter J. McGuire? Let me recall something about him. He was born in New York City on July 6, 1852. He was forced to end his schooling at the age of 11 to help support his family. McGuire quickly realized his need for a trade. By 1872 he had mastered the trade of cabinet making and joined the Cabinet Makers Union of New York. At night he attended the historic Cooper Union Institute to complete his education. Through his reading he acquired a life-long interest in political economy, and the misery around him drove him on to apply what he learned to helping his fellow human beings better themselves. He witnessed the dreadful depression of 1873. In New York City, as the winter came on, misery mounted but nothing was done for the poor.

The hungry poor were cold as they walked the streets looking for jobs that did not exist. The rich were fearful. It was obvious to any thinking person that the situation was near the exploding point.

In January, 1874, McGuire was a member of a committee that planned a great parade of New York's unemployed from Union Square south to City Hall Plaza. The wealthy and the politically powerful panicked and the police attacked the parade. Hundreds were injured in the pitched battle that followed. And a reign of terror on the lower East Side followed. McGuire saw the great need for workers' organizations.

In the years that followed McGuire became a traveling "preacher" of unionism. His eloquent voice was heard throughout New England and the Middle West.



General President M. A. Hutcheson

By 1876 he had fully adopted the philosophy of trade unionism. Out of this period of his life came the ideas and the substance of what was to become the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

McGuire moved to St. Louis in 1878 and immediately became active in his own carpentry trade and the St. Louis Trades and Labor Alliance. At a meeting of the St. Louis Carpenters' Union on April 24, 1881, a five-man "Provisional Committee of the Carpenters and Joiners National Union" was formed. McGuire was elected secretary and a trade journal was established. Just a few days later, McGuire had the first edition of *The Carpenter* in the mails. In the first issue of the journal was an article entitled "Organize a National Union." Brother McGuire wrote:

"In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more widespread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.

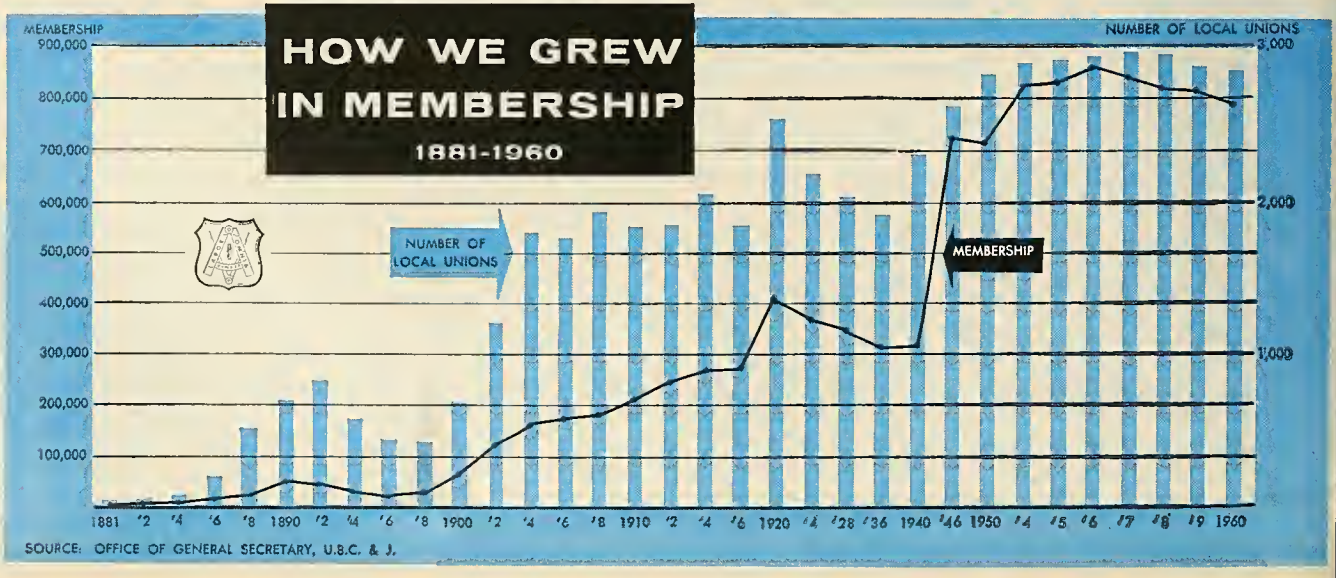
"The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?"

Chicago was selected as the convention city. In June, 1881, *The Carpenter* printed the convention call. The meeting was set for the Trades Assembly Hall, 192 and 194 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill., Monday, August 8, 1881 at 3 P. M.

On that date thirty-six delegates were present from 14 local unions in eleven cities. They represented 2,042 members. The came from Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, New York City, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune of August 9, 10, 11 and 12 of 1881 gives a rather fulsome report of the proceedings, and many nuggets of the Brotherhood's history that have become a part of our traditions are to be found in the pages of that famous newspaper. It is interesting to note the delegates were not at hotels but were staying at the homes of fellow carpenters. To save their meagre funds, no doubt! The open general meeting that was held the evening of August 9th was addressed in English, German, French and the Scandinavian languages.

In the three days of discussion and debate an organization was created, a constitution adopted, officers elected and a set of resolutions endorsed. Gabriel Edmondston, Washington, D. C., was elected the first President of the Brotherhood. McGuire was named the



General Secretary. Other officers included John Ritter, First Vice-President, New York; W. D. Black, Second Vice-President, Chicago; August Oberbeck, Third Vice-President, St. Louis; Frederick Scheu, Treasurer, New York; Adam Ackerman, New York; John Pahls, Brooklyn, and John Reihl, Brooklyn, were named Trustees.

The resolutions called for reducing the hours of labor, the general organization of the trade, connection with the carpenters of Canada, fraternal relations with the unions of Europe and action in regard to a continental federation of trades.

Bear in mind that the records of our Brotherhood show that in August, 1881, the average wage per day was $2; the average work day was 10 hours and the average work week 6 days-60 hours.

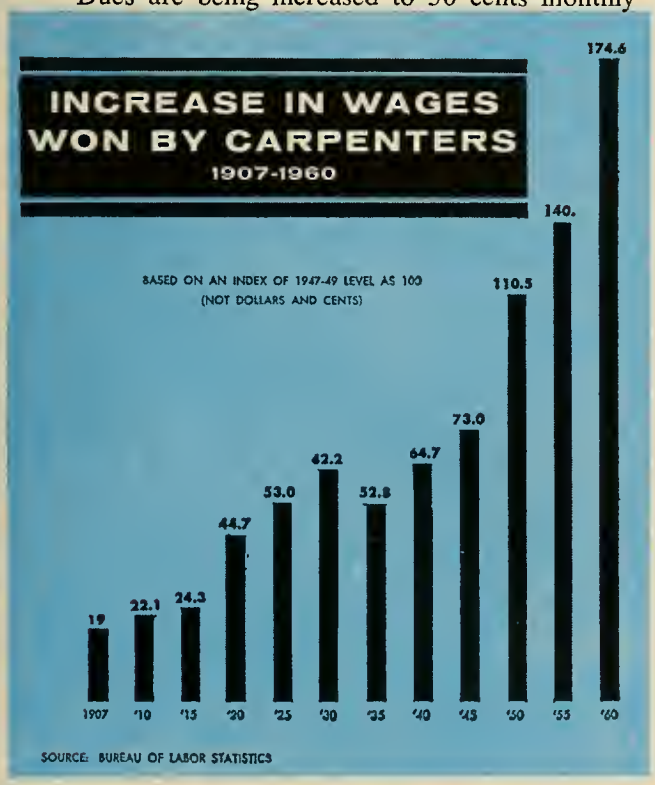
The years since that summer in Chicago have been busy, productive and eventful. Our Brotherhood led the way and year after year the other groups of carpenters and joiners merged with us. Take a look at some of the highlights—

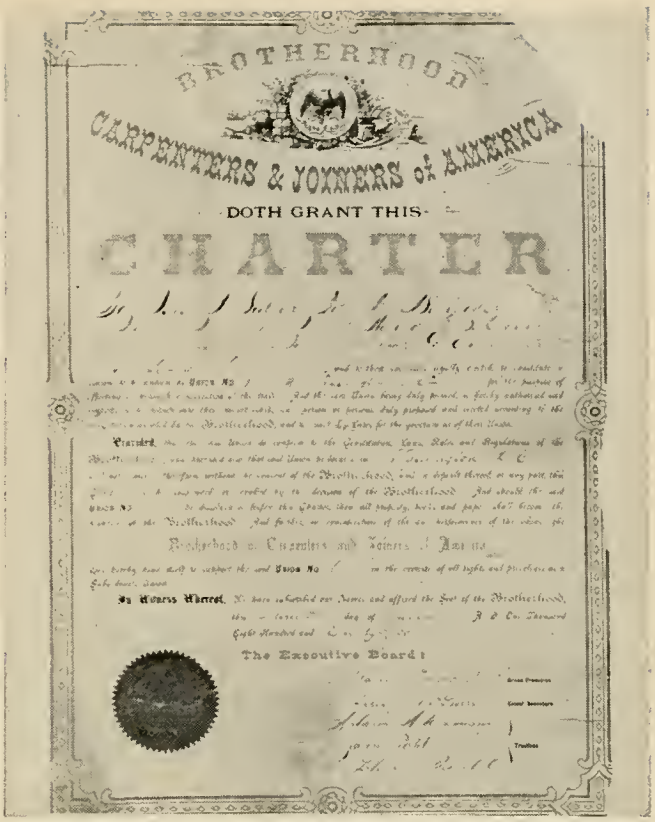
1882—January 30—Brotherhood of Carpenters issues first charter to Local Union No. 1 in Washington, D. C.; 29 charters in 22 cities issued first year.

1882—March—Financial balance sheet of new national union shows a surplus of $4, but locals are reporting success in organizing and in securing better wages and hours.

1882—August 1—Second annual convention held in Philadelphia. Convention adds two pages to *The Carpenter* (for German language use); endorses 9-hour day, urges locals to take active part in building trades councils.

1883—By mail ballot union members through *The Carpenter* vote to forego convention this year. Dues are being increased to 50 cents monthly and initiation fee generally $2; many locals introduce sick and accident benefits.





This is the first Charter issued by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. It was given to Local Union 1 in Washington, D. C. on January 30, 1882. Charters in 22 cities were issued the first year after the founding on August 11, 1881.

1884—Edmonston introduces in Federation of Labor Convention series of resolutions calling for 8-hour day to take effect May, 1886.

1884—August 5—Fourth annual convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, and adopts official emblem; rule, compass, jack plane within shield; Headquarters moved to Cleveland; 8-hour day a lively issue.

1886—American Federation of Labor is founded with Carpenters participating; Carpenter headquarters moved to Philadelphia about this time.

1888—Fifth convention in Detroit, Mich., 100 delegates from 78 locals present. United Order of Carpenters is amalgamated with Brotherhood of Carpenters. (United, founded in 1872, had 5,000 members). New organization called "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Brotherhood jurisdiction divided into seven districts and with seven vice-presidents. Wages reported from $2.25 to $3.00 per day.

1889—AFL Executive Council selects the Carpenters to spearhead fight for 8-hour day because they are best organized.

1894—Eighth general convention held in Indianapolis; panic of '93 still affecting economy; tight money, unemployment, wage cuts and political action are prime topics.

1896—Ninth general convention held in Cleveland.

1900—Eleventh general convention held in Scranton, Pa., in which general secretary reports "wondrous increase in membership and marvelous growth in local unions. A Brotherhood label for use on all union-made products is adopted.

1901—July 23—General Secretary-Treasurer Peter McGuire is retired, taking from scene one of grand old men of labor. Retirement made permanent April 30, 1902. Frank Duffy, New York, succeeds him, beginning official career lasting next 47 years.

1902—Atlanta, Ga., convention decides to move headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., and that general officers of United Brotherhood include president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, plus a General Executive Board of seven members.

1904—September 19—Thirteenth general convention held at Milwaukee, Wis., 497 delegates present and 25 cents monthly tax voted for general office.

1906—September general convention held in Niagara Falls, N. Y.; delegates vote to buy site and erect own building.

1908—September 21—Fifteenth general convention meets in Salt Lake City, Utah, with only 284 delegates present; several financial proposals are vetoed in referendum.

1909—July 22—New headquarters building is dedicated at 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

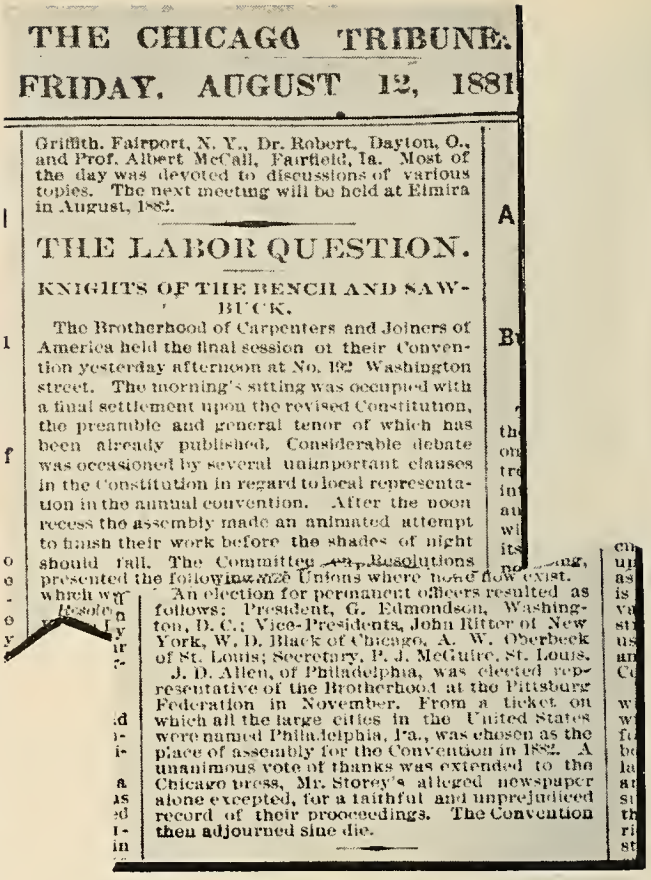
1912—September 16—Samuel Gompers gives chief speech at seventeenth general convention in Washington, D. C. About this time General President William D. Huber resigns after almost 13 years, saying, "The salary you pay your general officers is insufficient. I have been a pauper for 12 years. That is long enough for me. I have been on the road about two-thirds of the time and allowed only $1.50 a day spending money, and I have met Presidents, Congressmen, from the highest to the lowest."

1912—Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union, which competed with the United Brotherhood for 25 years, is absorbed by the United Brotherhood.

1915—October 8—First Vice-President William L. Hutcheson becomes General President upon the death of President James Kirby. Hutcheson begins career extending to 1952.

1881-1882 Charters Still in Effect

2	Cincinnati, O.	1881
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1881
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	1881
11	Cleveland, O.	1881
18	Hamilton, Ont.	1881
21	Chicago, Ill.	1882
22	San Francisco, Cal.	1882
27	Toronto, Ont.	1882
31	Trenton, N. J.	1882
33	Boston, Mass.	1882
35	San Rafael, Cal.	1882



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881

Griffith, Fairport, N. Y., Dr. Robert, Dayton, O., and Prof. Albert McCall, Fairfield, Ia. Most of the day was devoted to discussions of various topics. The next meeting will be held at Elmira in August, 1882.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

KNIGHTS OF THE BENCH AND SAW-BUCK.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held the final session of their Convention yesterday afternoon at No. 132 Washington street. The morning's sitting was occupied with a final settlement upon the revised Constitution, the preamble and general tenor of which has been already published. Considerable debate was occasioned by several unimportant clauses in the Constitution in regard to local representation in the annual convention. After the noon recess the assembly made an animated attempt to finish their work before the shades of night should fall. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following [illegible] Unions where none now exist.

An election for permanent officers resulted as follows: President, G. Edmondson, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, John Ritter of New York, W. D. Black of Chicago, A. W. Oberbeck of St. Louis; Secretary, P. J. McGuire, St. Louis. J. D. Allen, of Philadelphia, was elected representative of the Brotherhood at the Pittsburg Federation in November. From a ticket on which all the large cities in the United States were named Philadelphia, Pa., was chosen as the place of assembly for the Convention in 1882. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the Chicago press, Mr. Storey's alleged newspaper alone excepted, for a faithful and unprejudiced record of their proceedings. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Chicago Tribune reports first meeting.

1920—September 20—Twentieth general convention held in Indianapolis with 636 delegates present.

1920-1923—Problem of a Home for Aged Carpenters and an Old Age Pension Program resolved during this period. Membership approves idea of a home and the pension program. A suitable site is bought in Polk County, Florida (1,684 acres). Contract signed and payment of $100,000, December 15, 1923. Construction completed March 1, 1928, at cost of $1,494,000.

1928—October 1—Twenty-second general convention held at the Carpenters Home; official dedication takes place.

1929—January 1—Home is opened.

1931—Fiftieth anniversary year. Many celebrations held throughout U. S. and Canada.

1932—Due to depression conditions, the general convention scheduled for this year is postponed.

1941—August 18—Sixtieth anniversary of founding is celebrated in Chicago Stadium with President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany appearing. General President Hutcheson relates story of the union during a special 30-minute NBC broadcast.

1941—United Brotherhood wins Supreme Court case quashing efforts of Justice Department to bring unions under Sherman Anti-Trust Act. A tremendous victory for all labor.

1941—December 7—War breaks out and General President William L. Hutcheson pledges all-out support from United Brotherhood; 75,000 members serve in armed forces during conflict.

1942—June—Membership passes 500,000 mark.

1942—Brotherhood initiates a program that provides a million free cigarettes a month to servicemen for the duration.

1943—Seabees organized and many Brotherhood members serve in this unit which makes outstanding war record.

1946—April 22—Twenty-fifth general convention—first post-war convention—held at Lakeland, Fla.

1948—July 31—General Secretary Frank Duffy retires after 47 years of outstanding service.

1950—Sept. 5—Twenty-sixth General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1951—December—Membership reaches 800,000 mark.

1952—January 1—First General Vice President Maurice A. Hutcheson becomes General President by terms of our constitution when William L. Hutcheson resigns to become General President Emeritus.

1952—August 9—Memorial to Peter J. McGuire dedicated on 100th anniversary of his birth.

1953—October 20—William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, dies in Indianapolis.

1954—November 15—Twenty-seventh General Convention held at Cincinnati.

1955—December—AFL and CIO merge after twenty years of conflict.

1955—August 3—Executive Board approves purchase of Mettler's Woods, 65-acre island of primeval forest 50 miles from New York City, as memorial to William L. Hutcheson. Under trusteeship of Rutgers University, the woods are to be a perpetual forest laboratory. October 15—Formal dedication of Memorial.

1955—July 11—General Secretary Emeritus Frank Duffy passes away at age 94 after 70 years in Carpenters Union.

1956—October 23—Twelve hundred attend seventy-fifth anniversary dinner at Washington, D. C.

1958—October 17—Building site in Washington, D. C., purchased.

1959—December—Construction begins on Headquarters Building.

1961—January—*The Carpenter* is moved to Washington.

1961—The International headquarters is established at 101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

These are but a few of the highlights. It's a history of which we in the Brotherhood are very proud. We have no intention, however, of resting on our past efforts. The next 80 years will bring even more momentous changes to America and to the world. Dangers, challenges and responsibilities our fathers never dreamed of will be the lot of our sons and daughters. Every segment of our free society must rise to the great needs of freedom in the coming years. Trade unions—indeed, all organized labor—have a special role to play. We have our vast experience to draw upon. We have learned our lessons and I hope we have acquired some wisdom.

Shortly, our Brotherhood will move to our new headquarters in Washington. It is significant that at this point in the Brotherhood's history and at this juncture of our nation's life that we are moving to the nation's capital. Today, Washington is not alone the capital city of our nation, but it is the headquarters of the free world. In the years ahead, in the City of Washington, the momentous decisions will be made to challenge the bid for power of the Sino-Soviet world. On our 80th birthday we of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America pledge all our resources to the fight for freedom.

"The Next President" Speaks at Carpenter Special Convention



General President M. A. Hutcheson quite properly said he was presenting "the next President" at the convention last fall in Chicago because both Democratic Candidate John F. Kennedy



(left) and Republican Candidate Richard F. Nixon appeared. Each was given a warm and cordial reception. The Presidential candidates appeared at the Brotherhood's invitation.



PRESIDENT MEANY *Greets Carpenters*

AFL-CIO CHIEFTAIN SPELLS OUT IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNIONISM

The 80-year history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America encompasses the whole lifespan of the modern American labor movement. While the efforts of workers to organize had begun almost a hundred years earlier, it was not until the last two decades of the 19th Century that trade unionism began to emerge in the form we know it today.

Much has changed in these 80 years. The movement that began with little groups of craftsmen, banded together to protect their immediate interest, has grown to include workers of all kinds, skilled and unskilled, united to promote the interests of the people as a whole.

Eighty years ago it seemed possible to create islands of security, immune to the ebb and flow of the national economy. But the great depression of the Thirties proved that no island was truly safe against a tidal wave, that all of us share the same economic sunshine or storm.

Almost at the same time we Americans were learning the same lesson in world affairs. We learned that the vast oceans to the east and west of us no longer served as shields against the world. We learned that our destiny was irrevocably involved with that of free men everywhere.

These discoveries have had a profound effect upon our movement. Everything we do today must be evaluated in terms of the national interest, the interest of all workers. Any group, whether labor or management, that puts selfishness first has signed its own death-warrant.

In the same way, we as trade unionists and as citizens must weigh our every policy in the light of world affairs. What the Carpenters' Union did in 1881 passed without notice in the chancelleries of Europe; what the carpenters do in 1961 is duly observed in every capital from London to New Delhi.

Great as we have grown in power, our responsibilities have grown far greater. To have survived for the last 80 years was an achievement; to survive for another 80 years is a challenge that will demand far more courage, devotion and statesmanship than any crisis we have ever known.

I am sure the American labor movement and the Carpenters' Union will prove worthy of that challenge.

Affectionate Tribute Paid Four Great Men

(See Inside Cover)

By the time any organization has reached its 80th birthday it has begun to accumulate mementos that are intimately associated with its history. Each member treasures certain objects that to him represent the great moments in the growth and development of his organization. In the Brotherhood many feel a certain nostalgic twinge as the time comes to leave Indianapolis and our headquarters at 222 East Michigan. This has been our home for more than 50 years. The very building itself is a part of labor's history. From time to time that history has been marked with suitable reminders. Chief among these are four bronze plaques that preserve the memory of four great men who have contributed mightily to our Brotherhood.

These plaques are such an integral part of the Brotherhood that a priority was given to the moving and placement of them in our new home in Washington. Now they look down on the lobby at 101 Constitution Ave., N.W. Already they seem at home—and why not? Let us look at these four men. Turn to the inside cover of this issue of The Carpenter and recall their contributions.

First, there is Peter J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood and one of the noblest men American labor ever produced. He was the founder and first Editor of The Carpenter. He was General Secretary. His stature grows with the years. This plaque was given to the Headquarters by our Brothers in Chicago.

Next comes Gabriel Edmonston, our first General President. He was elected at the founding Convention in Chicago in 1881. A veteran of the Civil War, he lived in Washington, D. C. His brothers in Local 132 gave this plaque. Now, Gabriel Edmonston has come home again to Washington.

Frank Duffy is next to General President Edmonston. The handsome, white-haired Irishman looks like he wants to say a few words about his new home. For 47 years he had a considerable amount to say about the affairs of the Brotherhood and we were often the wiser for it. The New York District Council and affiliated Locals contributed this memorial to Brother Duffy.

The fourth plaque is the newest one. "Big Bill" Hutcheson was a big man in every way. He is one of the "greats" of American labor. General President Hutcheson guided the Brotherhood through many a crucial year. His time in office included two world wars and the great depression of the '30s. Our handsome new home is a monument to his work.

HERE IS LABOR'S STORY!

(See review page 14)

This is a collection of the best of labor writing from the labor press 1955-1960 . . . more than 300 articles from 85 labor publications. The Carpenter is well represented.

LABOR'S STORY was edited by Gordon Cole, (IAM), Leon Stein (ILGWU) and Norman Sobel (RWDSU).

This book tells of labor's aims, problems, struggles, triumphs, as only people who work and live labor can tell it.

You are part of this story . . . you will like this book.

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Death & Disability Claims Paid 1956 through 1960		Pensions Paid to Members 1956 through 1960		Operating Carpenters Home 1956 –1960	
1956	$ 2,907,013.61	1956	$ 3,639,645.00	1956	$ 456,000.00
1957	3,181,890.67	1957	3,701,250.00	1957	490,000.00
1958	3,210,886.41	1958	3,746,970.00	1958	566,000.00
1959	3,274,131.93	1959	3,748,500.00	1959	487,596.13
1960	3,549,219.46	1960	3,731,670.00	1960	555,011.25
TOTAL	$16,123,142.08	TOTAL	$18,568,035.00	TOTAL	$2,554,607.38

These figures tell story of last four years . . . a story of service to the members.

EDITORIALS



It's Our Birthday

On August 11, 1881, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded and THE CARPENTER was adopted as the official journal.

Actually, THE CARPENTER was born in May of 1881 in St. Louis. It was then that our founder, Peter J. McGuire, printed the first issue.

In the 80 years since its establishment THE CARPENTER has tried to serve the Brotherhood. The men who have edited it through those years have tried to make it a journal which kept the members informed on the activities of the Brotherhood and the general condition of organized labor throughout America and Canada. If anyone looks over the bound copies covering the last 80 years, he is also aware that THE CARPENTER has been a pretty good mirror of its own age and time. In all modesty we can claim it has been a good piece of journalism.

Labor periodicals have special responsibilities. They also have their own handicaps. For many of them there have been long, lean years. In earlier days unions didn't have much money to sponsor well produced newspapers, journals and magazines. Today, THE CARPENTER is but one of a notable list of highly professional, well financed, and sprightly labor journals. Today, every member of organized labor can be proud of the labor press in America.

Those who oppose organized labor are oftentimes better financed and better organized. They are able to hire capable and expensive staffs to present their point of view and to distort labor's program. Against these odds labor editors must battle daily.

On our 80th birthday we pledge to uphold what we believe to be the best interests of the Brotherhood and our responsibilities as a member of a free press in a democratic society.



Three Cheers for Pope John

Pope John XXIII has issued a momentous encyclical. For many centuries now, the head of the Roman Catholic Church has used this means to make known his views and his teachings on key questions of the time. An encyclical is actually a letter addressed to Roman Catholics throughout the world. In this case as in previous times the Pope's letter has a message not just for the members of his church but for all mankind.

The Pope had a special reason for issuing this particular encyclical which will be known under the title, "Mother and Teacher." He wrote it to commemorate an encyclical written 70 years ago by Pope Leo XIII. It has become world-famous under its title, "Rerum Novarum". Leo XIII in 1891 took note of the scandalous conditions of the working classes in the 19th century. He directed the attention of his church to the great social issues of his time. His encyclical has in the 70 years since its first publication been the basis of Christian social teaching, social reform and the advancement of working people around the world.

Now, 70 years later, his successor, Pope John XXIII, has given the world much to think about. The new encyclical, one of the longest ever issued, is liberal, modern and progressive. The Pope clearly places himself on the side of working people, social welfare and unions.

His words should be read, studied and pondered by men and women of good will around the world regardless of what church they choose to worship their God.



The Loyal Guard

Every successful organization has a small group of hard-working dedicated people who year after year get their jobs done. Oftentimes their jobs may seem a bit tedious, dull and routine; seldom are they thanked and far too often they are taken for granted. But without these people the wheels would not go round every day. The Brotherhood is no exception in this matter. Therefore, on our 80th birthday we want to say a public "THANK YOU" to some of our veteran Indianapolis staff members. These are the people who answer the telephones, open the mail, answer a thousand questions every day, pound the typewriters, file the claims, keep the record straight, print the directories—and handle with efficiency a million other vital tasks.

These staff members have been with the Brotherhood in the Indianapolis headquarters 30 years or more as of December 31, 1960. Now they are busy getting everything ready to move to Washington. In fact, they are so busy that they probably won't have time to stop and celebrate the Brotherhood's 80th birthday. But we want you to know their names and the dates on which they began their service at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis. They are:

Courtland Sinclair ..... October 1914
Cornelius Sheridan ..... July 1918
Reginald S. Smith ..... October 1919
Beatrice E. Neale ..... June 1920
Joseph F. Kirkhoff ..... August 1921
Kenneth Williams ..... December 1922
Wilmot M. Smith ..... October 1924
Joseph A. Plymate ..... December 1928
Valverda M. Haywood .... October 1929

Look For That Label

Labor Day—September 4th—will mark the opening of one of the greatest nation-wide celebrations in honor of the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button in the history of organized labor's traditional emblem. Members of our Brotherhood will find that it is particularly appropriate this observance should open on Labor Day for this day was created through the efforts of Peter J. McGuire, founder of the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

The drive to make this a truly nation-wide observance is being sparked by the AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department. Joseph Lewis, the Secretary-Treasurer of the department, has this to say:

"With the population of our land reeling under the blows of widespread unemployment and the pinch of depleted savings and expired unemployment benefits taking a heavy toll of suffering and misery in the lives of millions, certainly every American citizen must look for every available means to stave off depression and bring about an increased measure of prosperity.

"Union members and their families and friends hold in their possession one of the most powerful weapons available in this war which must be waged against recession. Of course, by this we mean our purchasing power and our support for organized labor's traditional symbols of fair play—the Union Label, the Shop Card and the Service Button.

"Right at first we might wonder just how an increased demand for union products and union services in times like these can bring relief to suffering workers in our nation's depressed areas and restore to full employment the now-idle toilers who only ask an opportunity to get America back to work.

"Here's the logic and the reasoning behind organized labor's belief in the power of its own emblems: workers who have joined themselves together into trade unions enjoy, through the processes of collective bargaining, a higher income and a more steady income. With these union-earned dollars our people buy back the handiwork of other union members and thus help keep their wages pouring into the cash registers of fair unionized merchandisers.

"Our nation learned the hard way during the black days of depression in the 30's that a reduction of the purchasing power of our citizens brought on ever-increasing "over production", job lay-offs and bread lines for unemployed workers. Our demands for products and services marked by Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons help keep employed the best spenders in America— union spenders. This keeps production high—more and more people earning and spending. It's as simple as that!

"So, let's do our part to get America back to work in the way we buy and spend. Since we union workers are the best customers a merchandiser can find, let's be the wisest customers and look for and demand the Union Label, the Shop Card and the Service Button every time we buy and every time we spend!"

Let's Keep Our Readers

Editorials on safety always seem to belabor the obvious. It seems a bit ridiculous to have to urge people to stay alive. Yet as each American holiday approaches the National Safety Council sets itself for the grim task of counting the bodies. This is especially true when the holiday is combined with a weekend and Americans have a chance to enjoy a long weekend.

A sense of horror and doom seems to hang over us as we approach these holidays. Year after year, holiday after holiday the highway slaughter grows. Added to this are the large numbers of deaths caused by drownings, boating and hunting accidents and in other so-called recreational pursuits. In 1961 the Memorial Day fatalities reached a new peak.

Our next long weekend holiday will be Labor Day. This is always an especially busy one for it marks the end of summer and most people try to make the most of it. Perhaps that is one of the hazards. Fatigue does help raise the number of accidents. Some people try to drive too far in too short a space of time. Then they must race back home to be at work on Tuesday morning. The eyes grow tired, the lights of the oncoming cars are bright, the eye lids grow heavy—then for just a second the driver naps —and within moments 2 or 3 or 10 people lie dead on the highway.

Organized labor is conducting its third nationwide campaign to eliminate the tragedies due to accidents on the streets at home, while boating and otherwise celebrating Labor Day. Union efforts helped make the 1960 Labor Day one of the safest during the last 10 years. The key objective of the 1961 campaign is still fewer injuries and deaths among union members and their families and thus contribute to further reduction in the bloody national toll.

A large number of unions are cooperating in this safety drive. Posters, radio and TV programs, pamphlets, slogans are all a part of the campaign. Public attention will be forced on the problem as the holiday weekend nears. This is fine but it still is an individual problem. If common sense and courtesy prevail many lives will be saved.

Stay alive this Labor Day weekend. We like our readers and we want you to be around to read the October issue of *The Carpenter*.

We Get Letters

Brother Sydney C. Mudie, Local 1296, San Diego, Cal., reads *The Carpenter* with an eagle eye. He saw that in the July *Carpenter* we had a picture incorrectly identified as the Cunard liner, the Queen Mary. He wrote to tell us it was really the Queen Elizabeth. How did he know? The Queen Mary has three smoke stacks; the Queen Elizabeth just two.

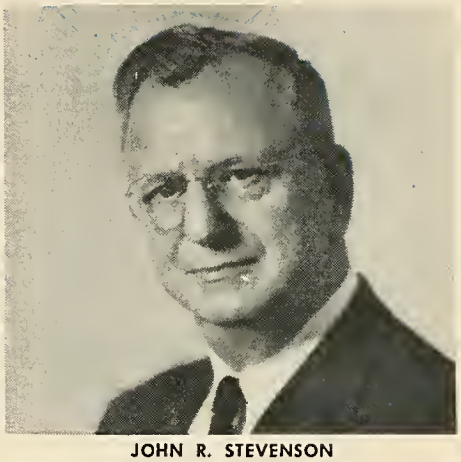
The picture was used in connection with the article "America Lets Its Guard Down," by General Secretary R. E. Livingston. We are pleased with the large response provoked by this article on the declining American maritime position. This is one of Brother Livingston's special interests. He serves as a member of the Executive Board of the Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO.



STRONG LEADERSHIP TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF TODAY

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GENERAL PRESIDENT

GENERAL OFFICERS



JOHN R. STEVENSON
First General Vice President



O. WILLIAM BLAIER
Second General Vice President

R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary



PETER TERZICK
General Treasurer



"Our only hope is in unity and organization. We must form a Union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. We, the delegates of various local Unions in convention assembled, do hereby establish a National Union."

From the preamble to the Carpenters' Constitution adopted at the founding convention, Chicago, Ill., August, 1881.



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First District

RALEIGH RAJOPPI
Second District



GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS



HARRY SCHWARZER
Third District



HENRY W. CHANDLER
Fourth District



LEON W. GREENE
Fifth District



J. O. MACK
Sixth District

LYLE J. HILLER
Seventh District



J. F. CAMBIANO
Eighth District



ANDREW V. COOPER
Ninth District



GEORGE BENGOUGH
Tenth District



"The Carpenter" Well Represented in New Volume: "Labor's Story"

Labor's Story edited by Gordon Cole, Leon Stein and Norman Sobol.

Labor journalism is now a part of the American scene. The magazines, newspapers, and journals of organized labor make a vital contribution to the world's free press. Labor journalism now has the status and dignity of a profession.

For the first time in the history of labor journalism, the country's leading trade journals' editors have joined to tell the facts, goals, failures and accomplishments of labor in the United States.

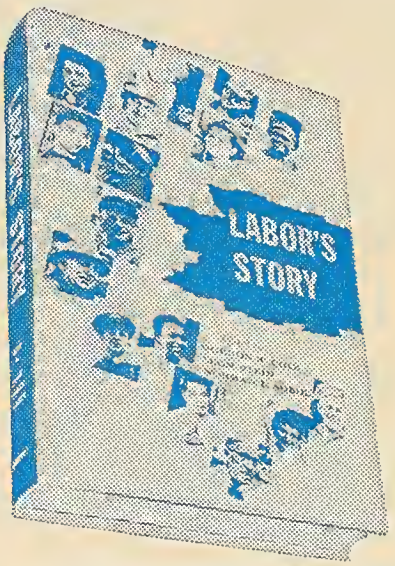
Labor's Story is their book. It was edited by Gordon H. Cole, Editor of *The Machinist;* Leon Stein, Editor of Ladies' Garment Workers *Justice,* and Norman L. Sobol, Editor of *Local I-S News,* the organ of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers.

Some 85 labor publications are represented in the 348-page book. It includes some 305 articles, news stories, editorials and features, plus 26 cartoons, published between 1955 and 1960. Members of the Brotherhood will be pleased and proud to see that the *Carpenter* is well represented. The selections clearly show that Editor Peter Terzick, now our General Treasurer, was on top of labor news during these recent years. His words stand the test of time.

Labor's Story includes chapters on collective bargaining, organizing, apprenticeship, safety, unemployment, legislation, civil rights, and labor in "right-to-work" laws, and labor in world affairs. A wide diversity of interests demonstrate that labor is anything but parochial and provincial.

This book is for the shop steward, the union officer, the high school and college student and for the general reader who needs a "cure" for the bilge he reads about labor in much of the daily press.

Copies of **Labor's Story** may be purchased from Community Press Publishers, Glen Cove, N. Y. The clothbound edition is $5.50. The paperbound is $2.50, both postpaid. Use the order blank in the ad on Page 9 of this issue of *The Carpenter.*



"The Story of Hardboard," from forest to end uses in the home and industry, is told in a 16-page illustrated booklet published by the American Hardboard Association in cooperation with American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

The booklet, three years in the making, was designed as an instructional tool for high school and college students interested in forestry and conservation, as well as for the general public.

Included in the booklet are basic definitions of hardboard and such key concepts as the American tree farm system. The origin of hardboard is explained, as well as current step-by-step processes in its manufacture. These are reduced to seven clearly described, illustrated stages.

Copies are available free through the American Hardboard Association, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.

What Next in the Western Forest Industry?

Western Forest Industry: An Economic Outlook by John A. Guthrie and George R. Armstrong—This study of the forest products industries of the Pacific Slope, with projections to 1975, has just been published for Resources for the Future by The Johns Hopkins Press.

The area covered consists of the "eleven western states" (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming), the new state of Alaska, and the Canadian province of British Columbia. Principal industries dealt with are lumber, pulp and paper, and plywood and veneer.

These three industries, the authors point out, are growing rapidly on the Pacific Slope. In 1954 (the last year for which detailed Census figures were available) the U. S. portions of the area accounted for 56 per cent of value added by manufacturing in the nation's lumber industry, 13 per cent in pulp and paper, and 65 per cent in plywood and veneer. The three industries in British Columbia have about the same relative importance in the Canadian economy.

"The future development of these industries is of considerable significance not only to the Pacific Slope area, but also to the rest of North America north of the Rio Grande, especially to the United States. The Pacific Slope contains the nation's last large stand of virgin timber, and the rate and manner in which this timber is cut will have strong impacts on forest industries in other parts of the country."

The authors trace the economic possibilities for western forest industries in the light of expected changes in population, technology, raw material supplies, location of markets, and competitive relations with other major producing regions, particularly the southern states. They also consider the implications of forest policy alternatives, of the concept of sustained yield, and of possible changes in management practices to meet future situations.

Mr. Guthrie is professor of economics and director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at Washington State University. Mr. Armstrong is research associate at the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Their research was supported by a grant from Resources for the Future to Washington State University.

The 350-page book includes charts and tables, and a 20 by 28 inch map in color of major forest types of the Pacific Slope. Priced at $6.50, it is available through booksellers or from The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

Strike Aims Won in Toronto by Carpenters

The seven-week strike of the Toronto area building trades, chiefly of immigrant workers, was brought to a conclusion early in July with the major objectives achieved.

Scores of contractors who balked at an earlier settlement signed an agreement covering a dozen construction locals in the housing and apartment field, with wage boosts ranging from 20 to 25 cents an hour. The new rates range from $2 to $3.05 an hour.

The employers have accepted a special three-man arbitration board appointed by the government to consider contract violations, thus bypassing arbitration on individual cases and speeding up the grievance procedure.

The new contracts also contain an undertaking by the unions to push organization among non-union employers who have been undermining the union contractors.

The settlement signalled a giant stride toward halting gross exploitation of immigrants in the Toronto area construction field.

The conservative City of Toronto has gone through a major construction strike which should have opened the eyes of the thinking public to the gross exploitation taking place in this wealthy city, if it did nothing else.

The seeds for a strike existed for some time. Discontent had been seething both among workers organized into recognized unions and among the unorganized, chiefly immigrants.

The organized workers were fully employed, or almost fully employed, particularly in commercial construction, for most of the postwar period until the current recession. Then the building industry started to slow up, large numbers were thrown out of work. But most of the jobs in the homebuilding field were taken up by immigrants who took what they could when they could get it. They had no alternative.

The proverbial straw that broke the camel's back turned up in March 1960 in a terrible tragedy. A cave-in occurred in the Hogg's Hollow tunnel project in Toronto. Five immigrant Italians died under tons of quicksand. An investigation proved that safety precautions were almost non-existent. People in Toronto started to ask a lot of questions. The press exposed the sorry mess in the construction field. As one reporter put it, "the Italian construction workers toiled from dawn to dusk for coolie pay."

Dangerous working conditions went with the low wages—no safety, no drinking water, no toilets, no shelter. People had thought that these conditions existed in the middle ages, but not in Toronto 1961.

Then immigrants and other unorganized workers started to get some help. They got well enough organized to hold a general strike in August 1960 which won them contracts with reasonable wage and working conditions. Or so it seemed. Soon it became brutally evident that the contractors had no intention of living up to the agreements.

In May of this year the workers went out on strike again. Their union leaders pointed to over a thousand grievances against dozens of contractors and subcontractors, grievances which would take years and years to process through normal means.

Some builders, a racketeering, chiseling element, called on the government to deport the immigrants. This demand backfired. But the Premier of the province, Leslie Frost, got into the picture over the head of his Minister of Labour Charles Daley who had sat on the sidelines calling the strike "illegal." He offered unions and company a three-point basis of settlement drafted by the president of the Ontario Federation of Labour David Archer. The unions accepted the offer. The companies refused.

Late in June and early July, the union leaders held two monster strike meetings at Exhibition Park, by far the largest ever held in Toronto. These demonstrations showed how deep-seated the feelings of the workers were about the issues they were fighting for. After almost two months of striking, the majority of them were risking their homes and the future of their families rather than return to work under the old, degrading conditions.

In the meantime the Premier set in motion a Royal Commission to look into labor-management relations in the construction field. This was one of the points of settlement which the companies rejected. The other points called for a special arbitration board to hear grievances and a spot check of violations in the industry by special investigators. The special arbitration board has also been named.

There was no question where the sympathies of the working people of Toronto were in this critical struggle. The public, too, obtained some insight into what makes men leave their jobs and go on picket lines for weeks and weeks. Whatever the final outcome of the strike it is bound to leave a deep impression on this well-to-do, too-often-smug community.

About a quarter of all immigration to Canada in the last decade or so has settled in the Metropolitan Toronto area. Today well over 150,000 residents are Italians, the largest New Canadian group and there are many thousands from other ethnic groups. They are bound to carry weight in Toronto's future development. The ultimate result of the strike will be important in their outlook.

Local 1190 of the Carpenters was one of the unions directly involved in the strike while hundreds of carpenters from big Local 27, working on some of the major construction jobs like the subway and the new airport building at Malton, walked out in sympathy.

Canadian Notes

The Ontario Federation of Labor has issued a new Stewards' Handbook outlining the new amendments to the Ontario Labour Relations Act. The Handbook covers legislation on apprenticeship, hours of work, vacations, fair employment practices, workmen's compensation, and industrial standards.

A summary of the new Employment Agencies Act, new minimum wage schedules and a revised chapter on the Factory Act are also included.

* * *

Study of Co-op Housing

The Co-operative Union of Canada has been awarded a $20,000 federal grant to conduct a study of co-operative housing in Canada.

The grant will be made through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for a study "to determine measures that might be necessary or desirable to stimulate and co-ordinate co-operative housing."

Commenting on the announcement, CUC President Ralph Staples said that co-operative housing is not well developed in Canada despite the great need for it and "we want to find the reason why."

Senate Manpower Report

Canada will need 1,000,000 new jobs in the next five years or the country will face continued high unemployment, the Senate Manpower Committee reported in June.

Unemployment, say the Senators, is one of Canada's most pressing national problems. Jobless levels have been rising year after year and there is no recovery from one recession before another begins.

Even with 1,000,000 new jobs which is twice as many as were created in the past five years, unemployment will only be down to 3.5 per cent. As the country comes out of each new recession, more and more workers are left without jobs.

* * *

Drugs Costs

The Canadian drug companies have been charged with the highest drug prices in the world. The Toronto Globe and Mail attributes this to expensive research. This is nonsense. The cost of research for 27 major drug companies in Canada ranges from only .01 percent to 6.2 percent of sales.

Costs of quality control are negligible too, from zero to 2.6 per cent of sales. But advertising costs average about 25 per cent of sales.

U.S. companies dominate the Canadian market, and U.S. control over patents has virtually eliminated competition.

* * *

Eric W. Kierans, head of the Montreal Stock Exchange told the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce that Canadian industry is over-administered and over-managed and that this, far more than decent wages, was responsible for the high cost of Canadian goods.

"There is a recurring tendency," the Montreal businessman said, "to blame the cost of labour for our inability to compete successfully in many world markets.

"In point of fact, a great deal of this criticism is unfounded and industrial leaders, who frequently reiterate this charge, would do well to check their statistics."

* * *

Russell Bell, Assistant Research Director of the Canadian Labour Congress, is predicting that Canada will experience heavy unemployment throughout the '60s.

Speaking to 110 delegates to the 3rd annual Farmer-Labour Conference at Port Elgin, Bell said that if the current budget does nothing effective to get the economy rolling, Canada is in for a long period of recession. The budget did nothing effective, in his opinion.

* * *

Total time lost through strikes in Canada continues at a low figure. In April of this year, one worker out of 10 was out of work. Only one in a thousand was involved in strike action.

* * *

Bureau of Statistics figures on the economy were not very encouraging for the first three months in the year. The GNP—gross national product—declined 1.2 per cent.

Economists say that an annual increase of 5 percent in the GNP is needed for full employment.

* * *

Farmers are also being hit by technological changes. Fewer and fewer farmers are producing more and more food.

In 1950 one farm worker supported 14.1 persons. By 1959 one farmer worker was supporting 27.2 persons.

Yet in 1960 it took 26,000 bushels of wheat to buy a farm machine that could have been bought with 1000 bushels of wheat in 1945.

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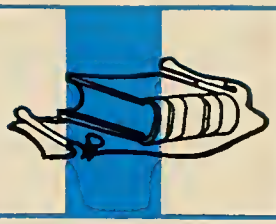
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DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

Women Must Organize for Progress

Ladies' Clubs Won't Get the Job Done, Says Agnes Meyer

By AGNES MEYER

MY greatest teacher, the philosipher, John Dewey, used to tell us that trouble had one supreme value. It made people think. Anyone in touch with the labor situation knows only too well that the nation is in trouble. Production is increasing. But so is unemployment. This situation is especially threatening for women and for the Negro. As one woman said recently, "I have two strikes against me now that workers are being laid off. First, because I'm a Negro and secondly, because I'm a woman." But instead of wringing our hands we must take John Dewey's advice and use this crisis to think things out. For automation, in all its various aspects, is here to stay. Temporarily this may mean more unemployment. But in the long run I am sure it will mean more employment even though the jobs will be different. The thing for organized women to do is to take advantage of the interval of hardship to fight for progress. To be specific, this is the time to do three things:

1. To increase the unionization of women workers throughout the country.
2. To insist upon equal pay for equal work.
3. To persuade management and union leadership that there must be equality of opportunity for women and all minority groups for jobs and for retraining if the American economy is to go ahead under full steam.

Leadership Needed

In order to accomplish these objectives women must develop more leadership in the labor movement and get the other big voluntary women's organizations to help them achieve their goals. For some reason women do not work together as much or as successfully as they did years ago when they were fighting for the right to vote, or when leaders like Jane Addams and many contemporaries were fighting for the rights of the underdog. As a result, women have not used the power of the ballot to defend their own interest. It is a profound injustice, and yet it is largely our own fault that the labor of women is still exploited wherever possible—even at times when they are unionized. Until the last minimum wage bill was passed five million women in this country received less than a dollar an hour. and on the whole they will not profit by the new wage standards as the majority are not unionized.

Women Must Work

Now it is not a question as to whether women *should* work. Most of them have to work whether they want to or not. Moreover, the Manpower Commission's report on women's labor (of course it would be a manpower commission) states that our economy needs millions more women in the labor market, if our economy is to expand with sufficient rapidity. That being the case, it weakens our democracy not only economically but morally when we make distinctions in our treatment of labor either on the basis of sex or color.

Union leadership is, indeed, not without blame for this injustice. Grateful as I am to our labor leaders for their contributions to the nation's progress and welfare, I feel that theirs is the most exclusively masculine world left on the American scene. This is short-sighted; for the labor movement will never become as strong as it might be, until more women who have the gift of leadership receive recognition by election to high union positions. There are some encouraging signs. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union now has three women vice-presidents. Also, a recent resolution passed by the UAW stated that its future contracts would eliminate any wage discrimination on the basis of sex. But government contracts, which are now of vast proportions, have to be examined only for discrimination on the basis of race and religion but *not* on the basis of sex.

Chides Leaders

And while we are on the subject of the governmental attitude toward women, it must be confessed that our liberal Federal administration, whose election I supported wholeheartedly, has not yet revealed any overwhelming need of women's ability to fill policy making positions. But here again we must note one very encouraging exception. The Secretary of Labor, Mr. Goldberg, has recognized the outstanding contributions Esther Peterson has made as a labor leader who understands the problems of working women, by asking Congress to up-grade her position to Assistant Secretary of Labor.

As I said at the outset, the problems created by automation and other technological changes, should be met not in a defeatist spirit but with a vigorous drive for the unionization of all major groups of working women. For the woman who belongs to a union will receive consideration such as severance pay and other provisions. The woman who has no union to protect her will be dismissed out of hand on the theory that she will be "absorbed" by new jobs and industries. The vast numbers of women in the retail trades, the laundries, the confectionery business should be your first targets. But perhaps the biggest opportunity lies in the clerical field and the teaching profession, both of which are predominantly female.

Editor's Note:

Agnes E. Meyer is one of the most distinguished women in America today. She is a noted writer, lecturer and humanitarian. She is perhaps the most vigorous supporter the public schools in the United States have ever had. In 1960 she received the Murray-Green Award for Outstanding Community Service. Mrs. Meyer is the widow of the late Mr. Eugene Meyer, banker, philanthropist and publisher of THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mrs. Meyer, who lives in Washington, delivered these remarks before the Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO Women's Conference held recently in the nation's capital.

We believe these words are meaningful for every American, every union member and for every woman in the U.S. and Canada today.

Let's consider these two groups separately. The clerical workers have been supplanted by machines more rapidly than any other category. But until now the demand was so great that they did not have to worry about new jobs. I don't think this will always be so, as the computers throw more and more clerks out of work. You could make progress with this large group if you help them realize that the future may be very bleak unless they have bargaining power.

Now let's tackle the thorny problem of teachers' unions. I have always been against them in the past. But slowly I have come to realize that our teachers will never receive adequate salaries unless they present a united front to local boards of education which consist largely of the managerial class. Not only teachers but most professional groups feel that their prestige places them above the need for organization in labor unions. The result is that their income has declined in comparison with that of unionized factory workers. Thirty years ago the average clerk, typist, or teacher earned more than the average unionized manual laborer. Now, the situation is reversed.

Tells of Israeli Work

What really revolutionized my attitude toward teachers' unions was my visit to Israel last autumn. The salary situation is not very different in that country though the scale is lower. The secondary school teachers were striking for recognition of the fact that education is the most essential force in a democracy. The labor unions argued that the teachers, whose salaries were only slightly higher than those of factory workers, were not entitled to a raise until the salaries of workers increased. Just imagine what would happen to teachers' salaries in our country if they were raised even slightly above that of the average unionized worker. Israel can scarcely afford to raise teachers' salaries much above that of the trades union members. But we, my friends, can afford to pay a teacher as well as we pay a bricklayer. This has changed my whole orientation to teachers' unions. There, my friends, is one of your most promising fields for unionization. Don't forget you have to increase unionization of women, or suffer the consequences. At present only three and a half million women workers are organized, about 15% of the total female labor force.

The fact that I have been invited to speak to the Women's Conference of the Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO indicates that there is a certain solidarity between women's unions. I don't know whether it is practical—but your Women's Conference suggests that it might be valuable to have a separate women's labor movement without cutting off your affiliation with your separate unions that now have male leadership. Something radical of that sort has to be done to wake up this country to the problems of the woman worker and give it the vigorous feminine leadership it used to have.



AGNES MEYER

. . . sounds call to organize

Oh, to be sure, the League of Women Voters, the infinite number of women's clubs, are doing an intelligent, lady-like job to make local improvements in our faulty social structure.

But these voluntary groups have never made enough effort to make life easier for working women. Take for example the urgent need for the day-care of children. In 1957 there were almost 4 million children under six years of age whose mothers worked. There is now a bill, S 1209, before the Senate to make grants to the states for the provision of facilities and services for the care of these children. If it is going to pass I fear the labor union women will have to do the lobbying. For the women's clubs are not sufficiently concerned.

This is an age of revolution, and nice lady-like efforts are not going to win the battle either for day-care nurseries or for equal opportunity and equal pay for the working woman. The indifference to what I shall not call women's rights, but *the rights of women*, is just another sign of our selfishness and complacency, which is an evil inheritance from the Eisenhower regime. What is the nature of the conservatism represented by the Republican Party to which I once belonged? As represented by that popular hero, Senator Barry Goldwater, it is an attempt to combine all the evils and shortcomings of our society into a kind of witches brew which he calls a program. Yet this extreme conservatism is now popular even among young college students. And it will grow stronger unless it is counteracted by a modern and cohesive liberalism.

And this at a period when a new social consciousness is sweeping the world. Only the United States seems to be asleep, socially speaking. Dear friends, we must recognize that we have a fight on our hands if we are going to turn the attention of our people away from the Gorgon head of social paralysis—and awaken our people—especially our women—toward the achievement of justice, progress, hope and ennobling purpose.

I well know that when unemployment is heavy, women workers are apt to lose their nerve. This time you have to close ranks and announce flatly that you are not going to be the sacrificial lambs. Only solidarity will achieve the increase of unionization among women, equal opportunity for jobs, and equal pay for equal work.

Don't forget that for various reasons this is the era for women to forge ahead. The new technological and automated jobs do not call for muscle power but for brains. This is woman's opportunity, provided she prepares herself for the new industries, such as electronics. To be sure, there are going to be dull jobs, too.

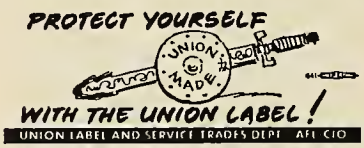
that call for nothing but pushing the right button at the right times. Nevertheless, the woman with ambition, intelligence, and training will find many new areas opening up which we cannot yet foresee.

Wariness Urged

And I beg of you not to swallow the propaganda that we must reduce the working hours to four and some experts say even three days a week in order to share the reduced number of jobs that will be brought about by automation. We may have to live through a period of severe unemployment. If that happens, we must fight all the harder for the development of new industries and full employment during a five day week for men and women alike. Our economy must keep on expanding. Otherwise we shall not be able to foot the bill for social progress here at home and economic aid to the impoverished new nations. I am not an economist but for twenty years I organized an elaborate recreation program for a large New York county. My experience has taught me that human beings can stand only a normal amount of leisure if they are to feel happy and contented as an integral part of a meaningful world. In fact, the cruelest aspect of unemployment is the despair of men and women who feel that society has no use for them.

Let us be grateful that we have an administration which understands the agony of the unemployed. Much helpful legislation is already in the hopper for the distressed areas, for retraining of the unemployed, for the alleviation of family needs in our difficult areas, and for the employment of the million or more young people who will come into the labor market not only this June but every year. Much of the retraining, to be sure, is concentrated on the needs of unemployed men. But it can be extended to women by industry and labor unions, and also by the schools. Our vocational schools must be modernized to train old and young alike for the new needs of the day. But let us take heart. As I said to you, trouble makes people think. We are fortunate in having an administration that is not afraid to think. We cannot foresee all our problems. They are bound to change rapidly and call for new kinds of legislation. But the Secretary of Labor has set up an office of automation and manpower which will develop programs for training, counselling, and placement of workers who have been displaced by technological developments. This office, under Deputy Assistant Secretary Seymour Wolfbein will keep the whole administration alert to new developments.

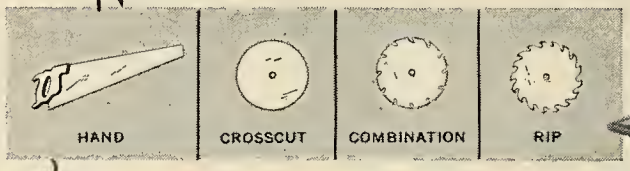
So let's meet the uncertain future full of hope and full of determination on the part of women in and out of the labor union movement to do their share to turn adversity into victory. To succeed in this endeavor women must have faith in themselves. They must also have faith in the labor movement not only as an instrument for material progress, but as a stabilizing force that makes for justice and human freedom in our country and throughout the free world.

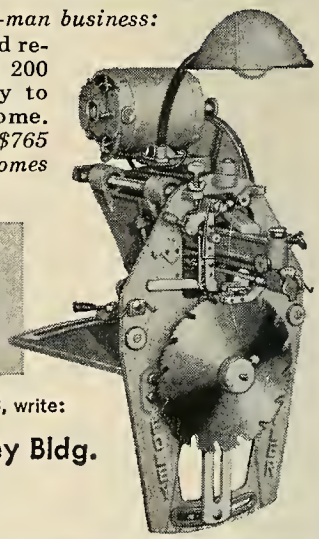


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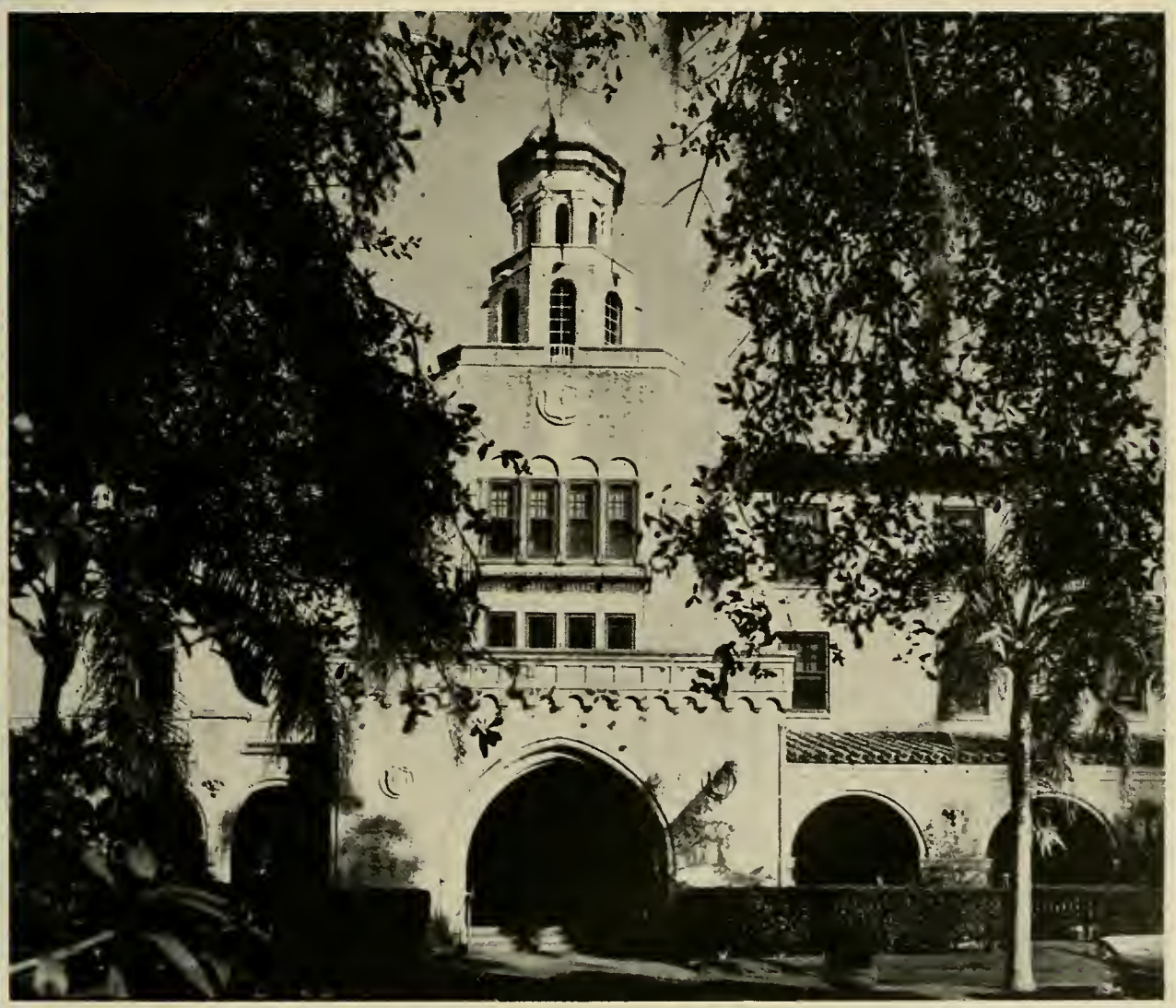


RETIRED MEMBERS ENJOY A FULL LIFE

at Home of

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Lakeland, Florida



A MESSAGE FROM THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

We take the word Brotherhood seriously. On January 1, 1929 the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Florida, was opened. It is here among the orange groves, the palm trees and the lakes that our old time members may spend their golden years in security, peace and companionship.

Entrance requirements for admission are simple. A member must have reached the age of 65 and have at least 30 years of continuous membership in good standing to his credit.

As these pages graphically show every human need is provided for. Excellent housing, good food, suitable recreation, medical care, spiritual sustenance are hallmarks of the program at Lakeland.

Every member of our Brotherhood can be proud of his contribution to the maintenance of The Carpenters Home at Lakeland.

M. A. HUTCHESON,
General President



Complete Facilities Make Living Comfortable



The spacious lobby of the Carpenters' Home provides an inviting area for meeting and talking. Easy chairs add to the comfort of this part of the building. In order to be eligible to enter the home, a member must have reached age 65 and have at least 30 years of continuous membership in good standing.



A handsome bust of General President Emeritus William L. Hutcheson is a reminder of a long and constructive career of Carpenter leadership.

An auditorium provides a meeting place for cultural and entertainment activities provided by the Home. This is but one recreation facility available to all.



The Carpenters' Home is located near the picturesque city of Lakeland, Fla., an ideal site for a retirement residence.







Chow call has just been sounded and the members are prompt in responding. The excellent food served at the Home accounts for the popularity of the mealtime summons.



A happy Carpenter shown here is the best a vertisement the Home ca have. His attitude is or of peace and contentmer

View of the dining roor at a meal serving. Belo is a herd of cattle, sourc of fresh milk and butter fo the residents.



ority





'ies hot out of the oven are being prepared for serving. Good ie is one of the strong points on the Home's bill of fare. At ight is a view of the gleaming kitchen where cleanliness at all imes is an absolute "must". The food must not only be good nd well prepared, but high standards of sanitation are main-ained for the protection of the health of the members.

lealth is Safeguarded

The three views shown here indicate facilities for medical care available. At right is a hospital ward and below a nurse takes a member's blood pressure. Special equipment providing the latest and best in therapy, as shown at right below, is available to the Home residents.







Recreation — as You Like It



The Home library is well provided with books of all types enabling the members to read for pleasure or for special informational requirements.

The billiard room is one of the more popular places for recreation and many a member becomes quite an expert.

The salubrious Florida climate in the Lakeland area is a factor in outdoor games and sports such as is shown below.





Some members take up hobbies. Here a member is shown working on a bird "apartment house". He is painting it and putting the finishing touches to a piece of real craftsmanship.



The card room never lacks for use. Members are shown here with a couple of their friendly "kibitzers" near by.







This fishing scene is a study of repose by two of the members. The location and natural setting makes fishing one of the popular pastimes.

Shuffleboard is one of the main industries of Florida, someone has said, since so many people play it. The court at the Home is a well used spot by the men.

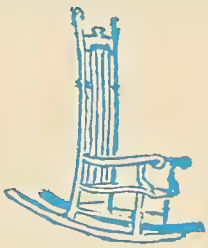
A golf course provides an opportunity for those who like this sport and who like to get out and do plenty of walking. Hand carts save carrying a heavy and burdensome golf bag.

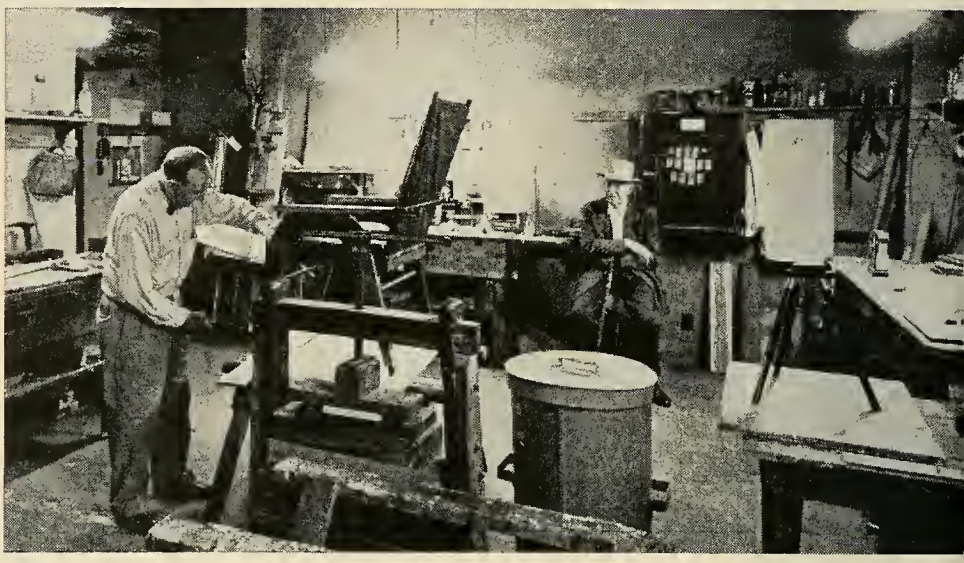






Members are free to pursue their special hobbies. Here a Carpenter turned taxidermist displays his wares.





The Carpenter Shop draws an interested observer who undoubtedly can give some really useful advice on handling the tools of his lifetime trade.



The dry cleaning and laundry facilities provide quality service which would rival any hotel's.

A cemetery in a sylvan setting provides the last resting place for those who express a preference to be buried at the Home.





By FRED GOETZ

Distaff Side of Angling



I was surprised recently to learn that, next to dancing, fishing was the most popular co-participating sport in the land.

Granted there are many more anglers than anglerettes but when a gal does become a fishing fan she is usually more avid than the guy, and many of them have established world records for their angling prowess.

C. F. Whitney of Sandwich, Mass., vice-president of Local 1331, will attest to that and sends in a photo of the Missus and a friend of hers with a nice limit of trout, 24 in all, they creeled somewhere on the cape, not a bad catch for less than two hour's lure flipping, huh?

Hats off to the ladies.

They Do it Every Time!

In a past issue of this column we ran a little item on what to do if lost in the woods. An anonymous note advises all who find themselves in such a perilous situation to immediately start a game of solitaire.

"First thing ya' know," the note states, "some darn fool will pop up behind you and tell you what card to play."

Thanks for the note, Mr. Anonymous, we'll take along a pack of playing cards on the next wilderness junket.

Don't be Hasty

In bottom-fishing, whether it be mooching for salmon or other salt-chuck denizens; live-bait angling for stripers; worming for cats, it's a good practice to delay the strike a bit.

Let your finny adversary gulp the bait, then reef back and set the hook.

Union Label Week
September 4-11

Lands a Big One

Jerry Don Boyd, son of J. D. Boyd of 3720 Homan Avenue, Waco, Texas, a member of Local 324, recalls some brow raising cat fishing trips this year. He and dad cooperated in landing a 39 pounder from the Basque River out of Waco and Jerry proudly displays the be-whiskered finster in the back yard.

A month later, Jerry, in company with his uncle, topped that one—a 52-pounder. As far as we can tell, that is tops for yellow cats in the records of this column.

Anybody get a bigger one?

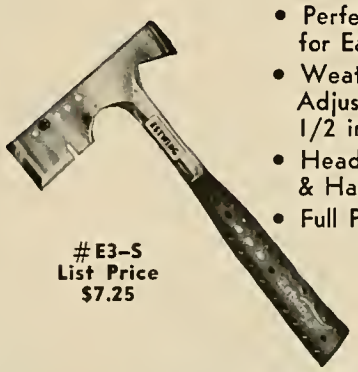


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Panfish Praised



Panfish anglers will tell you that pound for pound, inch for inch, there isn't a gamer finster alive than the saucer-bodied crappie. And when they come plate-sized, like the ones on Al Rassfeld's stringer, then the sun can go down in the west, 'cause that fisherman's had his greatest day.

Smilin' Albert Rassfeld of 1525 Picker Street, St. Louis, Mo., a member of Local 1596, is a gone crappie fan. He caught 52 from Clearwater Lake, Ellington, Mo., on the last day of May and they averaged out at two pounds.

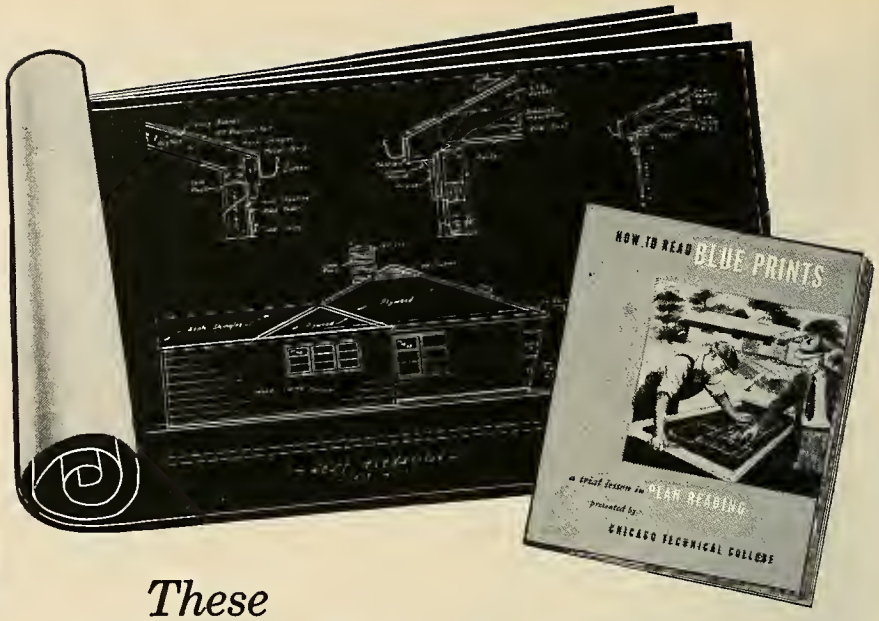
Nice goin', Al.

* * *

Poetry for Waltonians

Recent item on "fishermen's widows" prompted the following verse from Mrs. V. E. Keer, wife of Victor Keer, Tannersville, N. Y., a member of Local 1175:

OUT FISHIN' . . .
A fella' isn't thinking mean.
OUT FISHIN' . . .
His thoughts are mostly good and clean
OUT FISHIN' . . .
He does not knock his fellow men,
Or harbor any grudges then
A fella's at his finest when
OUT FISHIN' . . .
A brotherhood of rod and line
An sky and stream is always fine,
Men come close to God's design
OUT FISHIN' . . .
A fella isn't plotting schemes
OUT FISHIN' . . .
He's only busy with his dreams
OUT FISHIN' . . .
His livery is a coat of tan
His creed to do the best he can
A fella's most always mostly man
OUT FISHIN'.



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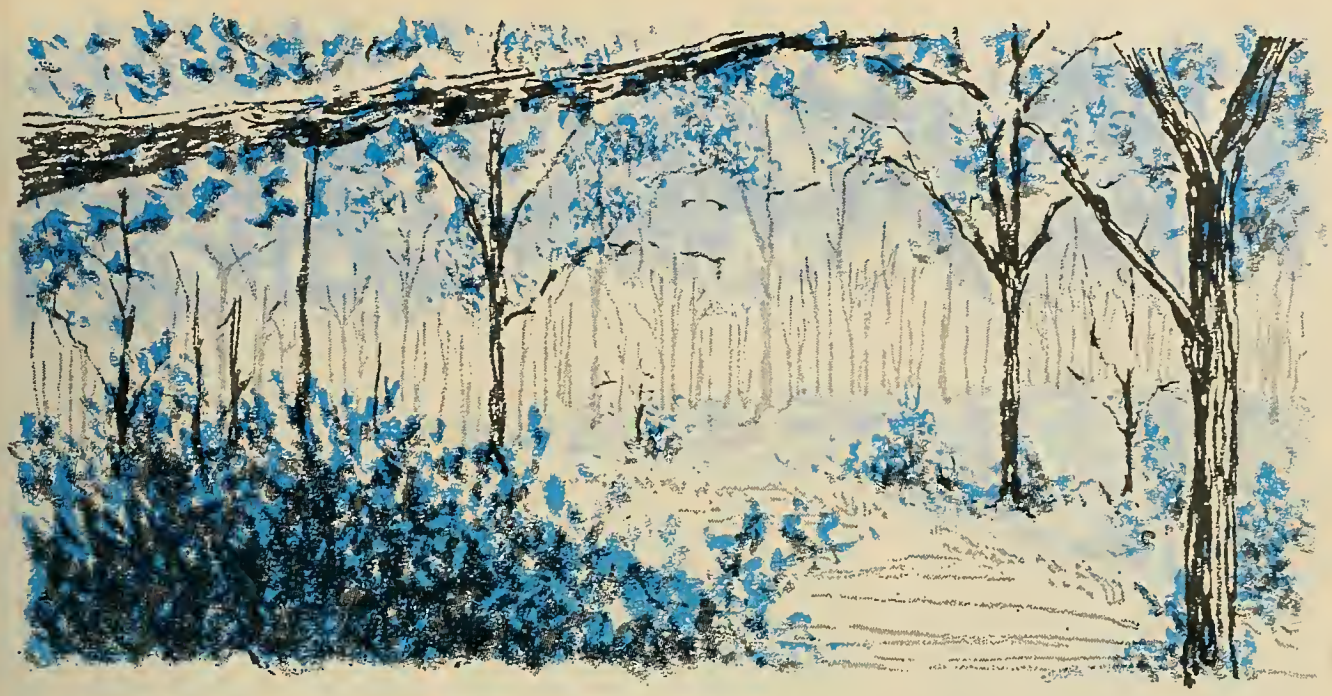
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City_____ Zone____ State_____

Occupation_____



THE FOREST . . .
saved for America's future

The history of the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest might be said to have had its start in 1955, or in 1535, or even at the close of the ice age. Each of these dates is a significant one in the story of the Forest.

Much of the scientific importance of the woodland lies in the fact that one portion of it is believed to have grown undisturbed since the retreat of the glaciers, far back in prehistoric time.

The middle thirties mark the beginning of scientific attention to this great natural biological laboratory by scientists of Rutgers University, and to a lesser degree by faculty and students of other New Jersey institutions.

In 1955, the crisis arose which threatened the destruction of the Forest by the lumbermen's axe. In response to this threat, the campaign to save the Forest was begun, culminating in the decision by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to provide the financial support which made it possible to acquire the Forest and provide the modest endowment which now helps to support the variety of research projects underway.

Until its dedication as the Hutcheson Memorial Forest in 1957, the 136-acre tract, 65 of it in virgin woodland, had been known as Mettler's Woods. The Mettler family had held title to this land virtually since Colonial days. The steadily rising value of the property due to its prime residential potential in the suburbs of New Brunswick forced the owner, Mr. Thomas Mettler, to the decision to dispose of the property in 1954.

Mr. Mettler, understanding the tremendous scientific value of the woods, withheld the property from commercial sale. He shared the University's hope that funds could be collected for its purchase, and offered it at a lower price than its real estate and timber value represented.

When it became clear that State or University funds were not available, a Citizens' Committee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. William H. Cole, Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry and Director of the Rutgers Research Council. Their goal was $100,000, the sum necessary for the purchase and an endowment to support research in the Forest.

Newspapers the country over were attracted to the unusual story of a group seeking to save a forest and the Committee's courageous campaign became known from coast to coast.

Gifts began to accumulate, sent in by individuals in 38 states and seven foreign countries. Organizations offered to assist—local, other states and national. Among them were the New Jersey Audubon Society, the New Jersey Garden Club, the Nature Conservancy, the Adirondack Mountain Club, the Green Mountain Club, Boy and Girl Scout troops, the Federation of Shade Tree Commissions, New Jersey Parks and Recreational Association, the American Society of Foresters, local historical and nature clubs, chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of Colonial Wars, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and scores of rod and gun clubs, service clubs, women's clubs, veterans organizations and schools.

But with all support and effort, in more than a year of work scarcely more than half the needed sum had been raised.

At this point the interest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters

and Joiners in the project was stimulated by its New Jersey members, aided appreciably by a comprehensive and magnificently illustrated Life Magazine story.

The Brotherhood acted swiftly, granting the needed $75,000 with the proviso that The State University safeguard the Forest in perpetuity and employ it for research and study through the future years. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners should have a deep interest in the saving of these woods for study purposes. What scientists learn here may affect our future for generations to come."

The Brotherhood constructed on the property a caretaker's cottage which also contains laboratory space. The new facility will make it possible to provide full-time caretaker protection for the property and also make indoor research space available at the Forest itself.

The Forest is open to the public only on guided tours. Tour schedules and related information can be secured from Dr. Murray F. Buell, Director of the Forest, at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.



Caretaker's house, Hutcheson Forest, May 1959. The two workers, from left to right: Frank Duffy of Cartaret, Local Union 65, Perth Amboy, N. J. and Jim Greeley of Rahway, Local Union 620, Madison, N. J.



Dr. Murray F. Buell, associate professor of botany at Rutgers University, examines fallen hickory tree in Mettler's Woods. Tree, now in advanced stages of decay, fell about 15 years ago. Fungi is external evidence of decay. Preservation policy for Mettler's Woods calls for completely unmanaged forest system, even to dead or felled trees, which are left to decay and return their substance to the soil.



Douglass College biology students help Dr. Jeff Swinebroad erect bird trap in Hutcheson Forest. Birds are identified, banded and then released as part of study of difference in bird population in various regions of the forest.

Fire in the Forest

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest was formally named and dedicated in ceremonies on October 15, 1955. A scientific symposium on the same day set the tone for the future usefulness of the Forest.

"What happens in the woodlands," said Brotherhood President Maurice A. Hutcheson in his presentation of the deed and trust, "is close to the carpenter's heart. The diseases and insects which threaten the forests are his enemies. The harvesting methods which ruin reseeding arouse his anger. The scientific achievements which promise better forests for tomorrow get his wholehearted support. And most of all, he believes that no man can visit the woods without refreshing his spirit and rebuilding his hope.

"It is only natural that the United

In 1950, one of the largest and finest trees of the Forest suffered severe top damage in a violent windstorm and was subsequently salvaged for timber. A cross-section of the tree stump made it possible to study the year-by-year history of that single tree since it began its growth in 1627.

From the scars which show in the growth rings which the tree lays down each year, botanists have determined that the tree was seared by fire about once every ten years during the first 85 years of its life. The evidence of the tree rings adds weight to the belief that the Indians were either most careless with fire or else deliberately burned the woodlands periodically.

The studies also provided further evidence of the resistance which oaks show to damage by forest fires.

The Fungi of the Forest

Continuously under study in the Forest is the process of decay in the fallen trees. Among the organisms associated with the process of decay are fungi, many of striking color and beauty. The fungi range from microscopic size to the handsome shell or comb fungi several inches in size. The fungi play an important part in turning the dead and decaying plant and tree materials into material which returns to the soil as plant food.

Fungi are responsible for tree diseases such as the white pine blister rust and chestnut blight. Except for the ones with economic importance, such as the fungi which cause the blister rust, fungi have received less than their share of research attention, particularly in terms of study in their natural forest habitat.

THE FOREST . . . saved for America's future



Using dial gauge or dendrometer, Dr. Murray F. Buell, associate professor of botany at Rutgers University, records measurement of hickory trees. Such measurements have been made every week, starting two years ago, on three hickories, three white oaks, and three black oaks in order to study growth patterns of various trees.

A Census of the Forest

To study the future of the Forest, you must first know all there is to know about the forest today. The basic information is the actual number of trees, the kinds of trees and their present dimensions. That task has been completed through four years of work by a Rutgers graduate student, Carl D. Monk. The 65 acres of the Forest proper contain slightly in excess of 8,000 trees with a diameter of one inch or greater. (The study excluded the dogwoods, of which there are an estimated 25,000 growing in the lower levels of the Forest.)



White-footed deer mouse shown being removed from trap is most numerous animal in Hutcheson Forest.



Dr. Paul A. Pearson holds 4-foot black snake which is the largest reptile of the forest population.

The Birds of the Forest

The bird population of the Forest is capable of exerting a substantial influence upon its history and character. Birds have an important role in the control of the insect population which in turn may have serious effect upon the forest. Birds may also materially alter the characteristics of the forest by introduction of the seeds of plants and even trees.

Now being studied is the relation of the birds dwelling in the Forest to the several clearly-defined layers into which the forest growth divides itself. Different birds live and feed in different levels of the forest. Knowledge of their habits and the effect of these habits will add to the understanding of the life and regeneration of the forest, as well as adding to the accumulated knowledge of the habits of various species of birds themselves.

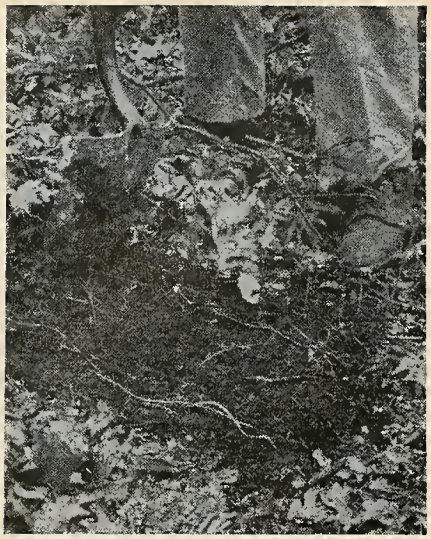
This study will be the basic inventory and reference for future studies of the Forest population.



Rutgers University botanist Dr. Murray F. Buell measures one of the oldest and largest trees in Mettler's Woods, near the village of East Millstone in Somerset County. Known to scientists the world over, the 65-acre woodlot in the heart of New Jersey is recorded as untouched as far back as 1703 and is believed to have been in natural progress since shortly after the last ice age. This white oak, just short of 11 feet in circumference, is estimated to be nearly 300 years old.

Rare Elements in the Hickory

The unique character of Hutcheson Forest as an untouched biological entity has drawn the attention of scientists of the United States Geological Survey. Studying the known ability of hickory trees to accumulate and concentrate rare elements, investigators have secured samples of the leaves and root soil of hickories in the Forest for analysis of their content of rare elements. The fact that the surrounding soil has not been disturbed by plowing and that the Forest has been undisturbed for centuries makes the information thus secured of unusual value to this study by the Federal agency.



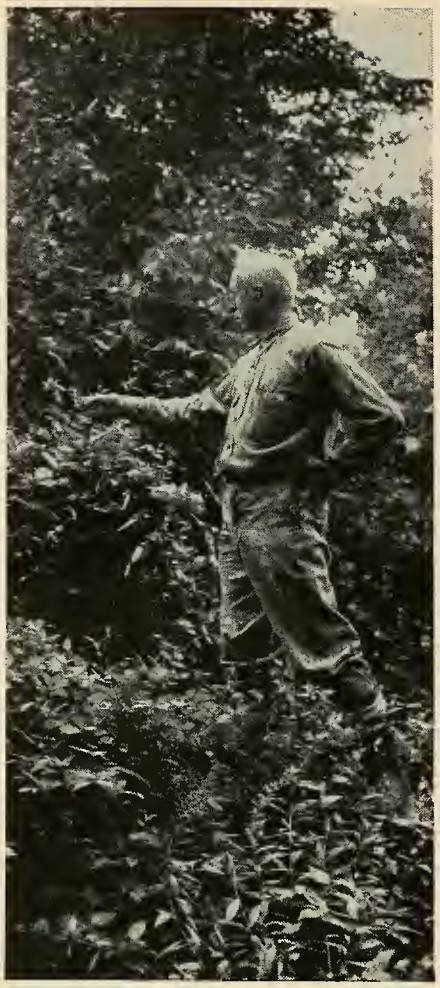
With forest litter cleared away, soil in Mettler's Woods is revealed in natural state. "Virgin" top-soil here ranges from two to three feet thick.

The Small Animals of the Forest

The trapping and observation of the mammals of the Forest is being undertaken so that the population of the Forest may be compared with abandoned fields that are growing back into woodland. White-footed deer mice are the most common mammal of the Forest. Its population also includes shrews, moles, woodchuck, squirrels, oppossum, deer, raccoon, and muskrat, weasel and fox. The changing character of the population through the years will be studied and scientists also hope to learn more about the relationship between various types of vegetation and the mammal population. The Forest has been designated as a State Game Refuge.

Drought Attacks the Forest

Research is under way to measure the impact made upon the Forest by severe drought, such as occurred in 1957. Botanists seek to learn whether in a natural woodland the trees and shrubs affected suffer outright killing, whether they are killed in part or whether they can escape into a dormant state. This year, following the drought, they have been able to study the degree of recovery of various types of growth.



Dr. John Small shows mass of honeysuckle which has entered the forest. Not native to the area, honeysuckle can choke off and destroy native trees as it is doing here.

One interesting product of the study has been the conclusion that drought can affect the degree of upheaval of the forest floor by fallen trees. Trees killed by drought soon lose their root systems through decay and without this support are easy prey for high winds. But in falling they do not violently uproot areas of the forest floor and thus influence the type and kind of vegetation on the ground level of the Forest.

The Insects of the Forest

The insect population of the Forest is a big and important one. Some insects are destructive forces, others perform the essential functions of pollination. All are part of the complex inter-relationship between the physical factors and the living things of the Forest.



Dr. Murray Buell and Dr. John Small count the varieties of new growth that have become established in a square meter of abandoned field at the Forest's edge.

The Woods Reclaim the Fields

A talented Rutgers undergraduate majoring in entomology, Donald Whitehead, has begun the collection of insects of the Forest which will be a basic reference in all future studies of the role of insects in the great complex of forces which operate within and upon the Forest and its creatures.

Plant population counts are being made and the species recorded. These will be continued year by year and the cycles of the regeneration followed.

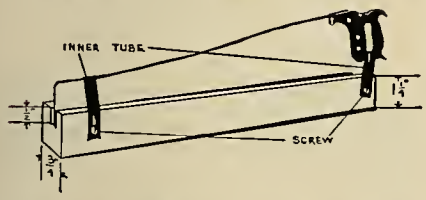
Surprising variation between the fields has been observed. Naturally enough, "weeds" such as ragweed and yellow rocket make up some 75 per cent of the cover in the first year after abandonment. The variation in soil characteristics and the air-borne transport of seeds probably account for the field-to-field differences.



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Preserve Saw Edge

Here is one easy way to keep your saw sharp. Take a strip of hardwood the length of saw, ¾" x ¼". Saw in center of strip ⅛ inch in depth. Insert small screw at each end of strip through a rubber band. A strip of

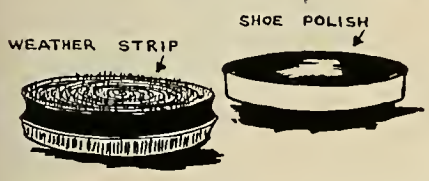


innertube will work fine. On other side of strip insert a small screw at each end, put a hole in end of band and slip it over screw head. You can put the saw in your toolbox or take it out without damaging it.

A. T. Harris (L. U. 743)
726 Goodman St.
Bakersfield, Calif.

Just "Swipe" It!

Here's my pet trick. All it requires is an empty shoe polish can and standard-size weatherstrip rolled to fit tight into the can. The strip will stick over

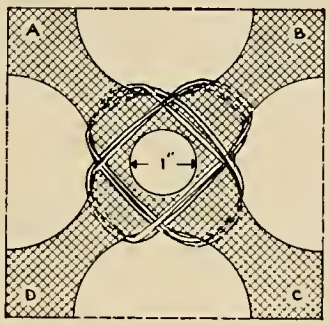


the top of the can about ⅛" but will not interfere with the lid going on tight. Saturate thoroughly with any cheap oil. Keep can in toolbox upside down; then the oil will always be there. If a shower comes up and you get a few tools wet, just give it a "swipe"—no fuss, no messy oil cans.

Curtis F. Hill
614 Red Oak St.
Charleston, W. Va.

Line Storage Suggestion

This information concerns a line storage and winder that I use. To wind on line, fasten one end on any "ear", hold one ear such as A with left hand and winder in vertical position, then move winder in a small arc from side to side with the wrist as a pivot. As winder moves place line over Ears B and D with the right hand. Change position of left hand



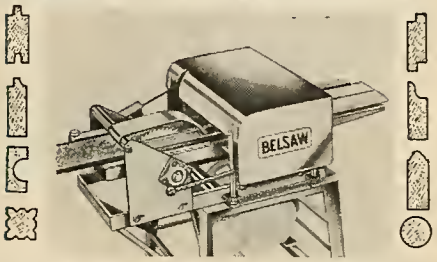
from Ear A to B, repeat arc procedure and wind line on Ears C and A. Change position on ears quite often with left hand to distribute line evenly on winder. To unwind line, fasten one end to object, place one finger in the center hole and walk. Line will unwind smoothly without kinks. To make: use ⅛"-thick piece of masonite or plywood about six inches square; thicker material and larger size depending on size and length of line. Lay out according to sketch, cut out the arcs, bore a 1" hole and you are in business.

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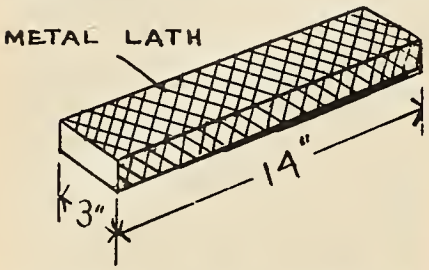
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Rasp for Sheetrock

Take a 2" x 4", 14" long, cut to 3" wide, cover with metal lath nailed to sides, and use a piece of door stop or

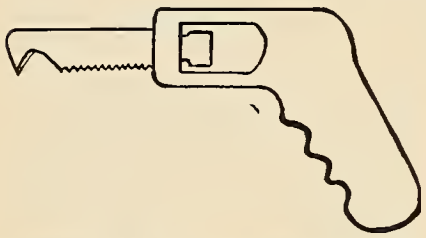


¼" plywood to cover the edges. This makes an excellent rasp and jointer for sheetrock—or for cleaning block walls.

David L. Whitfield (L. U. 184)
2003 S. 14th, East
Salt Lake City 5, Utah

Tool to Cut Laminated Plastic

Grind the end of a broken nail-saw blade as shown in diagram. This



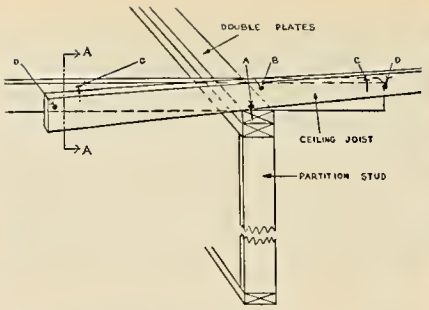
material will be sufficiently hard so that it can be touched up with a file or stone from time to time as it gets dull. Draw this knife along a straight-edge and you will find that it will cut the Formica.

Bernard Plessis (L. U. 1735)
701 E. 8th Ave.
Prince Rupert
British Columbia, Canada

Nailing High-Crown Ceiling Joists

A common problem encountered when nailing high-crown ceiling joists can be overcome by using the following procedure:

First, secure the joists to plate with Toe-nail "A". Then nail the two joists together with Nail "B". Then drive Nail "C" near end of joist but leaving enough of the nail exposed to hook with the claws of a bar. Then start Nail "D". Then hook onto Nail "C" with the claws of a bar lying over the high joist. By pressing down on the bar you will lift up the end of the lower joist. When it is flush with



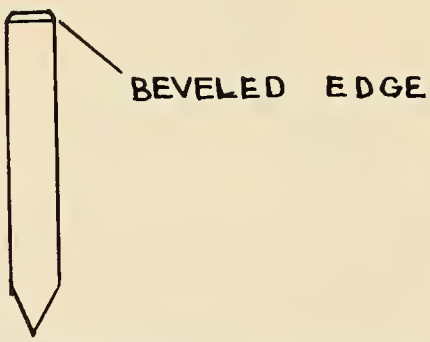
the high joist, drive Nail D home. Repeat the procedure on the other end.

A great deal of hard toe-nailing and hatchet work can be avoided in this manner. It will take care of what is sometimes an impossible task and at the same time help to correct ceiling crown over the center of the room. As Nail C is not a part of the construction but has served only as a tool, it can now be removed.

Frank Altherr
(L. U. 512)
207 N. Chestnut St.
Jackson, Ohio

Driving Pegs

On many jobs, where two-by-four pegs are driven into the ground to brace forms or to hold batter boards, they end up badly split and cannot be used again. A simple remedy for this is to bevel the top all around the edge for about a half-inch. This not only allows the peg to be driven more



solidly into the ground but it also permits it to be used over and over again.

E. B. McFetridge
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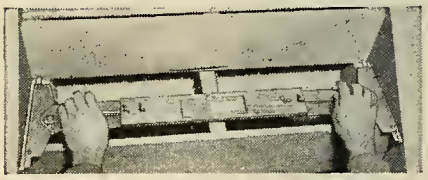


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L. U. NO. 1138, TOLEDO, OHIO
Brandt, Ernest
Bringe, Fred
Tilly, Arnold

L. U. NO. 1194, PENSACOLA, FLA.
Amos, C. H.
Brown, W. C.

L. U. NO. 1274, DECATUR, ALA.
Brock, Earl

L. U. NO. 1323, MONTEREY, CAL.
Large, James H.
Stratton, A. W.

L. U. NO. 1330, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Van Houten, Isaac

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.
Kowaliuck, Karl
Sadenwater, Gerald W.

L. U. NO. 1394, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.
Hanna, Alonza B.
McCarty, Clarence W.
Nash, Elbert

L. U. NO. 1397, ROSLYN, N. Y.
Pedersen, Peder

L. U. NO. 1423, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
Marshall, R. K. (Bob)
Stout, Laurence A.
Wolters, Emil C.

L. U. NO. 1456, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Larese, Pietro
Teir, Ivar
Tengstrom, John V.

L. U. NO. 1478, REDONDO BEACH, CAL.
McGee, Ercel L.
O'Quinn, Monte

L. U. NO. 1529, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quick, Leslie
Sambol, Martin

L. U. NO. 1590, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Gamble, Garfield
Gilliam, Louis
Harwood, Robert T.
Pellinen, Toivo
Rhodes, Denver S.
Robichaux, Leo G.
Rupert, Lloyd

L. U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.
Penno, Ernest

L. U. NO. 1667, BILOXI, MISS.
Crum, Basker S.

L. U. NO. 1707, LONGVIEW, WASH.
Breneman, Claude G.
Judd, Ernest William
Nagunst, Carl Albert
Rice, Melvin Clifford
Williams, Charles Fred

L. U. NO. 1725, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Duncan, J. S.
Taylor, Romie

L. U. NO. 1822, FT. WORTH, TEXAS
Weatherly, Ben H.

L. U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Brown, Elbert Z.
Pohlmann, James J.

L. U. NO. 1976, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Barber, Laurence
Brothers, Johnny
Herron, Willie P.
Soll, Louis

L. U. NO. 2006, LOS GATOS, CAL.
Justis, John C.
Scott, Ray C.
Walker, Wilford E.
Willett, Robert

L. U. NO. 2039, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Betts, Mack

L. U. NO. 2094, CHICAGO, ILL.
Howell, Robert
Jefferson, Norman Sr.

L. U. NO. 2164, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Richardson, William A.

L. U. NO. 2181, CORVALLIS, ORE.
Beelman, Fred E.
Bowman, Arthur W.
Kammerer, Edward W.
Nordeen, Henry E.
Register, David D.

L. U. NO. 2203, ANAHEIM, CAL.
Amend, George Edward Sr.
Blewett, Douglas
McQuerry, G. A.
Wardell, John F.

L. U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CAL.
Hess, Peter P.
Nash, John I.

L. U. NO. 2811, SALISBURY, MD.
Revelle, Robert M. Jr.

L. U. NO. 3110, BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.
Holcombe, Hubert W.

L. U. NO. 3201, BAY CITY, TEXAS
Parr, Elton M.

"THE CARPENTER" Has Birthday; Now Appears in Modern Design

Magazine Ranks as One of Oldest Continuously Published Journals

AT a rough estimate, THE CARPENTER, over the past 80 years, probably has published 10,000 articles dealing with the problems of the working man—particularly on the need for maintaining strong, dedicated unions. Yet it is doubtful if a single article appearing in the magazine carried more impact or stated the case for militant unionism stronger than one that appeared in the very first issue. The title of this particular article was "Organize A National Union."

McGuire Was First

Written by the immortal Peter J. McGuire, the recognized founder of our Brotherhood, the article set forth the need for establishing a national union to tie together the independent and scattered local unions of carpenters that existed at the time (1881). Probably this article had more to do with inspiring 14 of these unions to send delegates to the founding convention than any other one thing. In his plea for unity and singleness of purpose, Brother McGuire said:

"In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait, while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more widespread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.

"The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each other's common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?"

It's Still that Way

How could the case for militant unionism be stated more eloquently or more effectively? The whole essence of union philosophy is embodied in the above paragraphs. And the words are as true and as meaningful today as they were in 1881 when they were written.

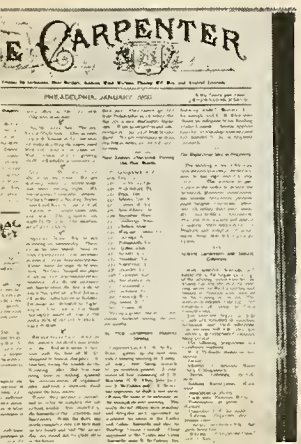
THE CARPENTER was born in St. Louis in May of 1881. It was the brainchild of Peter J. McGuire who recognized that a medium of communication was needed to inform and educate the officers and members of the scattered independent unions before a successful national organization could be established. Several previous efforts to form a national union failed because there was no means of keeping affiliated unions adequately posted. Brother McGuire made up his mind that the new national union he

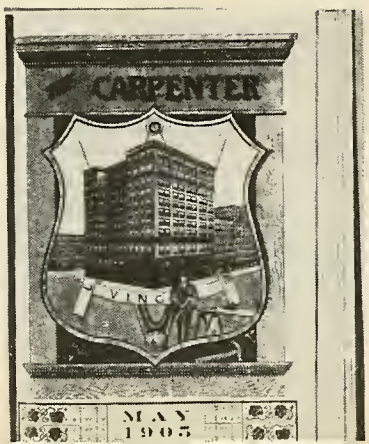




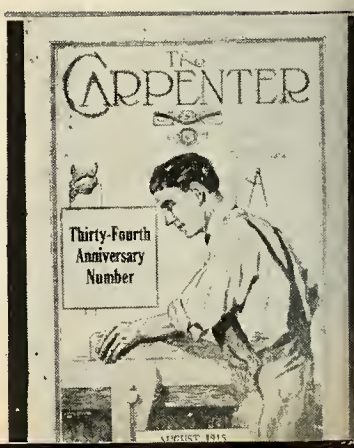












dreamed of would not suffer from this shortcoming. So in May of 1881 the first issue of THE CARPENTER rolled off the presses.

From May to August the publication concentrated on developing the reasons why a strong national union was needed. When the founding convention was called to order in Chicago on August 10, 1881, 36 delegates representing 14 independent unions in 11 cities were on hand in answer to Brother McGuire's persistent pleas for national organization.

Priority Attention

The rest is history. The 36 delegates instituted the Brotherhood of Carpenters which eventually became the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. One of their first actions was to make THE CARPENTER the official publication of the new organization. In all the years since, THE CARPENTER has been keeping members posted regarding union affairs. It has fought the battle of Brotherhood members on the political as well as the economic front. Today it is striving to perpetuate and enhance the principles of unionism laid down by Peter J. McGuire.

In the beginning, THE CARPENTER was really a tab-sized newspaper. It contained eight pages. Most of the material summarized the organizing efforts which were being carried on from border to border and coast to coast. The whole heroic effort of the carpenters of the 1880's to organize an effective and permanent national union is contained in these first issues of the magazine.

St. Louis Was Home

For the first 7 months THE CARPENTER was published out of the provisional headquarters of the union in St. Louis. But in December of 1881 the General Office moved to New York, and the publication moved with the office. The General Office was located at 184 Williams Street, New York City.

Apparently it stayed in New York until the year 1884. The November issue of that year carried a notice announcing that the Brotherhood headquarters had been moved to Cleveland. The only address given was "Lock Box 180, Cleveland." For some three years THE CARPENTER was printed in the Ohio metropolis, for the January, 1887, issue carried an announcement that Brotherhood headquarters had been moved to 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

The following year, the masthead of THE CARPENTER listed the headquarters address as "124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia." This was in the October, 1888, issue.

Eleven years later, the organization moved to still another address in Philadelphia. The May, 1899, issue listed the "Lippincott Building, 46 North Twelfth Street" as the official address of our Brotherhood.

Atlantic City Convention

A few years later, the Atlantic City Convention voted to move the headquarters to Indianapolis, Indiana. In January of 1903, the move was made to Indianapolis, the population center of the nation at the time. The organization set up shop on the fifth floor of the Stevenson Building. The next year (1904) our Brotherhood changed its address without moving, inasmuch as the name of the Stevenson Building was changed to the State Life Building.

By now our Brotherhood was determined to have a headquarters building of its own. The next convention authorized the officers to investigate the feasibility of buying ground and erecting a building in Indianapolis. After a good deal of study, the officers determined that the property at 222 East Michigan Street was ideal for the organization's purpose. During the next five years the site was purchased and the contract for the building let.

Move to Indianapolis

In May of 1909, our Brotherhood officially moved into its present headquarters at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

For the first dozen years the printing of THE CARPENTER was farmed out to an Indianapolis firm. But the Brotherhood determined that it could do its own printing more cheaply. By action of the 18th General Convention, the officers were authorized to establish a printing plant of our own. A separate building was erected behind the headquarters building in Indianapolis, and in the year 1915 the Carpenters Printing Plant went into operation. In the 45 years since, the magazine has been printed in our own plant.

Over the years the nature of THE CARPENTER has changed considerably. From 1881 until 1890 the publication operated as an eight-page newspaper. During the 1890's it went to 16 pages. Then in February, 1905, it was changed to magazine format, a form it has maintained ever since.

Now the magazine has moved once more—this time to the Capital of the United States. Beginning with the January, 1961, issue, THE CARPENTER adopted its present size and form.

Signed With Merkle

Once more the printing of the magazine has been contracted out to a commercial firm. The vast technological changes in the printing industry make it impractical for a single organization to invest in a modern high-speed plant. A high-speed press that can do color work costs the better part of a million dollars. But such a press is so efficient it could run off our publication in a single week. This would mean a very expensive piece of equipment sitting idle three-fourths of the time.

After giving the matter a great deal of study, the General Executive Board decided that the printing of the magazine should be farmed out. A large number of printing establishments were invited to submit preliminary bids. When the bids were all in, it was found some half-dozen bidders were qualified. These were invited to submit detailed bids. After careful scrutiny, the contract was awarded to Merkle Press, one of the biggest printers in Washington, already printing a great many labor publications.

Gets Same Allocation

Oddly enough, THE CARPENTER still receives the same allocation of per capita tax today that it received 45 years ago. Away back in 1915 the Brotherhood decided that five cents of the per capita tax should go toward publishing THE CARPENTER. That figure has never been changed, despite the fact printing costs have multiplied many times over in the intervening years.

Operating from our fine new headquarters building in Washington, and printing in a very modern printing plant, THE CARPENTER is stepping into a new era of importance and service to Brotherhood members. An organization with a history as proud as ours deserves a publication of which it can be proud.



New View of the Headquarters Building



The Brotherhood's magnificent new international headquarters in Washington, D. C. nears completion. The white marble structure stands at 101 Constitution Avenue facing Capitol Hill.

The Brotherhood will be quite at home in the new location because the neighborhood is rapidly becoming the nation's new "Union Square." Immediately back of the Carpenters' new home is the headquarters of the National Association of Letter Carriers; just one block away is Teamsters' Headquarters and nearby is the new Railway Labor Building which houses the Railway Brotherhoods.

In the above picture the main entrance and flagpole are seen. The auditorium is at lower left. The cafeteria is located on the roof terrace.

To the right through the trees is the U. S. Capitol dome.

The building site was purchased in October, 1958 and construction began in December, 1959.

The move to the new headquarters from Indianapolis will begin shortly.

What's New?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Get It Straight

A new layout tool offering unusual accuracy to plus or minus .005" has been introduced by O'Brien Engineering Co., South Beloit, Ill.

The Micro-Layout Tool is designed for use in scribing straight lines or circles for the sheet metal, pattern making, welding, metal fabricating, agricultural, woodworking and construction industries.

The tool features a wheel adjustment which will provide a tolerance



setting not obtainable on standard layout tools. Setting the points to a dimension is accomplished by ¼" adjustment on the locating rod, and the final setting to fine adjustment with a micrometer type wheel on the bar. One complete turn of the wheel equals 1/16" travel. Once the final setting is established, a lever lock holds the setting until released.

The trammel point is located at the back side of the headstock and separate graduations are provided for circles and for straight line work.

Trammel points are replaceable with either carbide tips for metal work, or leads for soft materials such as wood or plastics. Complete information and prices are available from O'Brien Engineering Co., Manufacturing Division, South Beloit, Ill.

Plier Shaves and Cuts

The #A99 super fine midget diagonal cutter is the latest addition to Hunter Tool Company's, line of Electronic Assembly tools.



This new plier has a "full flush maximum" cut designed specifically for shaving solder and cutting extended leads. The slim head allows working in the confined areas around circuit boards.

Illustration shows the plier in use on an electronic filter. This plier comes with cushion grips and is available with or without spring.

For further information write Hunter Tools, 9851 Alburtus Ave., Santa Fe Springs, Cal.

Slim Hinge

A new line of full mortise single joint hinges, designed to accent the slim vertical lines so popular in architectural design today, is now available frrom McKinney Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., producer of builders' hardware.

The hinges derive their slim vertical accent from the fact that there are no protruding surfaces on the barrel of



the hinge. This is made possible through the use of a single bearing which is set flush with the barrel. Both the single piece pin and the plug also sit flush with the top and bottom of the barrel.

Further information on McKinney full mortise single joint hinges can be obtained by writing McKinney Manufacturing Co., 1715 Liverpool Street, Pittsburgh 33, Pa.

Vari-Level Accurate

Designed to measure angles from 5° to 200°, this highly accurate easy-to-read bubble-indicator fills many needs. American made and full-guaranteed, the Vari-Level works faster than a carpenter's square in laying out complex angles for roofs, ceilings and joists. Installing gutters and lawn sprinkler systems, setting drain angles on pipes, and numerous other industrial and household jobs are done more quickly and simply. Made of unbreakable lucite, and attached with brass screws to a 2-foot straight-grained mahogany base, Vari-Level is



fully weatherproof. $6.95 prepaid. For further information write The Vari-Level Co., 710 Walnut Drive, Euclid 32, Ohio.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Stevenson In Chicago



Front row, left to right—Alex W. Robertson, Business Representative, Chicago District Council; John R. Stevenson, First General Vice-President; Ted Kenney, President, Chicago District Council; Fred A. Mock, Vice President, Chicago District Council; Chas. A. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago District Council; George Vest, Jr., Representative, Chicago District Council.

Back row, left to right—Myles Woitesek, Warden, Chicago District Council; Emil Johnson, Business Representative, Chicago District Council; Stephen Nichin, Member, Finance Committee, Chicago District Council; Bror Soderlund, Member, Finance Committee, Chicago District Council; Arthur Nickelson, Member, Finance Committee, Chicago District Council; Frank Zillmer Jr., Business Representative, Carpenters Local 1307.

At its meeting held July 6th the Chicago District Council formally installed officers with General Vice President John R. Stevenson as Installing Officer, he himself having been president of the Council in former years.

Rounding out ten years of meritorious service to the Council, and again installed for the ensuing term of four years was President Ted Kenney, Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Thompson and Business Representative Alex W. Robertson. Others installed included George Vest, Jr., and Emil Johnson as Business Representatives; Fred A. Mock as Vice President; Myles Woitesek as Warden; Stephen Nichin, Bror Soderlund and Arthur Nickelson as Finance Committee; Einar Larson, Charles A. Thompson, John J. Watt and Allen M. Danner as Arbitration Board. Also installed were Stanley Jaworowski, Warren Burdew and Harry R. Weinert as Business Representatives of the Millmen's Division; Sherman Dautel, Business Representative of the Northwest Cook County Locals; Allen M. Danner, and Harry J. Dietz, Business Representatives of the North Shore Locals; and Stanley Jaworowski, Emil Johnson, Warren Burdew and Fred J. Meyer as Arbitration Board for the Millmen's Division.

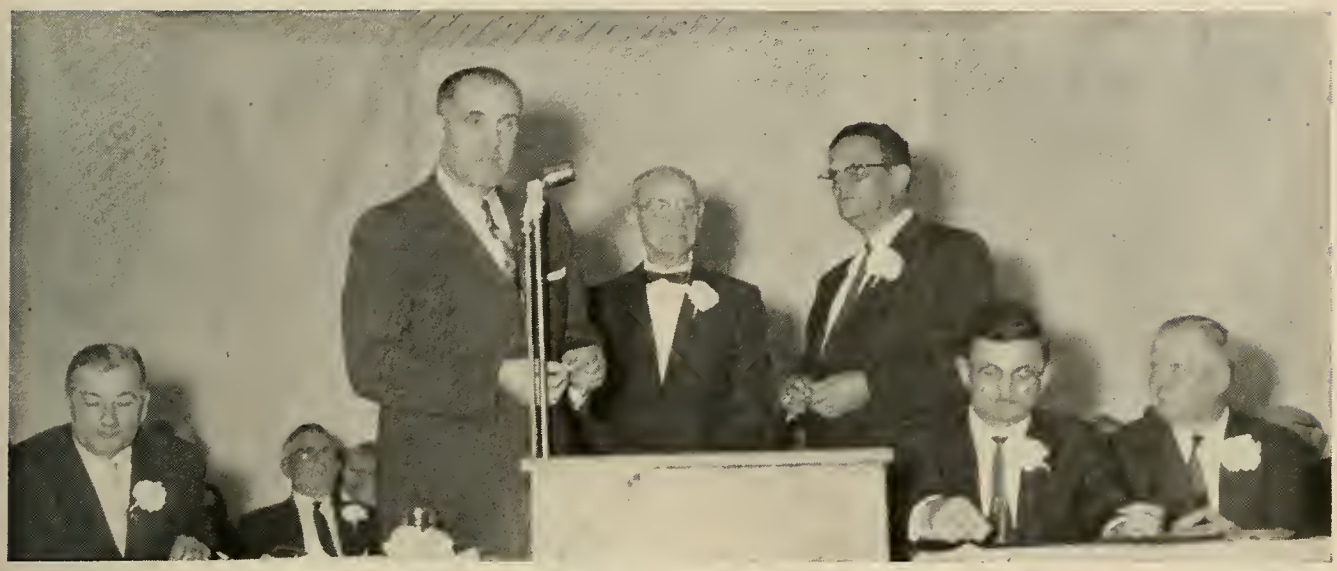
Unopposed for re-election President Kenney and Secretary-Treasurer Thompson pledged themselves to a continuance of their adopted policy of "doing right for the membership" which they affirmed had measured the continuing success of the Chicago District Council.

Carpenter's Daughter Wins

Miss Mary Lindeman, the daughter of Harry Lindeman, Local 1422, Albert Lee, Minn., has won a 4-year college scholarship. The study grant, worth $1850 a year, was given by the Weyerhauser Co.

Miss Lindeman was graduated from Albert Lee Senior High School in June. She will study at Luther College.

Youngstown Local 171 Celebrates 75th Birthday



Assistant to the General President Finlay Allan assisted by Charles Bishop, Executive Secretary of the Mahoning, Trumbull and Mercer Counties Carpenters District Council, presented "60" year pin with a diamond to represent "61" years membership in Local 171 to George "Cory" Moon who has filled every office in the Local, and an unexpired term as Business Representative. Brother Moon is still an active member attending meetings even though he is 92 years old!

Away back in 1886 while Grover Cleveland was President of the United States, a group of (48) Carpenters in Youngstown, received a charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The initiation fee in 1886 was $2.00 and dues were 50¢ per month. Wages were $1.00 per day for a 12 hr. day, six days per week.

Seventy-five years later on the evening of May 6, 1961, some 699 members and their wives, Carpenter Representatives and wives from all over the State of Ohio and Pennsylvania, Local Union Officials and their wives, and public officials and wives representing City, County, State, Federal Governments and friends gathered in the Ukrainian Hall to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the founding of Local #171.

Over the years, Local #171 has weathered many economic storms. Through honest and sincere representation, Local #171 has only had four strikes for wages in 75 years, and the union has kept plugging away at making things better for their members. Proof of this is the present Carpenter scale of $3.93 per hour, Millwrights and Piledrivers, $4.16 per hour, plus 10¢ per hour for all members for welfare.

Milan "Mitch" Marsh, Business Representative of Local # 171, acted as Toastmaster and turned in a topnotch performance. By mixing a little levity with a good deal of serious comment, he kept the affair on an informal and happy note.

Principal speakers of the evening were Assistant to the General President M. A. Hutcheson, Finlay Allan, who spoke on the International role in the union movement in the past 80 years. International Representative William "Bill" Konyha recalled some of the accomplishments of Local #171 over the years. Congressman Mike Kirwan, a true friend of the Labor movement in the 19th District and the U.S.A. for the past 25 years, recalled some of the trials and tribulations of the labor movement over the many years he has served as a congressman.

Assistant to the General President Finlay Allan assisted by Charles Bishop, Executive Secretary of the Mahoning, Trumbull and Mercer Counties Carpenters District Council, presented service pins to 72 members with a total of 2,648 years of continuous membership. George "Cory" Moon 61 years, and the oldest members, George Adams 60 years, John Abel 59 years, S. C. Snyder 55 years, Adam Scherl 50 years, Dave Sinclair 50 years, S. C. Crawford 58 years, Erhart Johnson and Roy Wylam 45 years, Gunner Borgman, Charles Carlson, James Riley, John Kubowitz, John Cessna, Lester Kerr, W. N. Lenhart, Frank Veauthier and Guy Wright 35 years. Joe Babisch and Herb Ritenour 30 years, and 25 members also received 25 year pins.

A Big Step Forward In the Northwest

(Editor's Note—The following article is reprinted from the Washington State Carpenter's Year Book.)

We are very happy and proud to announce the addition of another industry in the Yakima Valley which was recently organized under the banner of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The name of the firm is Mair & Son, Inc., and they build Camp Coaches, Trailers, Refrigerated Vans, and all other types of truck bodies from pickup size to the largest that travels our highways.

A Union Shop Agreement was signed December 8, 1960, but was retroactive to October 1, 1960, and will remain in full force and effect until September 30, 1961. This is the only firm in the Pacific Northwest that builds Camp Coaches, Trailers, Refrigerated Vans, etc., etc., that bears the Brotherhood Label. Therefore, we feel a real good boost should be given this firm. If you or your friends are planning on investing in a Camp Coach or Camper, don't fail to look at the CHINOOK, by Mair & Sons, Inc., Union Gap, Wash.

Brother Griscom Is Elected Mayor



The new Mayor of Annapolis, Md. is a long-time member of the Brotherhood. He is Joseph H. Griscom, Trustee of Local 1126, Annapolis. He was elected in a landslide on May 16, 1961.

Brother Griscom, a Republican, originally joined Local 1126 in 1917. He has served as Vice-President and 10 years as President. He is now serving as Trustee.

Mayor Griscom was born in Maryland on May 17, 1892. He was educated in the public schools of Anne Arundel County and won a scholarship to St. John's College at Annapolis. He left college after 2 years and joined his father in the building business.

He previously served as Anne Arundel County Sheriff and also as County Treasurer. He is President of the Capitol Building and Loan Association. Mayor Griscom is a Methodist and a Mason. He is active in the Lions Club and gardening is his hobby. Mayor and Mrs. Griscom have 4 children and 6 grandchildren.

Though he is very active in politics and civic affairs, Brother Griscom attends every meeting of Local 1126. *Congratulations and good luck, Brother Mayor!*

Local 335 Helps a Brother



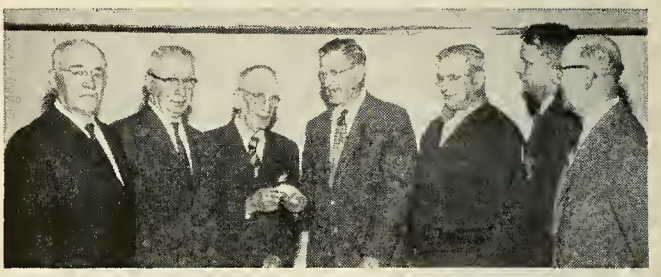
The Brothers in Local 335, Grand Rapids, Mich. recently rallyed 'round and gave a helping hand to one of their members in need. The home of Brother Walter O'Berg burned to the ground. The picture shows the members of Local 335 volunteering their help in re-building Brother O'Berg's home near Reed City, Mich.

Orphans Get a Break



The members of Local 490, Passaic, N. J. have been busy building a pavilion for the Immaculate Conception Orphanage at Lodi, N. J. Under the leadership of Business Representative William Bonnema and President George Collura the brothers have given generously of time and skill to help the 100 boys and girls cared for by the good sisters. The materials were contributed by local business firms.

Manchester Honors Three



Local 625, Manchester, N. H., recently honored three Brothers on the golden anniversary of their memberships in the Brotherhood. They are, left to right, Edmond Heneault, Oliver-J. Cote and Arthur Laberge. Making the presentation of the 50-year pins is President John Driesse together with Vice-President Joseph N. Bilodeau, Business Representative Louis Israel Martel and Recording Secretary Josaphat Lavalle.

Local 771 Presents 3 Pins

Local 771, Watsonville, Cal., has presented 50-year membership pins to three of its members. They are Brothers Hans Skov, James T. Mann and Roy L. Hinckley.

The presentations were made by President Virgil Stringari. Brother Skov is a past President of the Local and Brother Mann served 37 years as Business Agent. Brother Hinckley, 86, became a member of Local 771 in 1904. He now lives in Berkeley.

To the Editor:

Would you be interested to know how Ladies Auxiliary No. 795 is progressing? Here in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, we now have twenty-six members and have held two "socials" which were successful. The money raised is to be used to sponsor a picnic for Local Union 18 members and their families. We hold all meetings regularly now at 175½ James St., North, Hamilton.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. C. Bernasconi, Recording Secretary
197 Jackson St., East
Hamilton, Ontario

Peoria Installs Officers . . .



Carpenters' Local Union No. 183, Peoria, Ill., recently installed officers for the ensuing three year terms and also presented 50-year pins to six members.

The Officers are as follows from left to right, Eugene Hasten, Treasurer; Paul Anderson, Recording Secretary; J. W. Hill, Financial Secretary; Donald Gorman, Residental Business Representative; Robert E. Britton, Commercial Business Representative; John Brenton, Board Member, 7th District, Illinois State Council of Carpenters, East St. Louis, Illinois installing officer; A. L. Thompson, President; John Becker, Vice President; Howard Hoff, Trustee; M. McFadden, Trustee; Charlie Hill, Conductor; William Melzer, Trustee; Charlie Maus, Sr., Warden.

Well Done, Brother Chambers

Brother F. H. Chambers, Financial Secretary of Local 343, Winnipeg, is retiring after 34 years service in the post. He has been a member of the Brotherhood more than 50 years. He recently wrote to our General Secretary, R. E. Livingston, "I have nothing but pleasant memories of my long association. Working with such men as Frank Duffy, Albert E. Fischer and yourself has certainly been a refreshing experience."



. . . and Honors Six

Local 183 also presented 50-year pins to 6 Brothers. Left to to right, Herman Frericks, Vedar W. Storry, President Thompson, making the presentations. Standing, left to right, Joseph LaRash and Carl Ralstin. Henry Engels was not present due to ill health.

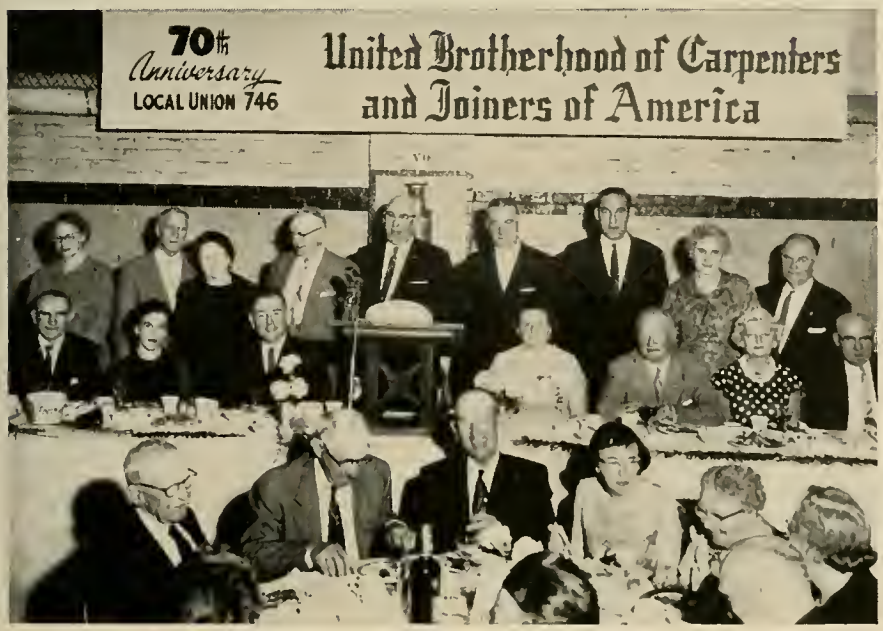
Brotherhood in Practice

Local 846, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, has a story to tell. It is a story of brotherhood in practice.

Recently one of our Brothers and a former Officer in Local 846, Wilmar Richmond, died at the age of 40. He left a widow and three small children. At the time of his death he was living with his family in a home that he had not yet finished building.

Brother Joe Leroy suggested that the members of Local 846 immediately finish the home for Mrs. Richmond and her children. The next meeting of the Local approved the suggestion and within three weeks the Brothers had finished the job. Special mention should be made of Brothers Arnold Doctrum, C. Barby, C. Carlson, Nick Pishk, N. Ganther and R. A. Berlando.

Local 746 Has 70th Birthday



On May 20, 1961, Local Union 746, observed a happy occasion when the members and their friends celebrated the 70th Anniversary of the local union with a dinner dance held in the State Armory, Norwalk, Conn.

Shown at the speaker's table are, left to right, seated: Joseph Rourke, Secretary of the Connecticut State Labor Council, AFL-CIO; Mrs. James McGuinness, James McGuinness, president of Local 746; Mrs. Thomas Yoczik; John J. Egan, former Commissioner of Labor, State of Connecticut; Mrs. John Egan; William J. Sullivan, Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Standing: Mrs. Frank Barry; Michael Barry, President of the Connecticut State Building and Construction Trades Council; Mrs. Michael Barry; Frank Barry, Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Thomas Yoczik, Master of Ceremonies; Leo J. Dunn, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, State of Connecticut; Richard Weinstein, Attorney for the local union; Mrs. George Friend, George Friend, President of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters.

In the foreground is one of the tables at which the "Old Timers" were honored.

Local 40 Honors Large Group



Local 40, Boston, Mass., recently honored a large group of Brothers who have been members for 50 years. Shown above are the veterans. The group includes: Carl E. Abrahamson, Wm. H. Allen, Archie Ansty, Fred S. Benson, Leo Boudreau, Sam Brannan, James Broughton, Donald Cameron, Robert Carlson, Werner Carlson, Absalom Chipman, Hormisdos Cousineau, John G. Dumphy, August F. Engelman, Frank Epple, Charles P. Fadden, David J. Fisher, Rubin George, John J. Gillis, Joseph D. Gillis, John Gould, John Greenshields, Ernest H. Hardy, William H. Mollond, Emil O. Kemp, Andrew F. Kilgore, Edwin King, Wm. H. Levangie, Fritz Lundvall, Ira Martin, Roger Mason, David MacKenzie, Charles A. MacGlashin, Abram Mills, Robert Moore, Alfred Parson, John Pearson, Carl E. Pearson, Ketterson, Harry E. Phelps, James D. Poter, Peter J. Roma, Finley Ross, Melvin H. Rowe, E. D. Seaman, Robert V. Smith, James A. Stewart, John Stuart, John W. Tood, Thomas Wilson, Leroy Berry, John Buckingham. Not all the honorees are pictured.

Board Member Hiller Presents Pins



On May 8, 1961, Furniture Workers' Local Union No. 3119, Tacoma, Wash., honored their 25-year members by having General Executive Board member, Brother Lyle Hiller present them with anniversary pins.

Sitting, from left to right: Carl Schreiner, Edward Pettersen, Peter Miller, John E. Timmermann, A. H. Wannberg, William Wharton, Elwin Osness, Alexander Helland, John Hillstrom, Frank Clark, Lawrence Evans, William Scharpf, Mary Ambrose, Charles Moore, Marie Eddy, Nora Smith.

Standing, from left to right: William L. Evans, Archie Jones, John Milligan, W. G. Milligan, Tom Rogers, Harry Maesner, Guy Morton, Joseph Wayne, Bernard Summers, Arthur Allen, Brother Lyle Hiller, John Koval, Emil Norstrom, John Williams, Adam Cook, Jesse G. Arbuthnot, Carl Cook, Robert H. Ward, Marino Milan, and Harold Larsen.

Contest in Oregon

The Southwestern Oregon District Council was host recently to the Oregon State Carpenters Apprentice Contest. The contest was held in the long hangar at the North Bend Airport. The banquet was given by the North Bend-Coos Bay Chambers of Commerce.

The judges for the contest were Russell Gallia, member of Local 1223 and contractor; Robert Fitch, architect; and Ernest Parrott, a member of Local 1096.

The winners were given their awards at the banquet which was held at Timber Inn. Among those cited were Dwane Richardson, Junction City; Roy Jackovich, North Bend; George Paterson, Portland and Wilford Newman, Albany. Leo Gable, representative of the Western Division, Council of Carpenters Contest Committee, made the awards.

Our Error

In the July issue of THE CARPENTER Brother Alvin Girardin, Local 503, DePew, N. Y. was listed as being a member of Local 2052. We apologize for this slipup. We hope it won't prevent Brother Girardin from enjoying his pension check. He will be receiving it at 2052 Como Park Blvd., Lancaster, N. Y.

32 'Godfathers' Help Injured Lad



'Big Brother' Joseph Camarata, Upper Montclair, N. J., talks to Arthur Mindlin, 3, outside Montclair Community Hospital. Camarata was one of 32 workmen who presented the injured lad with three gifts.

Thirty-two construction workers have helped build a road to recovery for 3-year-old Arthur Mindlin of 38 Hillside Avenue, Livingston, New Jersey.

Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mindlin, suffered third degree burns on more than half his body April 10 when a spark from a backyard bonfire ignited his clothing. The child has undergone 10 operations to save his life.

About a month ago, the disconsolate youngster began to take a renewed interest in life. He began watching the construction work taking place just outside his window, when ground was broken for Montclair Community Hospital's new wing. And very soon the 32 workmen, including laborers, iron workers, electricians, and carpenters, took an affectionate interest in Arthur.

They adopted him as their "mascot." They waved back and forth each morning. During lunch hours, the workmen chatted through the window with Arthur. Slowly the lad's morale began to improve.

One of the men, Joseph Camarata of Upper Montclair, father of four, had an idea—and last month, the men chipped in and bought a plastic clipper ship with myriad sails (almost as large as Arthur), a boy sized electric car, and a superhighway complete with miniature autos and speed controls. Three electricians, Al Ralston, Don Price and Leo O'Droniec, set up these presents in Arthur's hospital room.

And the biggest treat of all for a small boy with a penchant for building things: Arthur was sworn in this weekend as a "master carpenter" by Gerard A. Sassone, Business Representative of the Essex County & Vicinity District Council of Carpenters & Millwrights, with John Walsack, Secretary-Treasurer, and William F. Purcell and James A. Flaherty, Business Representatives, in attendance.

Local 1976 Gives Pins



Local 1976, Los Angeles, Calif., awarded 25-year and 50-year pins to the members above at their installation meeting of July 7, 1961: seated, l to r. B. Yavitz, S. Faigin, M. Gerst S. Zaslow, I. Sheingold, S. Maslin, H. Shapiro, W. Green, H. Kobrin, S. Adleman, I. Held. Standing, l. to r.: J. Varner, H. Hudec, H. Bogartz, J. Kleiner, L. Rubinstein, A. Borensten, S. Dritz, D. Jacobson, C. Barsh, A. Finkelstein, I. Rosenthal, I. Jaffee, E. Miller, L. Rapkin, P. Becker.

Take a Bow, Local 1354

July 11, 1961

The Carpenter
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Gentlemen:

The members of the Ogdensburg Girl Scout Council wish to pay tribute to Earl King, Business Representative of #1354, Carpenter's Union, and the following members of this organization, Messrs. William H. Gokey, Jim Legault, Raymond Huot, William Lafirst, Pete Ferguson, and Alton Fex, for assistance they have given to our local Scout Program.

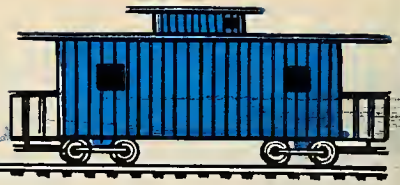
Our Council maintains a day camp every summer for six weeks on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, and these gentlemen volunteered their time and talent in making repairs and replacements on our tent floors, benches, recreation hall, and other camp equipment. They rendered an invaluable service to our Council, and their donation of their services was one of the main reasons why our Camp was able to open as scheduled, and in good condition.

On behalf of the Ogdensburg Girl Scout Council, and on behalf of the 500 girls who are enrolled as Ogdensburg scouts, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of Local #1354, and to express publicly to Mr. King and his associates our deep gratitude and appreciation.

Cordially yours,

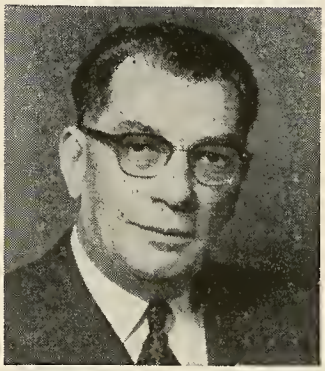
PAULINE R. FISHER,
Vice President

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

It's Time to Call the Honor Roll of Locals



Those of us in the Brotherhood have every reason to be happy and proud on the 80th birthday of this organization. This month's issue of THE CARPENTER re-tells many of the highlights of our history. We, of course, had to be selective. It was decided that we ought to include those projects and accomplishments which we feel are outstanding, such as the building of our new headquarters in Washington; the story of our Home for our aged members at Lakeland, Florida; the care and development of the Hutcheson Memorial Forest, and the story of THE CARPENTER itself—one of the oldest trade journals in America. As we read these pages and look at the pictures showing our accomplishments, it is time to recall the many, many persons who contributed to this great American success story. Hundreds and hundreds of men and women have worked long hours, made many sacrifices and contributed mightily to make this 80th birthday celebration possible. Many of these persons are no longer with us. I think we can be confident, however, that on the 80th birthday of the Brotherhood they will be with us as we remember them gratefully.

There are, of course, a number of persons I want to thank. First, I extend my thanks to my brother officers, to the members of the General Executive Board, and to my hard-working staff. This team provides the drive, the energy and the loyalty necessary to put the Brotherhood where it stands today—in the front ranks of organized labor.

In looking over the material for this issue of THE CARPENTER, I have been especially pleased to see the sizable number of stories about the community service projects of a number of our locals. I think this birthday celebration is a good time to call attention to these members of our Brotherhood who have contributed their time, talents and energy to make the world a little better place for those less fortunate than themselves. The record of service reported so far in THE CARPENTER during 1961 is impressive. Let's take a look:

Local 87, St. Paul, Minnesota. Donated hours of labor to help in the construction of a YMCA camp.

Local 183, Peoria, Illinois. Built a ramp for pupils suffering from cerebral palsy to use at the Roosevelt School.

Local 155, Plainfield, New Jersey. Helped build a PAL youth building.

The members of the Brotherhood in Colorado Springs, Colorado, lent a hand in helping preserve part of Colorado's history. The members of **Local 55** helped move the original Statehouse to a shrine location.

The ladies in **Auxiliary 23,** St. Louis, Missouri, presented equipment to a home for elderly women.

Local 286, Great Falls, Montana, gave financial help to an exchange student studying in The Netherlands.

The members of **Local 2212,** East Orange, New Jersey, have given of their time and skills to assist Boys Clubs, voluntary ambulance squads and the Girl Scouts' building program.

Local 846, Lethridge, Alberta, recently completed the construction of a home for the widow of a member of the Brotherhood who died at the age of 40, leaving his wife and three small children.

The members of **Local 355,** Grand Rapids, Michigan, went to the aid of a brother whose home burned and helped him re-build.

The members of the **Essex County and Vicinity District Council** in New Jersey became "big brothers" to a lad of three who was badly burned and hospitalized near a construction project. They visited him to boost his morale and bought him some equipment to help in his recovery.

Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio, was recently cited by the City Council on the local's 75th birthday for invaluable service in community affairs. They had aided crippled children and blind folks.

The members of **Local 490,** Passaic, New Jersey, have built a pavilion for the Immaculate Conception Orphanage at Lodi, New Jersey.

I want personally to thank all the members of the Brotherhood who have helped write this record of service. Our help to others contributes to a sense of satisfaction on this, the 80th birthday of the Brotherhood.



Plane Gossip



Wedded Bliss!

A crusty old carpenter who had just joined his mate in celebration of their golden wedding was told by one of his cronies: "I heard all the women at your reception talking about how good you are to your wife."

"Well, it's only been in the past 40 years" confessed the old man "that I've been that way. The first year I was ornery. Once I even raised my hand against her . . . couldn't look her in the face for a week after. By that time I could see a little out of one eye!"

Be Union—Buy Label

A Rough World

It's a tough world for the American businessman. Everything he comes up with the Russians invent a week later and the Japanese produce it cheaper!

Attend Your Union Meeting

The Worm Turns!

The man next door, Mr. Henpecko, was heard complaining one night: "I tell you, I want some consideration around here! I want some respect! I want some hot water! I will not wash dishes in cold water!"

Unionism Is Protection

Beautiful But Dumb!

After a long and aimless interview with a budding starlet who was obviously dumb as they come (but very shapely) the casting director wrote on her application: "Bust 38—IQ to match."

In Union There Is Strength

Fortunate Lack

Apprentice: The foreman on this job is the dumbest character I ever met!

Journeyman: Good thing he is . . . if he was any smarter, you probably wouldn't be here!

The Guy's A Genius!

A young man applied to a finance agency for a job but he had no experience. He was so intense that the manager gave him an account to collect with the promise that, if he collected it, he would give him a job. "He'll never collect it" he told his secretary. "It's that baker down the street who's owed us the money for three years." Much to his surprise the young man came back with the entire debt in his pocket. "This is amazing!" said the manager ". . . just how did you do it?"

"Easy" replied the youngster. "I told him if he didn't pay up, I'd tell all his other creditors he had paid us!"

Contribute to COPE

She'll Go Fur!

Two follies beauties were admiring a full-length mink coat in a shop window. "It's gorgeous," said one curvy cutey "but who'd be fool enough to pay $8,000 for a fur coat?"

"I don't know" replied the second charmer "but I'll bet I find him!"

Union-Made Means Well-Made

Shorty's Short Story

A tourist in Africa went into a bar, where he was amazed to see a miniature hunter, complete with pith helmet and boots, sitting at the bar. "Gosh, he's tiny" he remarked to the bartender. "How can a big game hunter be so little?"

"Hey, Tiny" called the bartender "Tell the man about the time you called the witch doctor a big faker!"

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Very Normal Guy!

First sawyer: "I can't stay for a drink . . . I got to go home and explain to my wife."

Second ditto: "Explain what?"

First: "How do I know? I ain't home yet!"

We Know This Guy!

The Rich Old Codger was sweet-talking the Pretty Young Thing. "It's not that my wife doesn't understand me" he explained. "We get along fine; it's just that she's getting old and fat!

Your Union Needs You

And This Woman, Too!

This woman was insanely jealous of her husband. Every evening when he arrived home from work she subjected him to a minute examination. If she found a hair on his coat, as she often did, subways being what they are, she made a terrible scene. To save himself from his wife's waspish temper, he carefully brushed his coat before going home one night. His wife searched and searched but could find nothing.

"SO!" she screamed, "Now it's a bald-headed woman!"

Unionism Starts With You

Ain't It The Truth?

The young man had enrolled in a strikebreakers' school. The instructor called on him to recite. "How would you break up a hostile crowd of union pickets gathered outside the plant gates?"

"I'd start trying to collect their union dues!"

Unionism Doesn't Cost—It Pays!

A Real Squelcher!

The daughter of a lay preacher of the strictest doctrine went out to a dance, much against her father's convictions. The next morning as she came to the breakfast table he thundered: "Good morning, daughter of Satan!"

The girl smiled sweetly and then replied: "Good morning, father."

Take a chance on a Faulty Power Tool...



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA — AFL-CIO

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

All you can lose is YOUR LIFE!

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

SEPTEMBER 1961

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



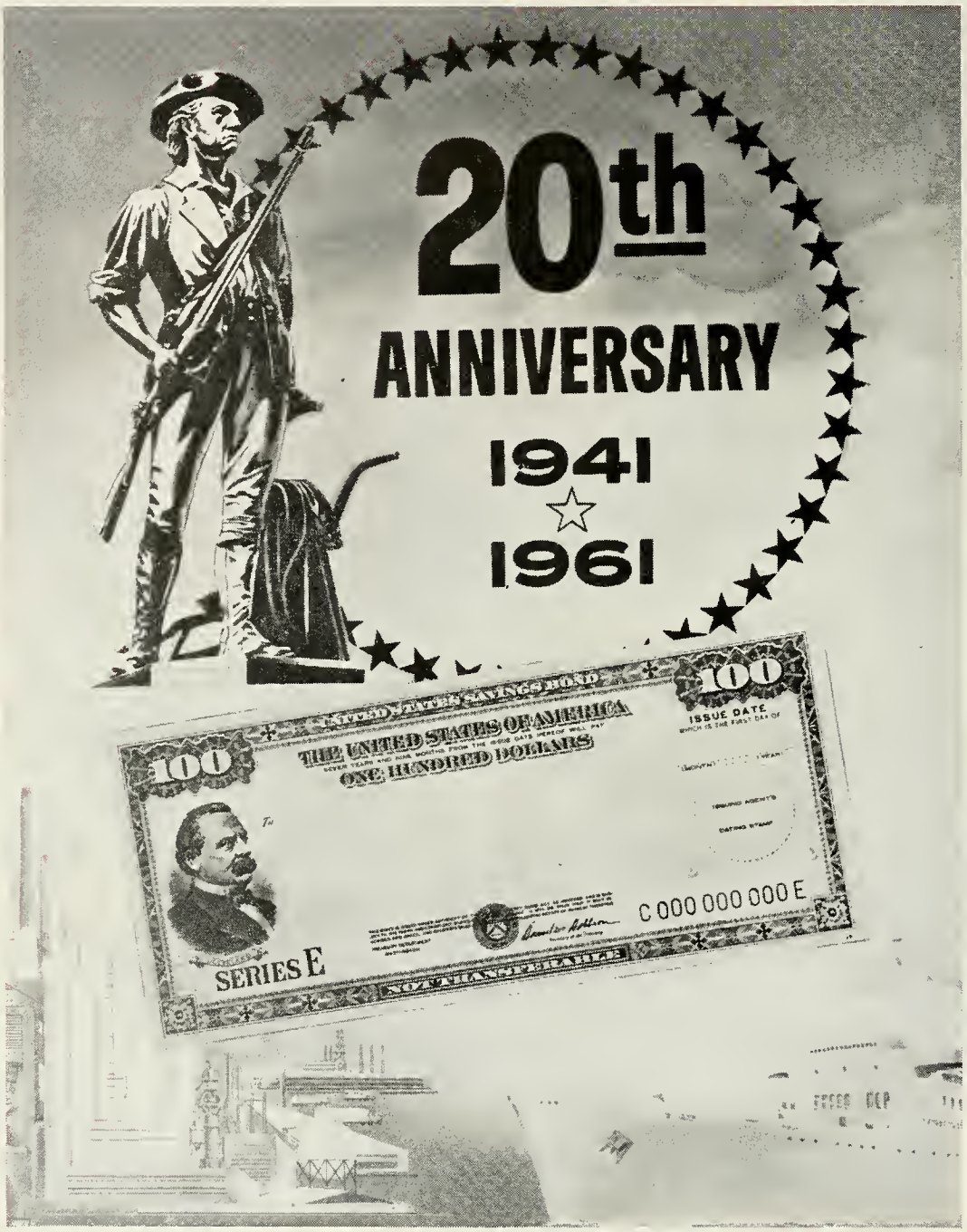
Our Heritage

The platform of the Carpenters and Joiners adopted August, 1881:

"... **We must** form a Union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land,—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. We, the delegates of various local Unions in convention assembled, do hereby establish a National Union. The object of the organization is to rescue our trade from its low estate and raise ourselves to that position in society which we as mechanics are justly entitled, and to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure us from further encroachments; and to elevate the moral, social, and intellectual condition of every carpenter in the country; and to the consumation of so desirable an object we hereby pledge ourselves to work unceasingly."

LABOR DAY 1961

WE HAVE BEEN PROUD TO PARTICIPATE IN THE US SAVINGS BOND PROGRAM





THE COVER

The 36 brothers who met in Chicago in August, 1881, to establish our Brotherhood were dedicated men. It is obvious they were also highly literate and articulate men. Their proceedings of the First Convention show that a number of them had a splendid command of the English language. In 1961, could anyone express better the purpose and intention of the Brotherhod than as it is expressed in the preamble to their platform?

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI *James A. Eldridge, Editor* **NO. 9**

SEPTEMBER, 1961

EVERYONE looks forward to Labor Day. It is the last long holiday of the summer season and somehow, despite the warm weather that often follows, it heralds the end of summer. It is one of the most popular holidays in America Let us not forget, however, that it is a day of great social significance. It is a day of stock-taking in our free society. We look at where we are, where we've been, and where we are going.

This year we must especially bear in mind nearly 7% of our total labor force is unemployed. As we celebrate this holiday, let us not forget the plight of those who are unemployed.

Prayer for the Unemployed

O Lord our Father, we commend to Thy protecting care and compassion the men and women suffering distress and anxiety through lack of work. Support and strengthen them, we beseech Thee, and so prosper the counsels of those engaged in the ordering of industrial life that Thy people may be set free from want and fear, and may be enabled to labor in security for the relief of their necessities and for the well-being of our Nation and its People for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Adapted from the Labour Day Bulletin, the Church of England in Canada, 1937

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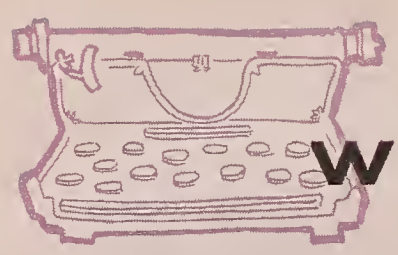
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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

FINE REPORT CARD Organized labor received a fine report card last month when Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg made public letters sent to the Senate and House summarizing the activities of his Department in the administration of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin) for its first year.

"Genuine cooperation" reported the Secretary in totaling up the facts and figures of the Bureau of Labor Management Reports. The figures were revealing. Labor filed all but 593 of the 79,706 reports which were turned in to the Department. Investigations were made in more than 5,000 situations and by the time things had simmered down there were a little over 1900 actions which might have been tabbed as violations and of these all but 33 were worked out on a friendly basis. When the year ended there were only 33 court cases. That is a mighty small percentage when you think of all the possibilities which the newspaper editorial writers would have the public think of with regard to the conduct of labor relations by the unions.

Organized labor should take a bow for doing such an outstanding job in compliance, even though most of labor regards the law as an onerous one on all unions large and small. But unionists are good citizens and we abide by the law. Thus the fine record praised by the Secretary is not surprising.

NLRB ORDERS "RUNAWAY" SHIP CREW ELECTION In a decision which may make labor-management history in the complex field of maritime activities, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election on a so-called "runaway" ship. This is a ship which flies the flag of a foreign registry such as that of Greece, Panama, Honduras, Liberia, etc. The foreign flags are used so that these ships can undercut wage, safety and working conditions prevailing on American flag lines.

The NLRB case involved the SIU, Seafarers International Union, and a flag under Panamanian registry. The ship was the Yarmouth which is owned by a Panama company and officered by Americans. The Board held that since 95 per cent of the passenger trade and 85 percent of the cargo originate in the U.S., the ship is engaged in essentially domestic trade. The impact on U.S. commerce was the turning point of the decision. This ruling by the Board could have a profound influence on the runaway ships and could change the pattern of labor relations on these vessels.

STRIKES AT RECORD LOW The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has reported that strikes for the first half of this calendar year were at an all-time record low for the period since World War II. The low figure of strikes was also equalled by the low number of workers involved in the strikes.

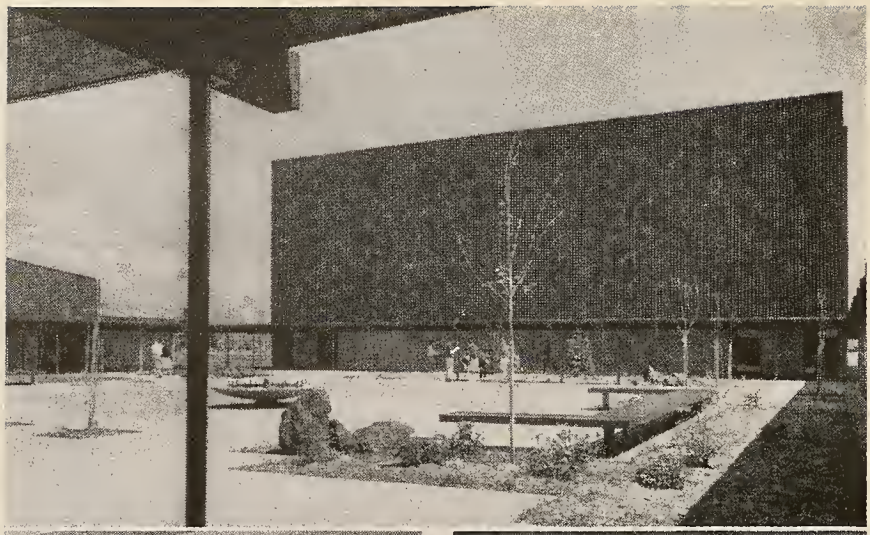
Following an inspection of the missile bases by the Missile Sites Labor Commission, the Secretary of Labor reported that work stoppages at these bases were at an all-time low. The figure was so low that he had to invoke the use of decimals to describe the very small number of stoppages.

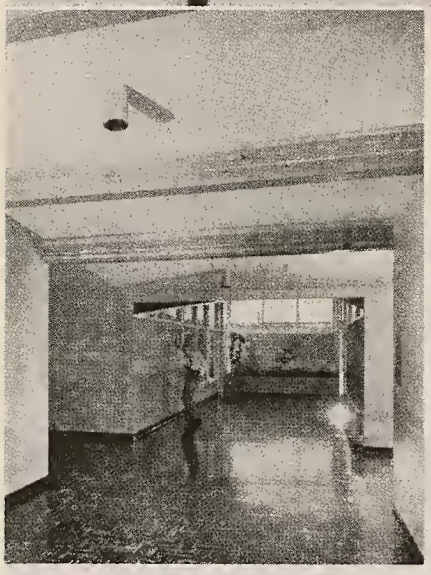
STRONG SAFETY SUPPORT The National Safety Council has reported that it has received an extraordinary number of promises of support for its appeal to labor for cooperation in helping lower the accident record of the long Labor Day weekend. The council has said that it feels that international unions have more influence with their members in helping to comply with safety practices than do outside agencies, no matter how well intentioned these agencies might be. While emphasis is given to highway traffic safety, other accident causes are not forgotten—falls, drownings, fires, etc. The Carpenters are glad to urge their members also to comply with the request for better care everywhere during the long weekend. We would like to see a new record made—a low record in accidents on this critical weekend.



WOOD is saving millions of dollars on school construction from one side of the nation to the other. Wood-using school districts are scattered from Massapequa, New York, to Dibol, Texas, to Fortuna, California. Is your own district among them?

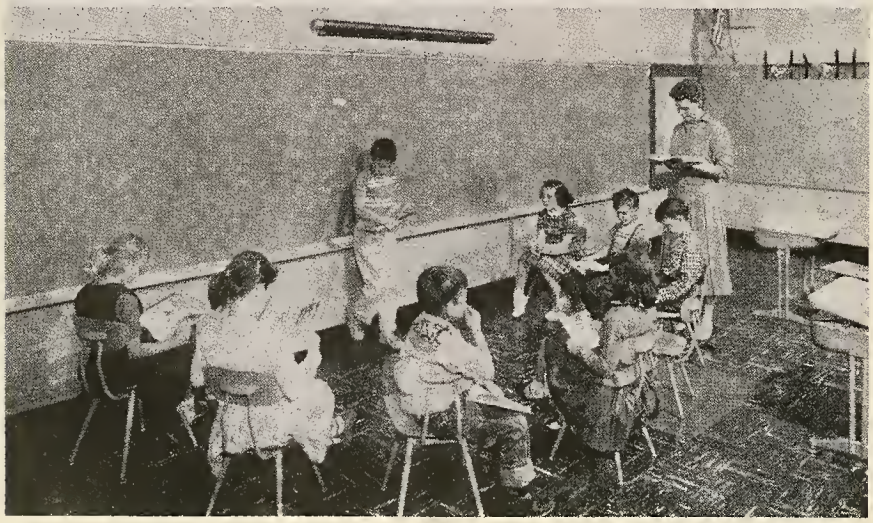
You have a big stake in the kind of schools you're getting. This means jobs for yourselves, and a boost to your local business economy, as well







Most economically built high school of recent years in Oregon is the predominantly wood Thurston High at Springfield. Contract cost was only $9.70 per square foot, yet it provided 32,316 hours of Carpenter work. Gymnasium is across court yard, in top photo. Center left, Fir Grove Elementary at Beaverton; corridor walls of West Coast hemlock have needed only a minimum of care. School costs were held to $9.01 per square foot. Center right, all roofs rest on wood beams at Thurston High. Below, another Fir Grove scene where natural finish wood walls and darker stained beams help to create warm friendly atmosphere. Ceiling tile was applied under two-inch wood decking.



as savings to you as taxpayers. A school built of wood can provide from 5,000 to 30,000 or more hours of work for you and your Brother Carpenters.

In the February and March issues of *The Carpenter* was told the Tacoma story, how a large community in the State of Washington turned to wood and has been saving close to $100,000 on each new school built of lumber and plywood.

Those articles urged Brotherhood members to show their own school districts that wood has many advantages over other materials.

Wood schools cost less. They are safe. They are durable. They are easier to change and easier to heat or cool.

Wood schools are beautiful, friendly and warm. They furnish a more pleasing environment for learning. They are less like institutions, more like the homes their students come from.

Wood schools provide more local jobs for local citizens and taxpayers, including the Carpenters of your community. Did you realize that more local man-hours are used in wood construction in relation to dollars spent than for the major competing materials?

More Proof for Wood

The swing to wood in Tacoma schools, as told in *The Carpenter*, was dramatic and convincing. But Tacoma is just one of hundreds of communities that have discovered—or never lost sight of—the superiority of wood as a practical material for schools.

Many of these could be chosen at random, but as sharp a picture of cost comparisions as any to be found comes from the State of Oregon. In some ways, the Oregon Story is even better than Tacoma's. For one thing, high quality schools are costing even less.

Just as your state does, Oregon has many sizes of school districts. Some of its biggest school financing headaches are occurring in suburbs. Surrounding its largest city of Portland are districts that are trying to keep up with the needs of children whose numbers have doubled and redoubled since World War II. Many upstate communities have grown rapidly, too.

No district finds it easy to pay for new schools. But the fastest-growing districts are often the poorest in tax resources. The vast majority must sell bonds to pay their builders. That simply means heavy taxes for 15 or

the oregon story



20 years to pay for schools built today.

Every dollar saved by using wood is a saving in your taxes.

Win for Wood

How much are we Carpenters doing to promote the materials we work with? Are we letting projects slip over to our competition without a fight?

School construction tops $3.5 billions each year, and we're losing too many millions in wages by allowing other materials to replace wood.

Wood has all the qualities today it ever had, and more. Wood is safe, durable, adaptable, liveable—and less expensive.

But many school leaders don't know our story—because we haven't done much to keep them informed. As a citizen, taxpayer, parent and wage-earner in your community, you have the right to speak up—and the duty, as well.

To exert influence requires time and effort, and leadership from your Carpenter local. You can help to win a more dominant place for wood in schools, particularly in single-story designs. The paychecks that flow from wood projects are worth your direct and vigorous action.

Make these steps an integral part of your campaign:

1. Keep up-to-date on structure planning in your school district. When your school board discusses new buildings, be there. See that your best spokesmen are there — armed with facts. Remember that facts get further than pleadings. Make specific assignments in your local.

2. Ask that architects be instructed to show comparative costs on various components of the structure to be built—and also experience data as to how contractors bid in various materials in your area. Savings are not limited to materials. Urge selection of achitects who have worked in wood, and have at least an open mind as to materials.

3. Learn what other school districts in your state are doing to save money on construction. You may be next door to a district where dollar-saving is more important than monument building. And chances are they'll be using quantities of wood. Your State Education Department can tell you what districts are planning schools, and also what districts are building at the lowest costs. County and city superintendents also are sources of this information.

4. Back candidates for school boards who are open-minded on construction, and are not ignorant of wood's qualities. If necessary, enter such a candidate, from your own ranks or from the lumber dealers.

5. Be active individually in parent-teacher groups. Work to dispel the notion that wood is not safe in schools. Tell about the merits of wood.

6. Furnish your school officials and architects with reports on use of wood in schools nationally, such as the Carpenter articles and booklets issued by lumber and plywood associations.

7. Tell the story of wood schools more widely by supplying facts to newspapers and radio and television editors. If your board meetings are not routinely covered by reporters, see that the news media are alerted when



Carpenters installed the graceful arched beams and purlins glue-laminated from Douglas fir, walls of West Coast hemlock, and hardwood floors at the Philometh High School. Practically everything in this handsome new school gymnasium is of wood.

View of predominantly wood gym at Thurston High. The school has two basketball courts at ground level plus a girls' gym above shower rooms. Modified How trusses support roof; wood foldaway seating will accommodate 2,000 spectators for sports.



vital decisions are being considered. Write letters to the editor, but be sure they are factual, honest, to the point and well-timed.

8. Join forces with your natural allies to promote wood in your schools. Lumber retailers and lumber groups, such as Hoo Hoo Clubs, also have a stake in this. A little coordination can avoid much duplication of effort, and also generate confidence, new ideas and enthusiasm.

9. Public forums as described in last February's *Carpenter* and Citizens Advisory Committees can be most useful toward eliminating an anti-wood feeling, if this exists in your community. In Oregon, a citizens' committee swung Prineville's junior high over to wood and a cost of only $9.65 a foot.

Non-wood Costs

Wood schools are costing much less than masonry schools in Oregon. In fact, both types are well below the national average, in large part because of sharp competition among contractors and materials.

Ten typical elementary schools built basically of wood in the past four years averaged $8.74 per square foot. Ten schools built mostly of masonry cost an average of $10.47. Masonry schools cost $1.73 more per foot, or 20 percent more than wood.

These 20 schools are typical of the two types and figures were taken from cost summaries filed with the Oregon Department of Education, to assure reasonable uniformity.

Seven junior high schools were compared in the same manner, too few perhaps, but wood's advantage was so great it is difficult to ignore. The comparison: Wood, $9.61 a square foot; non-wood, $12.20. Wood was $2.59 a square foot cheaper; masonry and metal cost 26 percent more than wood.

For the four high schools counted, the two wood plants averaged $10.41, and the two non-wood schools, $16.81 —that's a difference of $6.40 a square foot. Only four plants were new enough to include, but this does not wipe out the huge cost advantage of wood.

In upstate Oregon, wood has been saving $60,000 or more on the elementary school built to a typical size of 30,000 to 40,000 square feet. Among junior highs, the savings for wood have been an amazing $150,000 or better.

The state presents some startling contrasts. Portland has built several expensive monuments of masonry in late years. Its newest high school cost 55 percent more to construct per square foot than did a wood-frame high school only a dozen miles away in a suburb.

Marshall High, built of masonry and steel, cost $18.27 a square foot; Sunset High, primarily wood, cost $11.74. The savings on Marshall, if built on Sunset's plans, might have been as much as $1,700,000 under its actual cost of $4,765,712. Savings on Sunset would have been even greater if finish lumber had been specified in standard sizes and shapes.

The suburban school carries on a fully accredited teaching and athletic program. Educators would not claim that Marshall High provides a 50 percent better schooling for its students, because it cost that much more to build.

Seven elementary schools built in Portland in the past four years have cost nearly 60 percent more than the average for typical plants built of wood in the suburbs and upstate.

More expensive materials have contributed to the $13.97 a foot average cost in Portand. And the figure would be even higher if Portland had not chosen wood beams over steel in many of its recent schools. One Oregon architect estimates that steel roof systems cost about 25 percent more than wood.

Carpenters are setting wood sash in another operation in which the proved skills of the craft are shown to be economical while also achieving fine workmanship on schools. A high degree of beauty is attained on construction projects.





This operation shows the laying of the two-inch, t & g subflooring. This picture shows graphically how wood speeds construction by allowing different crafts to work at the same time. Along with Carpenters, a plumber and an electrician are at work on their respective services. The use of wood provides both economy and beauty for schools. Carpenters are proud of their results.

Wood Schools Are Safe

Modern wood schools are safer than the homes their students come from. Safety is assured through good design, more than choice of materials.

Every state has its safety requirements for schools. Cities, plus many counties, add further restrictions of their own. Rest assured that, ever since smoke and fumes killed more than 90 children and teachers at Our Lady of Angels School in Chicago three years ago, the fire inspectors have been tougher than ever before.

Exits, numerous and properly placed, and single-story construction are key factors in pupil safety, because they allow fast and orderly evacuation. One-hour walls in corridors, panic hardware on doors, alarm systems, fireproof enclosures for furnaces—all these contribute to human safety.

With the precautions enforced today, loss of life or personal injury as a result of fire are rare in the modern school. Contents are a greater hazard today than structure. Dozens of fires in commercial buildings have proved there is no such thing as a "fire-proof" building. School people should strive instead for the "fire-safe" building.

Don't confuse human safety features with property safety features. After all pupil safety requirements are met, then the district has the option to choose materials and design features that will reduce property losses in event of a fire.

School officials may be attracted to a possible lower insurance rate, but they also should compare costs of actual construction. Oftentimes the saving on a new school built mostly of wood will pay the difference on insurance for twice the predictable life of the school.

Insurance companies are more than willing to insure an all-wood school. Contrary reports are not true. The rates may be higher, but partially because the wood classification includes many old, multiple-story schools still in use.

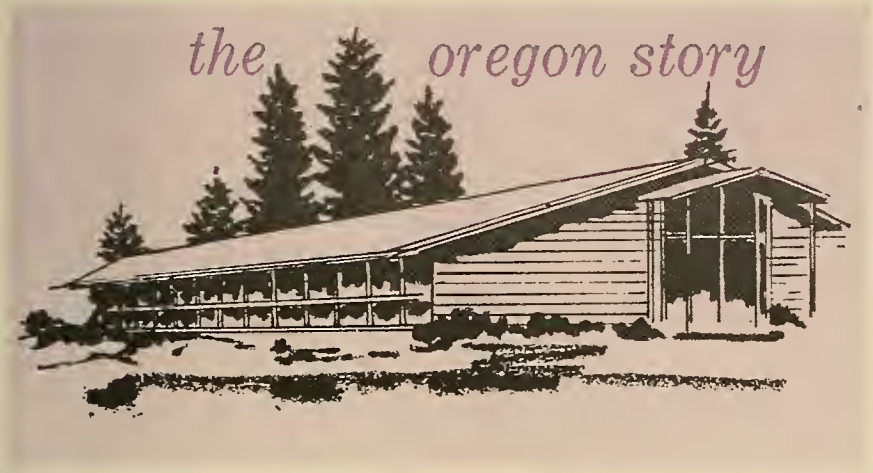
Wood Assures Long Life

Now, let's see what some of the more cost-conscious school people have done. Springfield is one of Oregon's fastest-growing small cities. Its school population has exploded by exactly two-thirds in 11 years to more than 7,200 children. Building and paying for more schools has meant a few civic headaches, just as it may be doing in your community.

Superintendent Walter Commons says this about one pain-reliever: "We try to keep building costs within $10 a square foot, and you have to use a lot of wood to do it.

"We shoot for a 50-year building. We don't need to build schools to last forever, any more than you build a house to last forever. When you use wood properly—and that is not difficult to do—wood easily endures 50 years and longer."

All but one of Springfield's 17 school plants are mostly wood. Its newest plant is Thurston High, an excellent single-story school that cost only $9.70 a square foot to build. Just previously, its Hamlin Junior High cost $9.02. Both were well below state averages, yet these plants lack no features essential to educating the district's children. This largely union-labor community of 30,000 or more has saved hundreds of thousands by building schools of wood.



In the photo below is shown the simple, solid construction in softwoods at the new Lafayette Elementary School, Albany, Ore. The multiple purpose room, viewed from wood-protected walk, is focal point of school, which harmonizes with residential structures in the area.

High Bids Swing Architect

Beaverton, a suburb of Portland, has saved a tidy fortune by building wood schools. And it boasts an architect convert to wood who is as plain spoken as Robert B. Price is in Tacoma. Price, as mentioned in our earlier articles, designed a handsome new high school in Tacoma of wood, and it has cost nearly $5 less per square foot than Portland's newest.

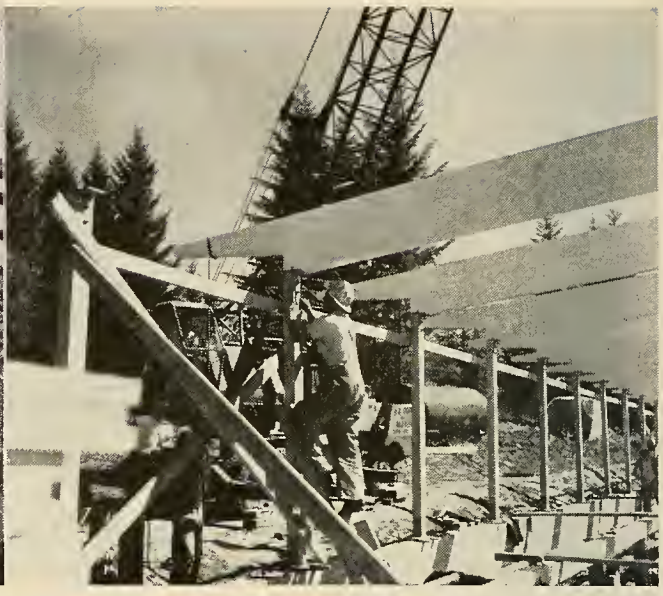
Architect James C. Gardiner of Beaverton traveled the same path as Price. He designed a 16-room elementary school and specified masonry and steel. The bid opening proved to be a shocker. Lowest offer was at $529,000 or $15.90 a foot. The directors pushed the plans back to Gardiner.

He respecified in wood, and dropped a few features. Then the low





This wood post and glue-laminated beam construction is typical of schools being built in Oregon. Beams are temporarily wrapped for protection from the weather.



Aligning glu-lam on column. Long row of assembled members promises sturdy shelter for generations of children who will be studying at this new school.

bid came in at $334,000. Gardiner credits the switch to wood for $160,000 of savings—$4.80 per square foot—even though he had not changed the basic layout, which was not ideally suited to wood. He calls the first bid opening "a fiasco I would not care to repeat."

Costs were held to $10.10 a square foot, and still this school boasts air-conditioning in each room, and separate washrooms in each of the five buildings. This interesting plant is built in four-room clusters with enclosed connecting corridors.

Gardiner designed two other schools last year that ran less than $10 a square foot, and a third that will drop below $10 average when nine more rooms now planned are added on.

Canby, a farming town, has a new all-wood school with 18 classrooms that cost only $7.07 a square foot. Coos Bay, down on the southerly coast of Oregon, has two built under $8; Roseburg's two newest would average at less than $10, and Eugene's newest hit $10.34. Among junior highs are Ashland's at $9.68, and Prineville's at $9.65.

Bonds Add To Cost

Does your school district borrow money to build new facilities? It costs you one-third more in taxes to do so. But most expanding districts are forced to, because their taxpayers can't stand to pay for a new school all at once—any more than a home buyer can pay for his new home all at once.

The states place limits on the bonding capacity of the school districts, as a safeguard to property owners and the districts themselves. Some of the fast-growing "bedroom" suburbs around Portland are bumping their heads against state-imposed ceilings on their power to issue bonds. This potential curb on new school buildings is of concern in many communities.

It can be a potent force for turning districts to greater use of wood. It's one reason why one district, for example, will build a high school for $11.74 a foot, using quantities of lumber and plywood, and another 12 miles away can build a concrete and steel monument and pay $18.27 for the privilege.

When a district finances by selling bonds, its taxpayers must pungle up for every three dollars borrowed, a fourth dollar to pay interest charges before the last bond is paid off 20 years later. That has to come out of your taxes.

Springfield, for example, has a present school debt of $4,031,000. Before this is paid off, its taxpayers will have contributed an additional $1,360,000 to pay interest. This is a common situation.

Knowing it must build more schools in the future, Springfield has been saving as much as it can of its legal bonding capacity. It still has nearly half of that bonding capacity unused, thanks to voting serial levies which provide cash from taxes for part of its building program—and thanks to careful building thus far.

If Springfield were building the same kind of non-wood schools as Portland, its present debt might be $1,000,000 higher for its Thurston and Hamlin schools alone. And the interest on that would be another $300,000.

In Oregon at least, choosing non-wood materials commits a school district to another $15,000 to $20,000 extra for interest on an elementary school, and on up to $50,000 or $60,000 extra for a junior high. This goes on top of the immediate added cost of construction.

Keep those school debts as low as possible in your town. Demand use of the most reasonable materials in your new schools. That will usually include large amounts of lumber and plywood—and work by Carpenters.

This is Part I of a two-part series on the use of wood in Oregon. After the completion of the series, next month, The Carpenter will make reprints and they will be available from the Carpenter Headquarters which at that time will be in Washington, D.C.

There's No Substitute for Skill

Everyone who works for a living knows that technology is making rapid advances. However, few people appreciate how radical the changes really are.

Consider just two facts: Today, three out of five industrial workers are employed on jobs that did not exist 25 years ago. A large West Coast airplane manufacturer who before World War II employed three production workers for each engineer or technician, now employs three technicians or specialists for each two people on the production line.

The moral in all this is obvious: The emphasis today is on skill. The really skilled man can hold his own even in this depressed economy while the unskilled or semi-skilled worker finds the going getting rougher all the time.

Technological advances have not had the impact on construction that they have had in other areas of our economy, but their effects are present nevertheless. And they are certain to grow increasingly important.

This means that skill is becoming a more precious commodity in construction, too. The man who hopes to continue making a living in the construction field for the next 20 or 30 years would do well to recognize this fact and begin doing something about it.

Many District Councils have organized refresher or advanced training courses for journeymen. These courses enable journeymen to broaden their knowledge of the trade—particularly the technical and mathematical portions. Many members who have taken these courses report them both challenging and rewarding.

There is no easy road to acquiring or improving skill or knowledge. A recent pamphlet put it this way: "There is no short-cut to acquiring a skill. It requires self-discipline and study. It requires giving up a little fun and relaxation to concentrate on study and self-improvement."

This quotation wraps it all up neatly. There can be no self-improvement without some self-discipline and study.

For members residing in areas where advanced training courses in carpentry are available, the pathway to better skills is wide open. But even those who live elsewhere need not give up. They can initiate a demand for advanced training courses. If enough members show an interest, school authorities are generally cooperative. But even failing along these lines, every member has an avenue of self-improvement open to him.

Our Brotherhood has compiled an apprenticeship course that makes it possible for a member to bone up on the facets of the trade he may be weak on. Is it mathematics? Our Brotherhood's apprenticeship training couse has a unit on mathematics that can provide him with all the mathematical knowledge he will need to stay abreast of changing demands of industry. Is it blueprint reading? There is a unit on blueprint reading that, properly digested, can make any man an expert.

So it goes all the way down the line. There are units on millwrighting too.

Below is a complete list of units that make up the course. They are available through your Local Union or District Council. Or you may write directly to:

First General Vice President
John R. Stevenson
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Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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	Price
Unit 1—Tools, Materials, History of trade	$ .55
UNIT 2—Foundations	.55
Unit 3—Rough Framing	.55
Unit 4—Exterior Finish	.55
Unit 5—Roof Framing	.55
Unit 6—Interior Finish	.55
Unit 7—Stair Building	.55
Unit 8—Cabinet Making (Mill)	.55
Unit 9—Millwork	.55
Unit 10—Reinforced Concrete Form Construction and Heavy Timber Construction	.55
Unit 11—Millwright	1.00
Unit 12—(Part 1) Blue Print Reading and Estimating	.55
UNIT 12—(Part 2) Blue Print Reading and Estimating	.55
Mathematics for Carpentry	.75
Safety Unit	.25
Blue Print Plans, A,B,C, (15 to set)	3.00
Blue Print Plan D (14 to set)	3.00
Instructor's Manual, Units 1 thru XI	1.50
Instructor's Manual, Unit XII, Part 1 & 2	.75
Instructor's Manual (Mathematics for Carpentry)	.25
Unit Analysis	.55
Test Papers—11 Units and Journeyman, Final and Alternate	2.40
Test Papers, per single Unit	.10
Test Papers—Mathematics, Final and Alternate	.10

MILLWRIGHT

	Price
Unit 1—Safety; and Tools and Materials	$1.00
Unit 2—Mathematics and Mechanics and Strength of Materials	1.00
Unit 3—(Part 1) Construction Practices	1.00
Unit 3—(Parts 2 & 3) Construction Practices	1.00
Unit 3—(Parts 4 & 5) Construction Practices	1.00
Unit 4—Receiving, Inspection, and Setting of Equipment; Blacksmithing; Welding; Electricity; Steamfitting and General Maintenance Practices	1.00
Unit 5—Blueprint Reading and Estimating	1.00
Blue Print Plan C—(6 to set)	1.00
Blue Print Plan D—(14 to set)	3.00
Instructor's Manual, Unit I thru V	1.50
Test Papers—5 Units and Journeyman, Final and Alternate	1.60
Test Papers, per single Unit or part	.10

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Canadian SECTION

One Million New Jobs Needed

The Canadian Senate is a non-elected body whose abolition would hardly create a vacuum in the political machinery of the country nor would many people shed tears over it. But now and then the white-haired Upper House does perform a useful service as it has in the work and report of its Committee on Manpower and Employment.

Two of the important aspects dealt with in the report are future employment prospects and the education of the work force.

During the next five years, says the report, one million new jobs will have to be provided. Anything short of this will leave a high residue of unemployment. Unemployment is referred to as one of Canada's most pressing problems with one recession leading to another with only a short respite in between.

A million new jobs, if they were created, would be double the number produced during the last five years but would reduce unemployment only to 3.5 percent of the working force. The Committee pointed out that Canada's production rate on a per capita basis was four percent below 1956, not a very encouraging situation.

The Committee was very much concerned with joblessness among the young, the unskilled and the inadequately educated. Unemployment among those under 20 is twice as high as the overall rate, while the same holds true for the under-educated. The unemployment rate among those who did not finish primary school was double the rate of those who did.

In September 1960 when a survey was made, 55% of the 225,000 men registered with the National Employment Service didn't have one year of secondary school and 28% hadn't completed primary school. Only 16 percent had finished secondary school. Forty percent had no training and one-third had partial training.

Disturbing figures such as these impelled the Committee to call for greater public recognition of the situation. Education and training particularly of young people who are looking for or will soon be looking for jobs is an imperative need. Young people should be encouraged to remain in school as long as they can benefit from education.

Far too many areas of Canada have inadequate or no facilities for educating young people for jobs even if jobs were available. The federal government is now providing funds for job training programs and some provinces such as Ontario are beginning to take advantage of this federal aid. It is true that these programs are many years overdue, but a late start is better than no start.

A study made for the Ontario Federation of Labor earlier this year stated that vocational training assistance was first started in 1945 through the Federal-Provincial Re-establishment Agreement, now called the Special Vocational Training Projects Agreement.

In 15 years only 23,000 persons were trained under this program despite the hundreds of thousands in the unemployed ranks every year. Ontario, for example, provided training for only 1074 of which only 43 were trained in a six-month period from April to November 1960, according to the study.

Right across Canada it is probably true that high school facilities for academic courses are available but these schools exclude those who haven't the ability or desire to take the academic courses. Vocational training schools are few and far between. But this is not the only problem.

The Maritime Co-operator reports a case where 25 sixteen-year old boys from Cape Breton went to Halifax to take a test for trades training courses in the army. They were part of a total of 95 applicants who took the tests. All but one failed.

These young people must have had so little elementary education that they couldn't qualify for training for any one of 20 trades jobs even though they were prepared to join the army to get them. Undoubtedly this record and others must be giving our educators a great deal of concern. But the concern must be shared by many more than our educational authorities alone.

The Committee pointed out what most trade unionists know from experience that economic factors are bringing about major changes in the labor force. It predicts that these changes will continue and the labor force will have to keep on making the necessary adjustments.

These changes must be anticipated and corrective action taken. Manpower research must be undertaken by both the government services and our universities. "Steps should be taken immediately to initiate a continuous and comprehensive program designed to provide periodic analysis and forecasts of the size and composition of the labor force and the demand for workers in different industries, areas, occupations and with different skills."

Canadian Shorts

Who says the farmers and the unionists don't depend on each other? The drought in western Canada which is producing the worst crop year since the 1930's had a direct effect on 4,000 employees of Massey-Ferguson Ltd., farm implement manufacturers. They were laid off for a month because of a cut-back in orders.

* * *

In some cases management personnel are entitled to protection under the Labor Relations Act against discharge

by employers for activity on behalf of a union, Ontario's Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The specific case before the Board was an employee of Associated Medical Services which happens to get a lot of union business. This employee was elevated to the position of supervisor but continued her efforts to get union recognition. She was fired.

The Board ordered her reinstated with back pay.

* * *

The New Democratic Party may be new, but it has roots that go far back into Canadian history. Robert Good of Brantford, one of the leading Ontario farm delegates at the convention, is the grandson of a close colleague of E. R. Drury, Farmer-Labor Premier of Ontario after the First World War.

* * *

Over 700 trade union delegates out of a total of 2200 attended the founding convention in Ottawa where the New Democratic Party, backed by the Canadian Labor Congress, was formed. It was a most enthusiastic convention. Half a dozen leading trade unionists were elected to the NDP's national executive.

* * *

They're now talking of "summer works programs" after the latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics release on unemployment. Nearly 6 per cent of the labor force were looking for jobs in June, according to BBS!

* * *

The founding convention of the New Democratic Party may have ushered in a new era in Canadian politics—the age of campaign songs. While millions watched on television, the 2,200 New Party supporters in the Ottawa Coliseum toasted the birth of the New Party with "Solidarity Forever", "A Douglas For Me" and a new favorite "This Land is Your Land." The singing was led by Rubberworker Joe Glazer whose guitar helped John F. Kennedy and the U.S. Democrats to victory in 1960.

* * *

The American Federation of Technical Engineers has again been accepted into affiliation with the Canadian Labor Congress. CLC President Claude Jodoin made the announcement in Ottawa.

The AFTE, with about 1,500 members in Canada, was expelled from the CLC on charges of raiding in 1958. Recently the union re-applied for affiliation, an understanding was reached on jurisdiction and the re-application was approved by the CLC Executive Council.

* * *

"A sense of national purpose"—this is what New Democratic leader Tommy Douglas feels is missing in modern Canada. The New Party, the new leader told the founding convention, will seek to unleash the talents and energies of the young and the unemployed which, he said, have been held back by Conservative and Liberal governments. The key issue in the next campaign will be the New Party's full employment policies versus the philosophy of every man for himself "as the elephant said as he danced among the chickens."

* * *

A broadening of public control along five general lines to ensure reasonable prices and high standards of quality and safety for prescription drugs has been proposed by the Saskatchewan government. The brief, presented to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission by Hon. Walter Erb, minister of Public Health, recommended:

—Provision for more inspection to provide greater assurance that drugs are of uniform quality and safety;

—establishment of a national research laboratory to accomplish the two-fold purpose of analysing existing drugs and new drugs in order to make authoritative reports and to conduct basic research;
drug prices;

—enactment of measures to inhibit high-pressure promotion of drugs;

—enactment of measures to encourage wider use of generic names for drugs in place of brand names.

The brief stated that this five-point approach would centre the attack on the problem at the manufacturers' level because "there is much merit in a policy of utilizing the facilities provided by pharmacists."

* * *

Student jobs this summer in Canada have been scarce compared to the number of applicant's, reports the National Employment Service. Some 25,000 applications were reported with only 10,000 vacancies. Canadian authorities estimate that 95,000 university students need work in special fields in order to graduate, but most have been absorbed. The job gap for those needing summer work is tough —on those failing to make a connection.

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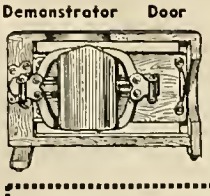
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EDITORIALS



The Carpenter Takes These Words to Heart

Brother Saul Miller, Director of AFL-CIO publications, recently gave labor editors some advice that *The Carpenter* intends to follow.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Union Press Association in Philadephia Miller said, "The tone of the labor press today reflects a basic shift in the labor movement itself, the shift from the days when it fought against overwhelming odds to establish a base, to the labor movement of the Sixties when it has become an intrinsic and accepted part of American society."

"But while the relationship between the trade unions and the rest of American society has changed there is a tendency, which lingers perculiarly in some areas of the labor press, to fall back on the tone and the mood of earlier days.

> "The trade union member does not so much have to be convinced that trade unionism is in his own best interests and in the interests of the nation, as to be given the pertinent information on the goals and objectives of the trade union movement—the battles still to be won, and the threats to the security of his union.

"A major job for the labor press—a job it has done well in the 'right-to-work' fights of 1958 and the register-and-vote campaign of 1960—is to provide the necessary facts and information so the trade union member can join the struggle properly armed.

> "Facts and information—not bitter name-calling or highly emotional attacks—are emerging as the necessary tone for the labor press in the Sixties. Trade union members, and the nation in general, are sceptical of the high-pressure, hard-sell approach. They are not easily convinced by a heavy propaganda pitch.

"The trade unionist of the Sixties is more broadly educated than his father, much more aware of the rewards of a higher standard of living won through the labor movement and subjected to a tremendous competition for his time and energy.

> "Because of his broader education and his higher standard of living, his interests are more wide-ranging, his hopes for his children pegged higher. These are basic considerations for the tone set by the labor press if it is to win continued attention from readers who are moving farther and farther away from the Great Depression and the organizing strife of the Thirties . . .

"The labor press has grown in size and in its ability to meet the challenge of the mass media inundation of its readers. It has improved its content, its appearance and its ability to voice the policies of the trade union movement vigorously; it has been of vital assistance to labor's growth and development.

> "The labor press still faces, however, a continuing challenge to help build a better America, a challenge to help search for formulas to translate the new methods in communications into an integral part of the trade union movement."



What Do YOU Know About the UN?

United Nations Week will be observed this year from October 22 to 28. UN Day is October 24. This date marks the birthday of the world organization.

> The UN has been in existence less than 20 years. At times it seems that it has always been a part of the world scene. Why? Today the world has such need of the UN. There is no escaping the grim fact that in this age of political and racial tension, physical danger and world-wide revolution the world must have international cooperation in as wide an area as possible in as many fields as feasible—military—economic—political—social and cultural. The UN today represents the one way presently open to us to have that interchange of views, ideas, skills and materials.

It behooves every thoughtful citizen to be informed on UN matters. UN Week in October is a good time to begin to know something or to brush up. The materials and tools available are in abundance.

> The Auxiliaries of the Brotherwood might well schedule a UN program for their October meeting. Everything from UN place mats to small table flags and informative pamphlets can be easily obtained. Just drop a post card or note to the American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th St., New York, N. Y. and a free list of available program aids will be sent to you.

If members of the Brotherhood want to read up on the UN there is a 50¢ paperback that will get them well-started on the way to being well-informed. It is Clark Eichelberger's *"UN: The First Fifteen Years."* Published by Harpers it is an excellent analysis of the UN and the U. S. role in the international organization. It can also be purchased from the American Association for the UN.

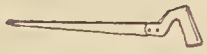
Going Someplace?

One of the most disturbing aspects of our missile program is that it is abundantly evident that we do not have thse facilities to quickly transport the missiles from the construction base to the launching pads. Neither our highways nor our railroads are adequate to the task. At the present moment one of our vital missiles is making its way slowly by barge to Cape Canaveral. It looks a bit ludicrous. In the space age we are using 19th Century transport.

Let's get the federal highway program moving at top speed. It could be a two-fold weapon—part of our national defense and a much-needed boost to our sagging economy. Such a road program would provide jobs, payrolls and purchasing power for the U. S. economy. In addition, superhighways would provide the lanes of transport an industrial society needs in the middle of the 20th Century.

The general condition of our railroads also makes one wonder what would happen if we got into a full-scale war. They barely crept through the World War II. How could we move troops and supplies across the continent?

It will all be a bit useless if we are the first to get to the moon and the last to get to Oshkosh.



Three Bills Need Members' Push

The Brotherhood is vitally interested in two bills that are presently "hung up" in two Congressional committees. They are House bill No. 3466 and Senate bill 1059. Both measures, which are companion bills, provide for a clarification of the law in regard to apprenticeship training in view of various limitations which might be construed to exist under the Taft-Hartley Act or the Landrum-Griffith Act.

These bills deserve the active support of every Union member. Congress is nearing the end of the present session. Unless a number of voters make it clear they want these two bills acted upon they will die in committee. Let your Congressman and two Senators know of labor's need for these companion pieces of legislation. And while you are writing to your own representatives, make known your views to the chairmen of the respective committees involved. They are Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Affairs (S. 1059) and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor and Education (H. 3466).

Don't stop writing yet. The powerful lobby of the American Medical Association may well postpone the enactment of the Kennedy Medical Care for the Aged Program unless an aroused public lets Congress know they want that Social Security advancement in human welfare. The AMA can't kill this program. Its final passage is inevitable because it is so needed in today's America but they can delay it yet another session of Congress. Don't let them. Write your Congressman and two Senators of your concern for our aged.

Keep It Up, Estes

Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, has been around for a long time. He used to spend a lot of time trying to become President of the United States. In the sometimes brutal fortunes of American politics he did not make the grade and he probably never will. History is likely to say it was just as well because it seems that Kefauver may well carve his niche as one of the few, truly great members of the U. S. Senate. The records of the Republic list a small but illustrious group of men who have achieved greatness as wearers of the toga. These men served not just their own states but the national interests of the country and the general welfare of all the people. Perhaps George Norris of Nebraska heads the roster.

What provoked these words of praise for Senator Kefauver? Well, the Senator has written himself quite a record as an investigator but he has achieved an even brighter lustre in his current probe of the drug industry. Gerald W. Johnson, in the August 7 issue of *The New Republic* puts it this way—

"The glorious part of it is that every arrant rogue who spits blasphemies at the very mention of Kefauver has ample reason for his rage. It is astonishing what a variety of rapscallions this one investigator has exposed. Purveyors of rotten foodstuffs; manufacturers of poisonous lipsticks; manipulators of the 3-inch yardstick, the 14-ounce pound, the box with the false bottom and any number of other pretentious rascals have been shown up for what they are. Recently he has been working on the pseudo-scientific quacks who sell goose-grease under a five-syllabled name at a profit of 1,800 percent; and in this he has aroused the opposition of the lordly American Medical Association. His offense was bringing out the fact that the AMA's sacrosanct *Journal* has increased its advertising revenue several million dollars since it dropped its policy of affixing a special label to medicines proved to be honest.

"A good deal of this work has been ignored by media of communication dependent upon advertising, but enough has been spread abroad to prove that it is not without cause that the felonious element in American business hates the man. And the force of this hatred has lifted him out of the ruck of anonymities whose period in Washingthon has benefited none but themselves and has put the Tennesseean in the relatively short list of whose membership in Congress has profited the country as a whole."

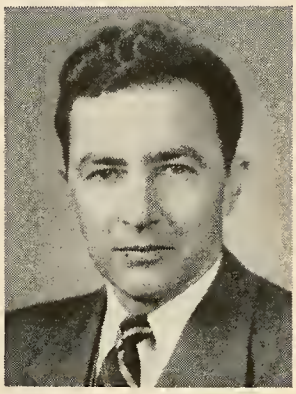
Thank you, Senator.

Success Story

The August issue of *The Carpenter*—our 80th birthday—turned out to be quite popular. A number of the members of the Brotherhood have asked for additional copies and a number of the officers are requesting extra copies for promotional, publicity and organizational purposes. To meet these demands we went back to press and we now have an additional supply on hand. If you need extra copies of the August issue let us know. Write to *The Carpenter*, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Words for Labor Day — 1961

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D. Minn.)



IT is fitting on Labor Day to recall with gratitude the great and lasting contributions of union leaders and members of the past, and to take from their example new heart and resolution for the battles yet unwon and the problems yet unsolved. The task of securing economic and social justice for all men everywhere is certainly deserving of our finest, most unselfish effort.

★ ★ ★

Prayer taken from the Labor Day Bulletin of the National Council of Churches in the United States of America (Protestant)

For Workers

O son of God who was pleased Thyself to be reckoned among the craftsmen, *bless* all who labor, that the things which they make may be a pleasure to make and a pleasure to use. Enable all craftsmen to rejoice in good work well done. And for those whose work is mechanical and wearisome, grant them the right use of leisure that they may learn to enjoy and to admire rightly the wonderful works of Thy hand and the works of the skill of Thy children, for Thy Name's sake. *Amen.*

★ ★ ★

Prayer taken from the Labor Day Bulletin of the Synagogue Council of America.

. . . *"O LORD GOD OF TRUTH,* vouchsafe blessing and prosperity upon all the work of our hands, for we trust in Thee that Thou wilt so bless us through our occupation and calling, that we may be enabled to support ourselves and the members of our household with ease and not with pain, by lawful and not by forbidden means, unto life and peace."

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R. Maine)



TODAY we would have no real hope for national security if it were not for American Labor. Without the Free Labor of our country, we would fall before the Reds and become the slaves of the men in the Kremlin.

Russia has become a menace to the world through the use of Slave Labor. Two-thirds of Soviet industrial output has been devoted to armament and capital goods, with only one-third devoted to housing and consumer goods.

Here in the United States where Labor is free and independent, the reverse relationship exists, which largely accounts for the difference between the American unparallel high standard of living and the grinding poverty of the Soviet people. Our country today is the greatest country in the history of the world because of American Labor and the industrial power that Labor operates. Without Labor we would be far below our wonderful standard of living and our unmatched American way of life.

On behalf of the American people everywhere, today I salute you—I say our thanks to you—I say "God bless you."

★ ★ ★

George Meany, President, AFL-CIO

Labor Day is completely different from all other national holidays—unique in origin, in purpose and in spirit. It does not commemorate an historic event or a national hero. Instead it salutes the ordinary workingman. During the rest of the year, very little glamour touches the average American worker. But on Labor Day he and his fellows are given recognition for their collective achievement in building America, making it strong and keeping it free.

Peter J. McGuire

Humanitarian - Labor Statesman

Founder of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

and

Father of Labor Day

Born in New York, N. Y., July 6, 1852.

☆

Ended his formal education at the age of 11 to help support his family.

☆

Realizing the handicap of a man not skilled in a craft, entered the trade of cabinet making and joined the Cabinet Makers Union of New York in 1872.

☆

Attended Cooper Union Institute at night to complete his education.

Became convinced that the salvation of the wage earner lay in organization. Unionism became his prime interest in life.

☆

Recognized the need for one international union of wood workers and in June of 1881 issued the first call for a convention in Chicago, August 8-12 which culminated in the formation of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

☆

Elected the First General Secretary of that organization and served in that capacity twenty years, 1881-1901.

☆

Preached the need for a national federation and on August 3, 1881 drafted the first call for a convention which instituted the Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada in Pittsburgh, November 15, 1881.

☆

When adverse conditions threatened the existence of the Federation of the Organized Trades he led the fight for reorganization of that body and through his efforts the American Federation of Labor was born on December 8, 1886.

☆

He was unanimously elected Secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1886-1888.

☆

Unanimously elected Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor in 1889; elected First Vice-President from 1890 to 1900.

☆

Successfully led the fight for the eight-hour day when in May of 1890 the American Federation of Labor singled out the Carpenters to spearhead the movement.

☆

In the Central Labor Union of New York, on May 8, 1882, he first advanced the proposal that "one day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes." The first Monday in September was designated by act of Congress in 1894 as a legal holiday.

☆

Resigned as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in July, 1901, because of ill health.

☆

Died in Camden, N. J., February 18, 1906. Buried in Arlington Cemetery, Merchantville, N. J., February 21, 1906.

☆

McGuire Memorial, dedicated in Arlington Cemetery, Merchantville, N. J., on August 9, 1952 by the late William L. Hutcheson, General President Emeritus, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.



The Peter McGuire Memorial at Arlington Cemetery, Merchantville, N. J.

1961 SOCIAL SECURITY CHANGES BRING ADDED BENEFITS

(*From Press Associates, Inc.*)

WASHINGTON—One of the solid achievements of the Kennedy Administration and of the first session of the 87th Congress was to improve the social security program through a series of important changes.

How do these affect you?

Here is an analysis of the more important changes as compiled by the Social Security administration:

* **Retirement Age:** Under the 1961 amendments, men may choose to retire at age 62 just as women have been able to do since 1956.

Earlier retirement than the normal age 65, however, means a reduction in benefits. The amount of reduction is five-ninth of one per cent for each month a benefit will be paid before reaching 65. This works out so that a man who takes his benefits at 62 will get 80 per cent of the monthly benefit he would have been paid had he waited until he reached 65.

For a worker whose average yearly earnings has been the top $4,800 since 1950 retirement at 62 will bring a monthly benefit of $101.60; at 63 will bring $110.10; at 64 $118.60 and at 65 the maximum of $127.00.

There is no reduction in the number of quarters of credit needed to make a worker eligible. Thus if a worker needed 13 quarters to retire at age 65 he will still need 13 quarters to retire at age 62.

* **Higher Benefits for Aged Widows:** Most women receiving benefits as aged widows will receive an automatic increase in their benefits, beginning with early September.

Under the new law, an aged widow will receive a benefit equal to 87½ per cent of what her husband received or would have received had he lived.

Women 62 or over now receiving widow's benefits, and those who qualify in the future, will receive the increased benefit.

* **Higher Minimum Benefit:** Most retired workers over 65 will receive a monthly benefit of at least $40 under the new law. Women workers who claimed benefits before 65, however, may not get the increase even though their benefit is under $40.

Where total monthly benefits payable to two or more survivors are less than $60, the total will be increased to $60.

* **Eligibility Requirements Lowered:** Under the social security program a worker must have worked a certain number of quarters to become eligible for benefits on reaching retirement age. Under the new law, these requirements have been lowered so that most people can now become eligible more quickly than in the past. The older you are the less number of quarters are required. Workers born in 1892 or earlier need only 6 quarters, or a year and a half, of work under social security to become eligible. The number of quarters goes up progressively so that those born in 1929 or later need 40 quarters or 10 years of credits. Credit requirements for women are generally somewhat less than those for men.

Survivors of workers who died after June 1954 and who were not eligible under the old law, may now be eligible under the 1961 changes.

Workers who were refused social security benefits in the past because they did not have enough credits should check again with the social security office in their area. They may now be eligible.

* **Permissible Outside Earnings Higher:** Under the old law, retired workers who earned more than $1,200 a year were penalized. For each $2 earned between $1,200 and $1,500, $1 was withheld. For each $1 earned over $1,500, $1 in benefits was withheld.

Under the new law the $1,500 level has been raised to $1,700, resulting in an increase up to $200 in the benefits of those with outside earnings between $1,200 and $1,700.

Beneficiaries aged 72 or over continue to receive benefits regardless of their earnings.

* **Social Security Taxes Increased:** To pay for benefit improvements, social security taxes both for employers and workers will go up. They will be 3⅛ per cent on the first $4,800 earned in 1962; 3⅝ per cent during 1963-65; 4⅛ per cent during 1966-67 and 4⅝ per cent in 1968 and after.

* **Extension of Deadline for Disabled:** Workers with long-standing disabilities now have until June 30, 1962 to apply for early retirement. This is a deadline extension of one year. Delay in applying may be a loss in rights for the worker and his dependents.

FREE PAMPHLET ON TRUTH IN LENDING

An informative 12-page pamphlet on the "easy credit" situation and the "truth in lending" bill has been published by the AFL-CIO's industrial union department. The pamphlet is called "In Your Interest" and readers of *The Carpenter* may obtain a copy free by writing the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for FLOORS ..FOOTINGS

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UNION LABEL HAS LONG AND HONORABLE HISTORY

By Leo Solomon

Did you automatically look for the "bug" on the title page of this publication? Or did you just assume that a union publication would carry the union label of the Allied Printing Trades.

Most trade unionists are Union Label conscious. They look for the label under the sweat band of hats and caps, inside a pocket or on the lining of garments, on shop cards in restaurant and barber and beauty shops, and on loaves of bread. Not all union-made products carry the label—in some instances it would be impracticable—but the number that do is growing.

The cigar makers who gave the American Federation of Labor its first president, Samuel Gompers, take credit also for establishing the first union label in America. The Cigar Makers' label now is blue and has been that color since 1881. However, the first label for union-made cigars was white.

The San Francisco Cigar Makers Union issued the first labels in 1874. The reason was economic. Imported coolie labor was being employed in sweatshop cigar factories. The white label identified cigars made by union workmen for fair wages.

The idea caught on. Five years later, in 1879, the St. Louis Cigar Makers Union adopted a red label. The Cigar Makers' International Union of America at its Chicago meeting in September 1880 decided that a general label should be adopted. In settling the controversy between the "white" advocates on the Pacific Coast and the "red" in St. Louis, they took the third color from the American flag. The label still is blue.

The Cigar Makers' claim to priority is challenged by the Carpenters. The Carpenters Eight-Hour League of San Francisco issued a stamp in 1869 to planing mills working an 8-hour day. This stamp enabled identification of their work against competing 10-hour day mills. However, on an international union basis, the Cigar Makers were well ahead of the Carpenters. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America didn't adopt its label until the convention of September 1900.

By the turn of the century general adoption of union labels by the internationals was well underway. The next step was publicizing the labels and making purchasers label conscious.

The AFL established a Union Label Trades Department in 1909. The name has since been changed to the Union Label and Service Trades Department. Over fifty delegates, representing thirty organizations, participated in the conference that established the department.

The first president of the Department was John B. Lennon, of the Journeyman Tailors, and the first secretary-treasurer Thomas F. Tracy, a cigarmaker, Richard F. Walsh of IATSE is president now, and Joseph Lewis is secretary-treasurer and full-time executive of the Department.

Cooperating closely with the individual union promotion of their own labels, the Department devotes its activities to national promotion of all union labels. Through state and city councils advertising and promotion are carried on at the local level.

An exact count of the number of union labels in current use is difficult. Quite a few unions not affiliated with the AFL-CIO have labels, shop cards and buttons. Many unions have more than one label. The cigarmakers still have three—two for cigars and one for stogies. The AFL-CIO Union Label Department has 83 members who employ a total of 113 labels.

Among the labels, shop cards and service buttons issued by the members of the Union Label Department there is considerable variety of artistic treatment. A number incorporate the clasped hands of the AFL-CIO seal. Many make sure the purpose is clear by printing "Union Label" or "Union Made" in a conspicuous spot.

Some, like the Horseshoers—whose emblem, appropriately enough, looks like a brand—have no wording other than the union's initials. IATSE has IA in the center with the full five initials radiating from it. The Jewelry Workers feature a diamond, the Musicians a lyre, and the Machinists their own emblem as the focus of the label. And to eat, drink and rest well, look for the places displaying labels reading "Union Bar," "Union House" and "Union Motel."

A principal activity of the Union Label Department now is the annual Union Industries Show. The setting of the first was Cincinnati in 1938. None was held during World War II. The shows were resumed in 1946 at St. Louis. Since 1948 they have been an annual event. When the Label Show came to Washington last year, it was officially opened by President Eisenhower.

Other phases of activity are Union Label Week—September 4-10—and the directories of union manufacturers issued by both international unions and state and city label councils.

Joseph Lewis, Label Department secretary-treasurer, says:

"The Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button constitute a strong force for the advancement of the labor movement and the protection of American consumers."

That is almost an echo of the Cigar Makers in adopting their first labels. They declared their label showed that the cigars in the box "were made under clean and sanitary conditions by union workers."

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Ammunition for the budget battle

The Ladies Speak Their Minds

Any woman who has ever bought a home, stocked it with appliances and food, paid for things on time, bought a car or trailer or shopped for cosmetics (that certainly takes in everyone) will be interested in the conclusions of the most recent Congress on Better Living, sponsored by McCall's Magazine.

Each year the Congress brings women from all over the United States to Washington to present their points of view on modern merchandising and their suggestions are invariably worth study. The 100 women who gathered this year to present their uninhibited views were selected from among 1500 who had participated in previous Congresses, or who represented leading builders or utility companies, supermarkets and mobile home manufacturers. The average delegate was 33 years of age, had 2.4. children; 92 percent owned their own homes (or had toeholds on mortgages), and 77 percent of the ladies were full-time housewives, with one-third of the remaining 23 percent having full-time jobs and the rest engaged in part-time careers. Here are some of their imaginative and thoughtful conclusions:

Quality Popular

"Quality" in any product was defined as "the ability to endure", and the homemakers saw the quality home as one of enduring craftsmanship "that will outlast the mortgage". The ideal home they would like to occupy would look something like this:

- traditional two-story design with one bedroom on the first floor.
- two baths at least, one with a tub and the other a stall shower.
- bright, airy kitchen planned *only* for the woman of the house—a place where she will do everything connected with food but no other activities will intrude.
- a separate laundry which will have lots of counter space, storage space, television set and telephone as well as washer, dryer and ironing equipment.
- much storage space throughout—perhaps an old-fashioned "walk-in" pantry and specialized areas for various purposes.
- fireplaces.
- no terrace unless the terrace has a roof.
- glareproof glass in picture windows and glass walls.
- television sets anywhere but in the living room.
- a custom-look exterior—delegates were willing to pay up to $1,000 more for a house which doesn't look like all its neighbors.

Its location would be farther away from suburban developments and the neighbors, ideally in a country-like "acreage", with schools and cultural facilities nearby, and shopping centers and churches not necessarily close.

20 Year Mortgage

The delegates are happy with twenty-year mortgages, see no need for longer term loans, and would not buy a more expensive house even if longer term mortgages were available.

When they buy their "ideal home", it could cost $5,000 to $15,000 more than their present home. If they could remodel their present home as they would like to have it, they might spend from $3,000 to $15,000. Most women would spare no expense in remodeling their kitchens, agreeing to pay up to $5,000 exclusive of structural alterations to get it "perfect".

Appliances for better living are used constantly and enthusiastically by the typical American homemaker, but the need for high quality is stressed. Complaints included:

- too many gadgets on basic appliances that add to the breakdown problem.
- new models which are not thoroughly tested before introduction.
- servicemen not carefully or completely trained.

"Manufacturers must realize that their guarantees are only as good as the dealers who sell and service their products," delegates agreed.

Homemakers can't do without their washing machines—they use them an average of four to five days a week, often doing as many as three to five loads per day. They endorse waxers and polishers and also like spray-on waxes and cleaners. They would rather purchase a major appliance like a dishwasher than spend the money on a vacation trip, for "an appliance is a friend forever". Small appliances they recommend as wedding gifts include mixers, electric fry pans, toasters, steam irons, clock radios and small electric coffeemakers.

Lively debate in the food forum revealed that delegates are loyal to brand names and have great confidence in processors and retailers—they all ate cranberries during the recent Thanksgiving scare and have found new ways of using more cranberries since. They praise the "convenience foods" but ask their manufacturers to "improve those foods already on the market before introducing new ones". They don't like pre-packaged meats, television dinners, or any sort of meatpies or meats packed in gravies or sauces.

Food habits seem fixed in American households, with general agreement on the following points:

- husbands aren't welcome as shoppers or chefs (except for outdoor cooking).
- hamburger is the number-one choice for quick meals.
- stews and steak divide honors both for company foods and "favorite family" meals.
- recipes come from family, friends, newspapers and magazines, but are not followed slavishly, for women consider themselves "artists with foods".
- supermarket newspaper advertising is used as a shopping guide but women don't like these ads

to contain meal-planning guides or supplementary advertising for dishes or premium offers.

- most women collect trading stamps and coupons, but really don't approve of them—would rather have savings in cash.
- they use introductory sample offers and often become steady users of brands discovered in this way.

They feel dealers should be more careful about foods' defrosting and refreezing during the time it is in the store. In packaging, they suggest:

- no directions on bottom of packages.
- no cellophane wrappings that can't be re-wrapped.
- no tall skinny bottles or round containers in general.
- spouts on anything that can be poured.
- cereal in easier-to-handle-sized packages.
- more screw-top jars (they love them on baby foods).
- more plastic bags for frozen fruits and vegetables.
- see-through glass packaging on everything feasible.
- more detailed information about length of time frozen foods can be kept.

Powder on the Nose

The delegates were outspoken about cosmetics, though in their field their criticism was aimed more at the presentation of products in advertising rather than at the product itself. Their most frequent complaint was the luxury tax—"cosmetics are a necessity, a psychological necessity at that, not a luxury", particularly lipsticks, deodorants and anti-perspirants, they insisted.

They are content to look neat in the daytime and achieve a little more glamour at night by discreet use of colored eye shadow and mascara and changing their hair-do a little. They don't expect or want cosmetics to work miracles on their appearance—"I don't want to look like my daughter's sister." Therefore, unreal-looking models in velvet pants, lolling on leopard rugs make women resent cosmetic ads.

Women are willing to pay almost any price for a cosmetic they really want, but they would like more real information about the product's performance and would even be willing to pay for such impartial information. And they'd like retail sales help to be more truly helpful.

In automobiles, the question of quality was foremost, with delegates agreeing that the family car should be a "dependable friend" and a convenience, not a status symbol. They don't care at all how old a model it is. "Give us good workmanship and build our cars to last—maybe bring out a new model every two years instead of every year," they opined.

They were critical about service on automobiles, and would like more education for themselves in this line so they could "know what to do when the motor won't turn over on cold mornings" or "change a tire with dignity".

They approve wholeheartedly the American compact car, but their loyalty to manufacturers' names makes them prefer "Ford" to "Falcon" on the bodies as an identification. They disapprove of unrealistic automotive advertising, and advise manufacturers to remove the glamorous models in cocktail dresses from the ads.

Dream Car

If delegates could design their dream car, it would contain one or all of these features:

- less horsepower.
- more safety features.
- higher body with no hump in the center and seats "high enough for me to see".
- big glove compartments.
- built-in litter bags.
- place for hanging pocketbooks.
- printed set of instructions posted in convenient place.
- engine parts labeled.

Mobile homes were a happy surprise to most delegates, who viewed a display of latest models during the Congress. They were impressed with the interior decor and skillful use of storage and utility space, but disliked the shiny paneling and many of the colors used with too much abandon. They feel manufacturers should conduct extensive educational campaigns. for most of them changed their minds in favor of mobile homes after seeing the modern versions.

Most of their criticisms of mobile home living now revolve around the mobile home parks which, they feel, have lagged behind the homes in improvements. They suggest:

- better landscaping.
- better lighting.
- higher standards, with a "Duncan Hines" of the industry to administer them.
- more integration with the local community.

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $4.00.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER

O t t a w a (4),
July 17, 1961.

Dear President Hutcheson:

May I extend to you and your membership my congratulations and good wishes on the 80th anniversary of the founding of your union.

The efforts of your Brotherhood and the trades union movement as a whole over the years have made a worthy contribution to both Canada and the United States.

There is, of course, still much to be done to the end that life may be made better and more pleasant for all of the people of our two nations.

I wish for you and your membership every success in helping to make mankind's burdens lighter and free societies stronger.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Prime Minister of Canada.

Mr. Maurice A. Hutcheson,
President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
222 E. Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.



PRESIDENT KENNEDY SENDS GREETINGS TO BROTHERHOOD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1961

Gentlemen:

My warm congratulations to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the 80th anniversary of the establishment of your union.

Eighty years of modern history measures a greater number of profound changes than centuries of previous history. Among them -- and most significant of all -- has been the change in economic and social status of the individual working person in the world's industrial societies. Social protections like workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, better employment at good wages, these and other progressive developments have made it possible for our people to enjoy a standard of living unattainable in the past.

The American labor movement has made a major contribution to this achievement. Now, new challenges confront us in the building of a more prosperous, secure and democratic America. I know that the nation can count on the members of this Brotherhood to recognize that the accomplishment of the past is a call for higher service in the future.

Sincerely,

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana



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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—

DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

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L. U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.
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Korcheck, Joseph M.
Lindgren, Connie
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Rogoz, Frank
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Second Safety Institute Held

By Paul Connelley

The Brotherhood's class of the AFL-CIO Safety Training Course assembled in Washington, D. C. on July 17, 1961 for its second week of intensive study of the fundamentals of safety. This second session was devoted mainly to the mechanical and physical conditions which make up the basic working environment of every American worker whether in a factory or on a construction site. This course dealt with such subjects as layout and housekeeping, working surfaces, handling materials, low voltage electrical hazards, safeguarding machinery, hand and portable power tools, preventive maintenance, and job safety analysis. All of them raise problems which involve safe working conditions for all kinds of workers.

Layout and Housekeeping

Good housekeeping of the working environment is a basic safety activity. All processes, operations, and equipment should be laid out in an orderly arrangement. Everything should have its place and should be kept there. Sufficient work areas and adequate aisles should be provided. Adequate means of disposing of waste, scrap, and surplus material is absolutely necessary. And all buildings and equipment should be kept clean and in good condition at all times. Dirt is always evidence of a waste of material or energy or both. A clean, orderly job is an efficient job; but most important a clean job is a safer job.

Working Surfaces

Falls of persons are one of the major sources of accidents; nearly all of them result from conditions or practices which are quite obvious. Workers may trip, stumble, or slip and fall from the same level, as on a floor. Generally such falls are more frequent but less severe; however, many severe injuries and deaths do occur from such falls. They may be caused by such things as tools or materials on the floor, cords or hose, projecting equipment, uneven floors, wet or slippery floors, etc.

Falls from different levels do not happen so often; but they are likely to be more severe. They may result from the unsafe condition or the unsafe use of stairs, ladders, scaffolds, etc. No worker should be expected to work with defective equipment or to use it in an unsafe manner.

Material Handling

About one fourth of all industrial injuries originate somewhere in material handling. The use of mechanical handling equipment where practical will decrease injuries. Of course the use of machinery creates other types of hazards. All mechanical handling devices should be properly maintained and used only by workers who have been trained in their safe operation. Where manual handling is necessary, workers should be trained to lift, carry, and handle material in a safe and efficient way.

Low Voltage Electrical Hazards

Low voltage electricity (110-120 volts) is dangerous. It can cause painful shock, severe injury, or death. Most of us have only a vague idea of the nature of electricity and of its potential dangers. We are all properly respectful of a sign which says in big red letters, DANGER—HIGH VOLTAGE, but tend to assume that a little bit of electricity can't hurt anybody. Unfortunately it can and does. Every piece of electrical equipment which is defective, improperly installed and grounded or used beyond its intended capacity can kill or injure the human being who comes in contact with it under the proper circumstances. As the resistance of the human body is low when wet, for example, a very small amount of electricity can cause death to a person in water, although it might have had little effect on the same person under other conditions. Much of the electrical equipment on construction jobs is temporary or portable, this with often wet conditions makes building operations very often a source of electrical hazard.

Safeguarding Machinery

Machinery ranks third as a source of industrial injuries and such injuries are often severe. Inadequate guarding causes about 20% of these injuries. Since there is no way to keep an operator's mind on his work all the time, a dangerous mechanical condition will sooner or later catch him off guard. Thus the more the hazard can be controlled, the less the chance of injury. The machinery should be made as safe as possible by adequate guarding of the power transmission, all moving parts, and the point of operation. Once installed, guards must be used at all times, and it is up to management to see that they are so used. Properly designed guards will not only protect the operator and other



It's a homework session. Brothers Nicholas Loope, Washington, D. C.; Benjamin Gray, Philadelphia, Pa. and Donald Fornear, Phoenix, Ariz., "hit the books" back at their hotel during the recent Safety Training Course in Washington, D. C.





At left, Brother Milan Marsh, Youngstown, O., explains a key safety point to Brother George Stein, Houston, Tex., during a study session at the Safety Training Course in Washington, D. C.
Above, Brother John Anello, Philadelphia, Pa., checks his notes with Brother Charles Bishop, Youngstown, O. during the safety sessions.

workers, but also will give more reliable production.

Hand and Portable Power Tools

The incorrect use of hand tools or the use of defective hand tools causes 5% to 10% of all compensable injuries. Portable power tools of course can be extremely dangerous; they should have a dead man control so they will go off when released. All power tools must be grounded and should have special protective equipment if used in wet areas. They should be properly maintained and used only for purposes for which they are designed.

After a week's study of the potential hazards which face the workers, the students were generally agreed that all workers are entitled to a safe place to work and that they and their unions should insist on safe conditions at all times. They were also agreed that the individual worker has a responsibility in making his job a safe job. He should back his union's safety program. And he should obey all reasonable safety rules which have been established for the protection of himself and his fellow workers.

Although it may be more difficult to maintain safe conditions on site construction, it can be done. And many companies are doing it. In contrast, some of the films of horrible examples of unsafe construction jobs shown to the students pictured unbelievable conditions of poor housekeeping, unsafe methods, carelessness, and lack of concern with the life and limb of the workers on the job. Such projects reflect no credit on their responsible contractors, but they reflect no credit on the workers who put up with and contribute to such conditions either.

This class, like all sessions of the AFL-CIO Safety Training Institute, was taught by safety engineers from the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U.S. Department of Labor. From the interest and enthusiasm of the class, we are sure that all our Brotherhood participants found the course both useful and enjoyable. We look forward to an equally successful third session next October.

The Price is 10¢

That's right—the per capita cost of *The Carpenter* is 10¢. In the August issue the Editor said it was 5¢. He was in error. At the September, 1960 Convention 5¢ increase was approved. The Editor—his face is red—hopes the members of the Brotherhood think *The Carpenter* is worth 10¢ per copy.

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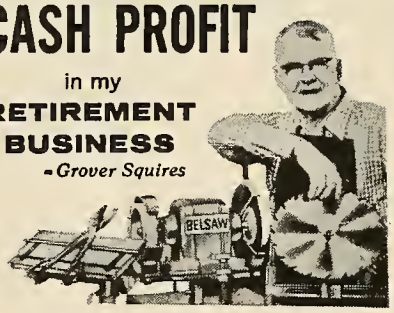


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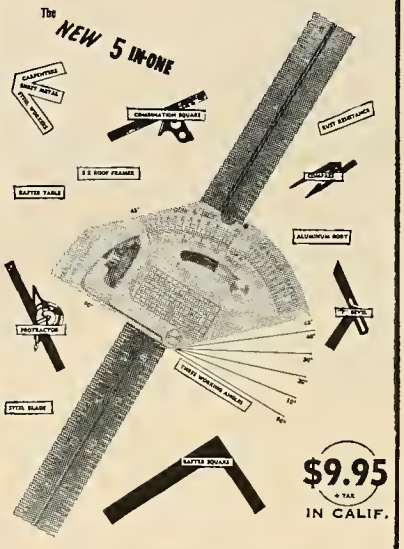


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Cotton Imports are Tripled

The United States was the second largest importer of cotton cloth in the world during the year 1960 with a threefold increase in imports since '58.

Great Britain, which used to be the world's largest exporter of cotton goods, has now become the world's largest importer, with imports equal to 40 per cent of domestic production.

These statistics, just published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, an intergovernmental organization of 35 cotton producing and consuming countries, give emphasis to the changing pattern of world trade in cotton goods—a factor which has had an important impact on employment on plants and textile unions.

The report said that world production of cotton textiles continued at a high level except for the United States, which showed a decline in 1960 and 1961, and Great Britain, which remained stable after three years of decline.

France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, on the other hand, reached a record level in 1960. Cotton yarn production in Japan was at the highest level in three years and continued high during the early months of 1961. In Hong Kong, Pakistan and elsewhere in Asia the upward trend continued. "Continued moderate increases" were reported for the Soviet Union and its Eastern Europe satellites.

From 1959 to 1960 Spain's cotton fabrics exports tripled, Pakistan's doubled and Portugal's increased 50 per cent. Exports from Hong Kong continued an uninterrupted rise while exports from Japan—the No. 1 exporter—surpassed the 1957 peak.

Unusual Request

In Birmingham, Ala., union construction workers were fascinated by a help-wanted ad placed in a local newspaper by the H. L. Coble Construction Company. There was nothing out of the ordinary about the first part of the ad; it announced simply that the company wanted to hire 40 carpenters for work at the Columbus, Mississippi, Air Force Base. But then came the kicker. The ad specified that 20 of the carpenters had to be right-handed, the other 20 left-handed. Union officials, although intrigued, decided not to investigate as long as the ad carried the assurance that the pay for the southpaws and the northpaws would be the same, $2.75-an-hour. (TAI)

Building Congress Honors Washington Craftsmen



These are offices of the Realty Title & Insurance Company, Inc., Washington, D.C. The architectural millwork in these offices won for Roland S. Culler a special citation for fine craftsmanship from the Washington Building Congress. Building crafts journeymen were honored.

Two Washington, D.C. carpenters were honored recently in the annual presentation of craftsmanship awards by the Washington Building Congress.

The capital employers organization which includes contractors, builders, architects and engineers, presented certificates denoting outstanding workmanship to Roland S. Culler and to Edward J. Cuttle.

Mr. Culler's citation read "For the skillful fitting and adjustment of wood paneling in an unsymmetrical room, so that the appearance of order, elegance and symmetry has been obtained."

The citation referred to architectural millwork in the fourth floor offices of the Realty Title & Insurance Company, Inc., 1424 K street N.W., Washington, D.C. Work was done in the employe of the Washington Woodworking Company of which Raymond W. Sim, a former president of the Washington Building Congress, is president.

Mr. Edward J. Cuttle, the other Carpenter honored, is employed by Knipp & Company. He received his certificate describing his skill in work performed at the Georgetown University Hospital gift shop. The citation said, "For selection of fine wood stock, well blended for color and graining, and exceptional finesse in joinry, fitting and integration of components."

The two Carpenters shared honors with a number of other skilled craftsmen in the construction field. This is an annual ceremony of recognition for outstanding work done by journeymen and is held to encourage excellence in workmanship. Those receiving certificates are regarded by their fellow workmen highly honored.



Roland S. Cutler, center, a Carpenter, receives a certificate of craftsmanship at the annual awards night held by the Washington, D.C. Building Congress. Presenting the certificate is Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerry Holleman. At Mr. Cutler's left is his employer, Raymond W. Sim, president, Washington Woodworking Company.



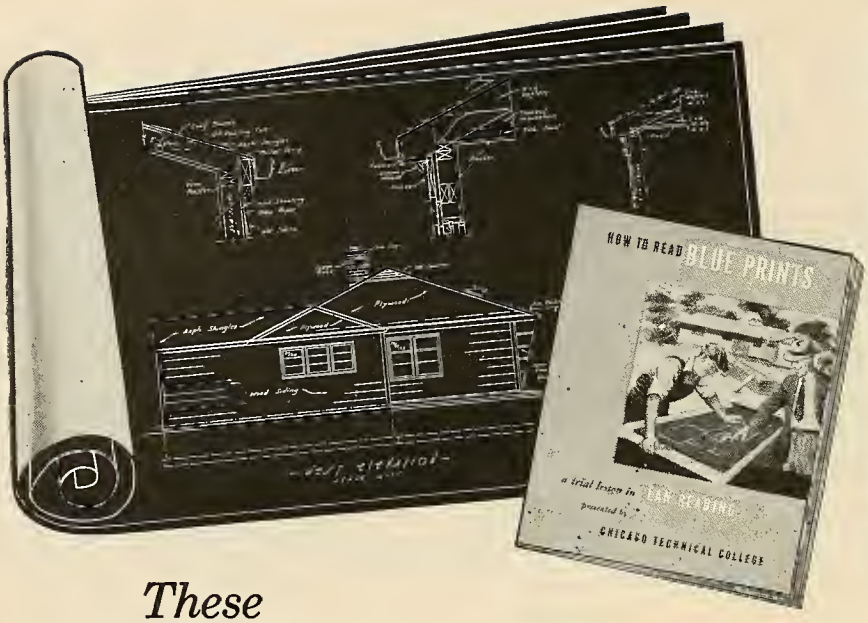
Edward J. Cuttle, a member of the Carpenters won a special citation for fine craftsmanship for work in this gift shop located at the Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D.C. The citation was given at the annual awards night held by the Washington Building Congress.

Meany Urges Aid For Depressed Area

President George Meany has urged all AFL-CIO affiliates in eligible areas to press for full use by their communities of the Area Redevelopment Act.

Application of the act, Meany said, is not automatic; "each community must vigorously seek this aid; then it must be properly used," he noted. Labor initiative, he stressed, is essential.

The AFL-CIO president asked member organizations to coordinate their proposals through Frank L. Fernbach, a member of the AFL-CIO Research Department staff. Fernbach is also a member of the National Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment, as are Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America; Albin J. Gruhn, president of the California Labor Federation, and Miles C. Stanley, president of the West Virginia Labor Federation.



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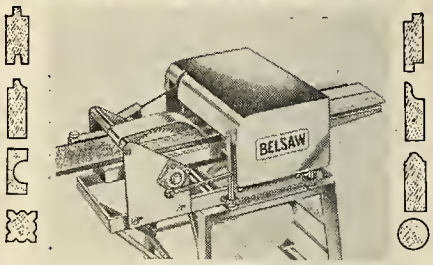
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P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif.



By FRED GOETZ

Dressing A Deer

We have had quite a few requests to do a re-run on an article that previously appeared in these columns: "How to Dress A Deer."

In connection with this article we have also received more than a few letters calling us to task for the suggested method.

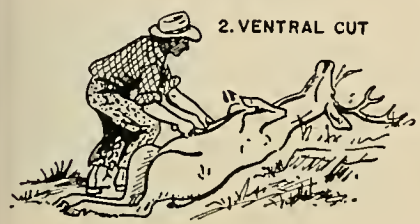

1. STICKING

Some of the letter-writing hunters object to sticking the neck of the deer while it is in a downhill position and some object to hanging the animal from the tree-limb, with rack to the sky.

Most of the objections I feel, are motivated by veteran outdoorsmen, deer hunters of long standing, who have developed their own particular deer dressing technique.

The following illustrations and information concerning the same are but one man's opinion and he welcomes any varying ideas on the subject.

One hunter in particular who asked that this article be re-run is Carpenter C. E. Wegner of Mountlake Terrace, Washington, a member of Local 1289. We're glad to oblige, C. E., and thanks for the suggestion to use two separate skinning knives—one to be used only for removing the musk glands.

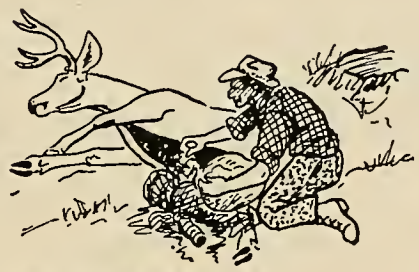

2. VENTRAL CUT

Deer meat is choice fare if it is properly taken care of. Strong flavor results from careless handling of the carcass after the kill.

Dressing should be started soon after the kill—immediately if possible.

Bleeding may be unnecessary in some cases, since internal hemorrhage will automatically drain the circulatory system. However, the hunter may wish to bleed a head or spine shot.

Sticking (See Illustration #1) rather than cutting the throat is recommended if you're going to bleed the carcass. With the animal's head downhill, insert the knife at the point of the brisket and cut toward the backbone, severing those large blood vessels leading from the heart. (See illustration #2)

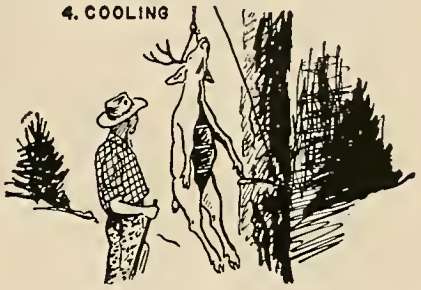

3. REMOVING ENTRAILS

Remove the entrails without delay. (See Illustration #3) Proceed by wedging the carcass on its back away from blood and other debris. To protect against transferring secretions on the hands, remove both musk glands from each hind leg. Be certain to wash or wipe the knife and hands immediately after this operation.

Skin the genital organs of bucks away from contact with the meat to prevent contamination in case the bladder is pressed during dressing. Open the skin from the jaw to the vent, cutting from the underside rather than downward through the hair. Use the fingertips to press the intestines away from the knife point as the abdominal lining is cut.

Lay the rib cage open by cutting to one side of the center line.

Free the pelvic organs by encircling the vent, careful not to puncture the bladder.


4. COOLING

Roll the deer on its side, with opening you have made facing downhill. Cut the windpipe and gullet below the chin; grasp the ends with one hand, and pull. As the organs are removed, cut the diaphragm, and other attachments along the backbone. If encircled properly, the bladder, lower bowel, and genital organs can be pulled into the body cavity and removed intact with the remainder of the intestines.

Rapid cooling to remove body heat is necessary. (See Illustration #4) Skinning will speed the cooling process and is recommended when possible. Hang the carcass in the shade and prop apart with sticks. (See Illustration #5)

Deer may be preserved in camp for several days despite the temperature. Nights are generally cool during the hunting season. Hang the meat at night to cool and glaze. Position the meat to a shady spot during the day and cover it further with sleeping bags or blankets. Such care will take the place of cold storage.

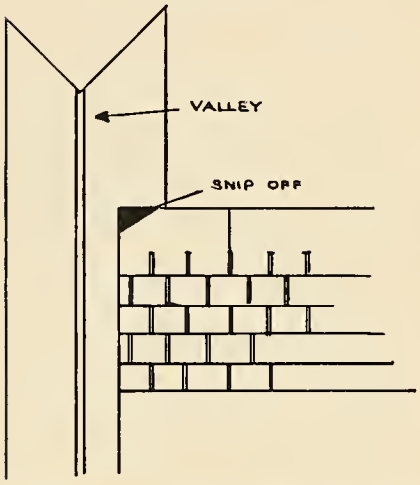
An early-morning start on the home-bound trip will find the meat cool and in the best condition to travel. Do not display the animal on the hood or top of the car uncovered. Pack in a cool, protected spot if possible, and again insulate it with a sleeping bag or blankets.


5. SKINNING & QUARTERING



THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing. When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter bearing the earliest postmark will be awarded the check.

Valley Shingling with Asphalt Shingles



After shingle has been cut to fit valley line, snip off top corner at about 45 degress. Reason—in a heavy downpour water may fill valley to shingles, particularly if valley shingles are near center. Water may follow top of shingle beyond valley, causing a leak under the shingles. If corner is snipped off, it will lead water back in valley. I know of instances where this has occurred. It is a good idea to do this even if Valley shingles are cemented down, which is not always done, or if light asphalt paper is used underneath the shingles.

Ernie Gustafson
(L. U. No. 545)
31 Spruce Ave.
Kane, Pa.

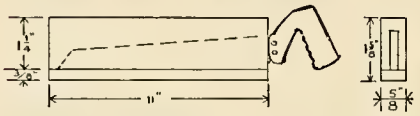
Preventing Plaster Pulling

When plaster is not finished to the floor it makes the baseboard pull in at the bottom. To prevent this, I put a 1½" roofing nail in the plate and nail even with the plaster line. The baseboard rests on this nail and therefore does not pull in.

Russ T. Kovall
(L. U. No. 261)
R. D. 2
Nicholson, Pa.

Scabbard for Key-hole Saw

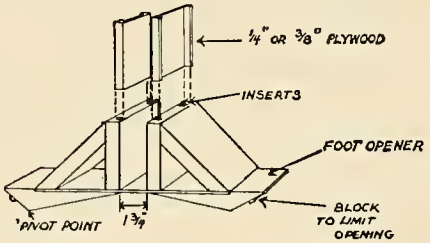
This drawing shows how to keep a key-hole saw in good shape. The



wooden "scabbard" protects the blade when it is in your toolbox. Sketch is for a standard 12-inch blade. Material required: 1 piece ⅝" x 1¼" x 11" with a saw cut 1" deep, and 1 piece ⅜" x ⅝" x 11". A few brads and a spot of glue do the trick.

Ray Riga (L. U. 868)
3712 Wilmar Dr.
Cheviot 11, Ohio

A Door Jig Holder



A helpful door holder when planning or putting on hinges; for three thicknesses of doors. Use scrap pieces of 2x10's, formica, and masonite or plywood.

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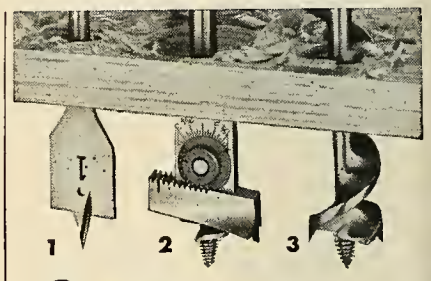
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Trick for Setting Jointer Knives

To set jointer knives quickly and accurately take a piece of plate glass large enough to cover width of cutter. Place this piece of glass on the off bearing table.

Put one cutter in place with fingertips just tight enough to hold in place. Roll cylinder slowly by hand so the glass will press the blade to proper level. Then cinch screws. Repeat process with other blades and you will have an even cutting set.

A. E. Goodwin
1411 Gaines St.
Little Rock, Ark.
(L. U. 690—57-year member)

To Keep Jambs Clean

When using metal casing it is necessary to install door jambs before plastering. This practice has the disadvantage that the finished wood jamb becomes dirty, wet, and scratched up before the actual finishing of the building.

To protect the jambs I apply clear plastic covering over the entire jamb, staple it to the lath, and apply casing over the plastic.

The margin for the casing can be seen through the transparent plastic which is cut off with a sharp knife before hanging the door.

Gordon Anderson
Route 1, Box 209
Cook, Minn.

To Refurbish an Old Square

Here is a way to revive the figures and graduations on an old square. First paint the square with white paint. Then before it dries wipe it off with a dry rag, leaving the figures and smaller markings plainly visible. Let it dry and then give it a coat of clear varnish.

This worked real good for me. I hope it does for anyone who tries it.

Ralph H. Hadley
115 Chestnut St.
Adrian, Mich.



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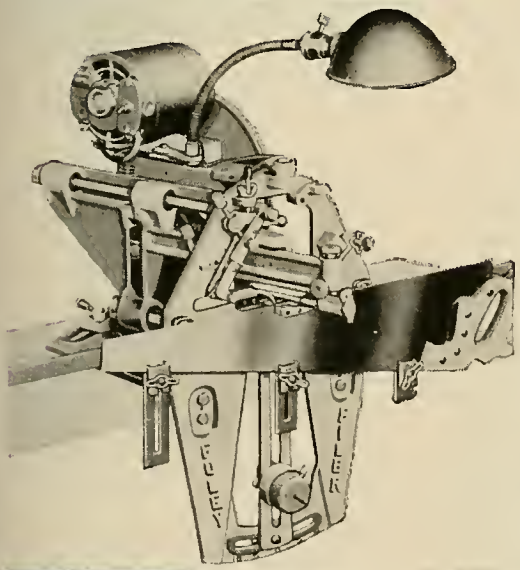
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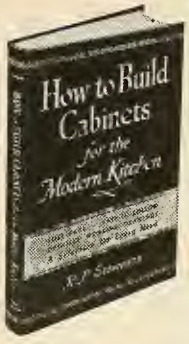
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What's New?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Handy Case



A new carpenter's tool case has been introduced by the Phelps Winship Corporation of Phelps, New York.

The case is available in two sizes, the largest capable of accommodating more than 60 hand tools, including two 30″ saws. It measures 31″ long, 7″ wide, and 16 1/4″ high. The smaller, or Model B case, measures 24″ long, 7″ wide, and 13″ high. It will hold a standard 23″ saw.

The cases are made of sturdy plywood covered with heavy black leatherette and feature brass-plated, reinforced corners and hardware. The top cover lifts up and the upper portion of the front drops down to provide easy access to the tools. The case can be locked.

A fitted rack holds pointed and bladed tools such as chisels, punches, screwdrivers and files to protect them from damage. A lift-out tray, also fitted for tools, is easily removable.

For further information write—Phelps Winship Corp., Phelps, N. Y.

21 Months of Light



A new night light using a small fluorescent lamp that lasts up to six times as long as its incandescent counterpart in normal use is being introduced by Day-Bright Lighting, Inc.

Called the fluorescent nite light, the new product when used an average 10 straight hours a day, will light up to 21 months (6,000 hours) before the standard 4-watt, 6-inch fluorescent lamp needs to be replaced.

The nite light has a louvered face and is recessed into the wall. When the lamp does need changing, a single thumbscrew on the face of the unit is loosened, and the louvered face drops down on a separable hinge. A new lamp is then substituted.

For further details write Day-Brite Lighting Co., 6260 Broadway St. Louis, Mo.

Stop That Wobbling!



New Jac-a-Desk ends uneven typing, reduces fatigue and prevents equipment damage, according to its manufacturer. Adjustable from 17″ to 27″, this stabilizer provides safe, sure support to any platform or shelf Steel center shaft, automatic push-button control for instant locking and release. Streamlined and simple to use with no sharp edges to bump shins or snag nylons. Mar-proof rubber top and floor base. Telescopes to fit desk drawer.

For further information, write to The Hahn Co., 2311 Fox Hills Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

It's a Painless Pull

A new nailset with a rubber pillow to serve as a safety grip and a fulcrum for pulling nails has been designed by the Gordon Manufacturing Co.

The 3/32″ "Better Setter", which retails for 59¢, will not roll away, takes the sting out of setting and permits nails to be pulled without marring the surface, claim the manufacturers.

For further information write to the Gordon Manufacturing Co., Farmington. Conn.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Philadelphia Council Honors Graduates



NEW JOURNEYMEN FOR 1961—These young men have successfully completed their four years of school, and on-the-job training as Apprentices for the Carpenter, Mill-Cabinet, and Millwright Trades. They were given their Journeymen Certificates at a banquet held in their honor by the Carpenters' Joint Apprentice Committee in the Burgundy Room of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

CARPENTERS

L.U.	Apprentice	Contractor
465	DAVID ALSTROM	Wm. Linker Co.
122	KARL ASTAD	Somers Construction Co.
843	RAYMOND CANNON	General Acoustics Co.
122	JAMES COE	Paul J. Vagnoni Co.
845	ROBERT DAVELER	Wark & Co.
843	JOHN D. EDINGER	David Hunt Co.
843	CLINTON D. FRICK	Wintz Bros.
1856	ROBERT L. GUTH	R. M. Shoemaker Co.
1856	JOSEPH LOW	B. Bornstein & Son
8	MICHAEL P. MALONEY	Conway & Ryan, Inc.
845	ROBERT MOFFETT	Catalytic Construction Co.
8	HUGH O'CONNELL	Fleming Co.
1462	CHARLES R. RUDY	Wintz Bros.
8	FRANCIS SZEWCZAK	Wark & Co.
8	WM. E. WATTERSON, JR.	Irwin & Leighton
1856	MARTIN WILWERT	Turner Construction Co.
1595	RICHARD R. ZIMMERMAN	Wm. H. Gill, Jr., Inc.

CABINETMAKERS

L.U.	Apprentice	Contractor
359	EDWIN BROCKMEYER	Geo. Weiss Co.
1050	ROBERT COHEN	Reier Bros.
1050	JOSEPH DeBELLIS	Frank A. England Co.
1050	FRANCIS DONNELLY	Hilco Lumber Co.
1050	FRANK J. FIORELLA	Reider Bros.
359	FRANK J. HATCH	Bernheim-Siegel Corp.
1050	FREDERICK C. HORNUNG	A & V Woodwork Co.
1050	ANTHONY PILLA	Art Guild of Phila.
359	PHILIP E. PINTI	McCloskey-Grant Corp.

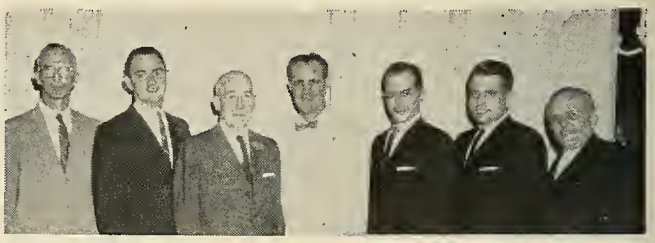
Each graduate received, in addition to his Certificate, a Journeyman identification card issued by the Government, a congratulatory letter from the Secretary of Labor and Industry, a group picture of the graduating class, and a 50-foot tape as a gift from the Apprenticeship Committee.

359	RICHARD W. POWELL	Rieder Bros.
1050	JOHN STAGLIANO	Atlas Millwork
359	WM. O. TOLL	McCloskey-Grant Corp.
1050	PETER F. TORELLI	Rieder Bros.

MILLWRIGHT

APPRENTICE JAMES P. MANSFIELD.....Local Union No. 1906

$1000 Educational Award For Leading Graduate



David Alstrom, L.U. 465 (2nd from left), first ranking graduate of 1961 Apprentice class, after receiving $1000 Educational Award, poses with (l. to r.): Wilbur Fish, Apprentice Committee Chairman; Alstrom; B. Paul Cotter, I. A. P. Education Committee; Sec'y.-Treasurer Gray; R. Thompson, I. A. P. Educational Director; D. Dvorak, Apprentice Specialist, Associated General Contractors of America; and the 2nd G. V. P. of the United Brotherhood, O. Wm. Blaier. Mr. Dvorak and Bro. Blaier were among the principal speakers of the evening.

Brooklyn Honors Its Own



Local 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently honored 34 brothers who have reached the 50-year mark in membership. 18 of the 34 were able to be present at the ceremonies.

Shown are left to right, seated: Arthur W. Peterson, Johnson O. Joohsen, Oscar Nilsen, Past President Jerry Di Cenzo; Vice-President of the District Council Ed Bjork; President John Russel; Past President Bernard Murphy; Max Steinberg, John A. Carlson and Kaisel Winnick.

Standing, left to right: Business Representative Henri Petersen; Torvald Danielsen, Ernest Swensen, George B. Johnson O. Johnsen, Oscar Nilsen, Past President Jerry Ambrose Anderson, Julius Nesterson, Olaf A. Olsen, Alfred Martin, Sam Bindler and Financial Secretary Halvor Jensen.

Cereal City Labor Completes Mobile Fallout Unit

MEMBERS of the Battle Creek, Mich., Building and Construction Trades, AFL, have completed the construction of a full-scale mobile fallout shelter. All that remains is to furnish the interior with the necessary furnishings which have been donated by local merchants, who also contributed the building materials for the shelter.

The trailer-mounted exhibit was built by members of the Carpenters Local 871, Electricians Local 445 and the Painters Local 759, and represents many man-hours of free labor by the locals of the Building Trades.

The project was co-sponsored by the General George A. Custer Post of the American Legion and the Building Trades and was directed by Louis Scarborough, Business Manager of the Carpenters Local and Edward Stacks, Post Civil Defense Chairman.

This mobile demonstration of a family fallout shelter built to scale is expected to educate the citizens in Battle Creek area and others throughout the State against the deadly threat of nuclear fallout in the event of an attack upon our Nation.

Because of the ease of moving the trailer, it is expected that the demonstrator unit will be used at Legion and Building Trades conventions in the State of Michigan.

Frank Ward, Local CD Director, who initiated the original idea, has indicated that the mobile unit will be given wide-spread use on every possible occasion. The construction of the trailer exhibit by building tradesmen represents a continuing program of construction of 130 demonstrator shelters in 120 cities throughout the United States, including the cities of Muskegon and Flint, Michigan.

The Michigan State Building and Construction Trades have an 8-man area committee on civilian defense which is headed by Wheeler J. Witte, of the Operating Engineers. and reports to the State Executive Committee of the Building Trades.



Shown above are Carpenters Hershel Rosine, Louis Scarborough, business manager, Ray Pothoof, Warren Ford, Robert Price, James Engle, James Patterson and Archie Patterson and Frank Ward, Battle Creek civilian defense director and Woody Schuster, vice commander, Custer Post, Homer Keller was post commander at inception of program.

Local 91 Honors Three



Brothers Chris Christensen, Oscar Steel and Peter Kirkegaard, 50-year members of Local 91, Racine, Wis., recently received their pins.

They are shown above with officers and members of the Wisconsin Brotherhood.

Left to right back row: William Kornwolf, President of Local 91; Howard Stacey, Holm Nielsen, Thomas Thomson, Frank King, Roy James, apprenticeship instructor, and Robert Strenger, President of the Wisconsin Council of Carpenters. Front row: Chris Christensen, Oscar Scheel and Peter Kirkegaard.

Kenney Installs Officers

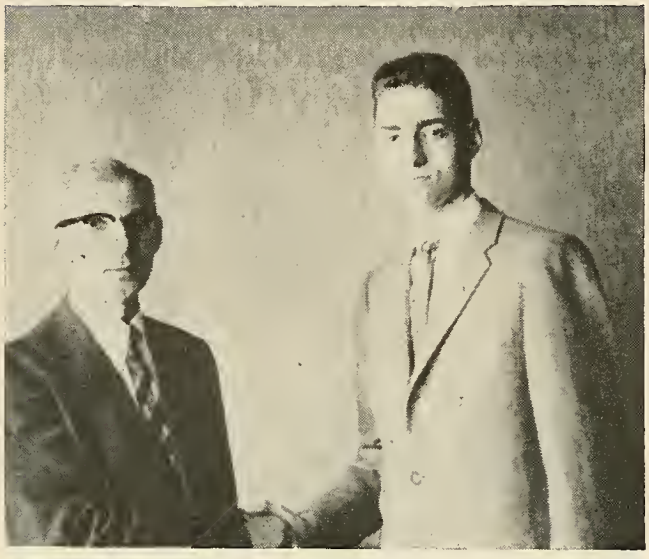


Chicago District Council President Ted Kenney installed the officers for Local 62 and honored the 50-year members at a meeting held on July 18th, 1961.

In the front row are the honored brethren—all 50-year members—Robert Karlson, Henry Willhard, Carl Danielson, Andrew Brandell, Martin Madison and Claus Soderlind.

Standing—in the back row—William Cook, Recording Secretary, Local 62; Clare Carlson, Local 62 President; Business Representative Alex Robertson; Business Representative George Vest, Jr.; Charles A. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago District Council; Ted Kenney, President, Chicago District Council; Fred Mock, Vice-President, District Council; William Greenwald, Business Representative; Frank Aronson, Local 62, Vice-President and Arthur Nickelson, Financial Secretary, Local 62.

Congratulations, Bernard



Bernard Goodman, the son of Brother Hyman Goodman, Recording Secretary, Local 157, has received a scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Chelsea, Mass. youth will major in physics.

Bernard is a graduate of the Chelsea Hebrew School and an honor graduate of the Williams Junior High School. He was a finalist in the 1960-61 National Merit Scholarship Program competition.

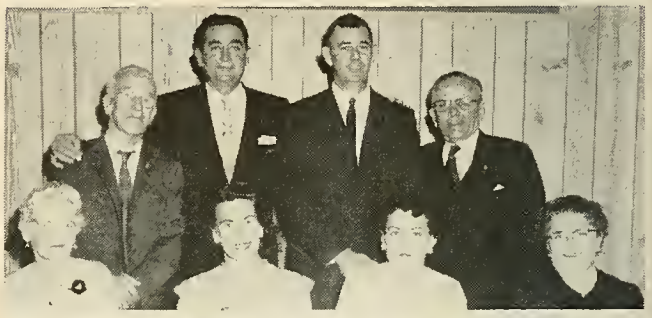
He is shown above with his father.

Scholarship Winner

The son of a member of the Brotherhood is one of the six winners in the second annual AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship Program. Joseph F. Cullen's father is an active member of Local 557, Bozeman, Montana.

Joseph Cullen plans to use his scholarship to study chemical engineering at the California Institute of Technology. He ranked first in his class of 168 students at Bozeman Senior High School. Joseph is a member of the National Honor Society and the Science and Latin Clubs. He is also an active trade unionist himself. As a member of a local band he holds a membership in Local 709 of the American Federation of Musicians.

Local 842 Celebrates



Local 842, Pleasantville, N. J., recently held a dinner-dance to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Local.

Second General Vice-President O. William Blaier was the speaker.

Left to right are Mrs. Alice Horton and Recording Secretary Arthur Booth; Vice-President and Mrs. Robert Camp; President and Mrs. Thomas McGrath and Mr. and Mrs. Blaier.

Local 2027 Joins CUNA

The first credit union to serve members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in South Dakota, has been organized by Local 2027 in Rapid City, according to the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) in Madison, Wisconsin, the international headquarters of the credit union movement.

Local 2027 Federal Credit Union has a potential membership of 250, reports Treasurer Frank Millage. It is the 80th credit union organized to serve members of the brotherhood in the United States and Canada.

The Ladies Are Good Sisters



Ladies Auxiliary 218, Salt Lake City, Utah, was chartered in 1929 and floated successfully over the sea of the Depression in the 1930s. Mrs. Edwin (Eddie) Fisher has submitted the following report:

"We engaged in the battles of the 1940s, selling $135,000.00 worth of bonds and stamps during the war years. $32,000.00 in bonds were sold and donated to a bomber called 'The Ute' in our honor.

We meet regularly on the second Wednesday of each month. The same night as our Carpenters Local Union 184 and they always appreciate the refreshments we serve after the meetings. We follow the usual routine of all sister auxiliaries, holding bazaars, raffling beautiful hand made quilts, and cooking and serving dinner at all AFL-CIO conventions that are held in Salt Lake. We participate in civic activities and fund raising drives, such as: polio, heart fund, cancer, etc.

Our philanthropic attitude is well known in the city. Among numerous other projects we suceeded in donating a wheel chair to the General Hospital for Crippled Children and also, with the help of other auxiliaries and Unions, furnished a bath tub and tile for the children's ward.

Our Officers are: Sisters Edwin (Eddie) Fisher, President; Carrie Clement, Vice-President; Vee Gehring, Recording Secretary; and Martha Larson, Financial Secretary.

Our ladies are a dedicated, enthusiastic group of women who believe in the principles of and work for the labor movement."

It's Time for School

The Midwestern Millmen District Council sponsored a 5-day Summer School at the University of Wisconsin from July 23 to July 28. The subjects covered included labor problems and economics, union administration, speech and parliamentary procedure and collective bargaining.

Director of Organization J. L. Rhodes was the speaker at the graduation dinner held at the Wisconsin Center.



1st row left to right: Floyd Doerr, Local Union 1488, Merrill, Wis.; Herbert J. Kluender, Local Union 2344, Merrill, Wis.; Darrald Nelson, Local Union 788, Rock Island, Ill.; Stanley Kole, Local Union 1594, Wausau, Wis.

2nd row left to right: Earl Hoeck, Local Union 1025, Medford, Wis.; E. H. Miller, Local Union 2832, Neenah, Wis.; George Scott, Local Union 2344, Merrill, Wis.; Dean G. Williams, Local Union 2353, Dubuque, Iowa; Carl M. Nank, Local Union 2353, Dubuque, Iowa.

3rd row left to right: Theodore J. Hurla, Local Union 672, Clinton, Iowa; Joseph A. Jackson, Local Union 672, Clinton, Iowa; George Stackis, Local Union 937, Dubuque, Iowa; Wertus A. Licht, 788 Rock Island, Ill.; Gen. Rep. Walter A. Said of Independence, Mo.; Bus. Rep. Robert J. Warosh of Midwestern Millmen District Council.



Brother Is Author

Brother George P. Ratte, Sr., member of Local 2456, Washington, D. C. has turned author. His new book, "Washington's Open Forum" will be published by the Comet Press.

Pomona Local 1752 Honors Veteran Brothers



Honored members, shown in the above picture, were: front row (from left) Harold Straughan, Fred Peck, George Finizio, Ben Hessman, John Miskie, L. W. Murphy, Walter Byse, Frank Nagel. Center row: W. C. Hannagan, Louis Gootee, George Mason, Ole Brevik, LaRue Stambaugh, James Hickey, Martin Carlson, August Damhus, Einer Nielsen. Back row: Hilding Hagglund, Ralph J. Rieger, Business Representative; Ben Stone, Allen Sershen, Joe Dusserre, A. R. Brady, Charles Reynolds, Elmer Strong. Unable to attend or not shown in the picture were: Oscar Carlson, Harris W. Anderson, Charles E. Hays, Edwin Nedros, Aage Jensen, Harry A. Munson, Joe Sharfenberg, L. L. Mills.

Local 1752 would like to call the attention of the Chicago District Council to the fact that a number of these honorees were formerly members of their District.

In fraternal recognition of long and loyal service dedicated to Organized Labor and their craft, Pomona Carpenters Local 1752, Tuesday night, April 11, honored Brother Unionists who have held continuous membership of 25 years or more in the United Brotherhood.

Acclaim for the distinguished veteran members was expressed in presentation of significant Brotherhood lapel emblems, with Brother Oscar Carlson the recipient of a gold 50-year pin denoting half a century Brotherhood membership, while silver 25-year pins were presented to 32 members of the Pomona Local.

Under direction of Mrs. E. M. Kimbell, president, refreshments were served by members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 647, following the ceremonies.

The committee in charge of arrangements were Co-chairmen E. M. Kimbell and Ralph J. Rieger.

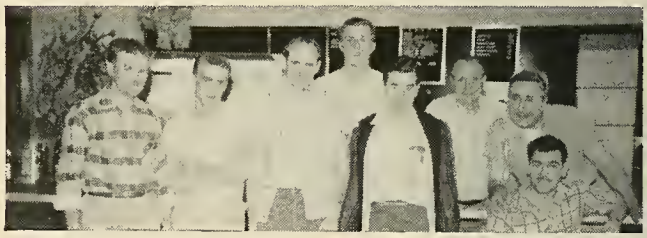
Guests included William Sidell, Secretary-Treasurer, Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, and District Council Representatives Pat Hogan, Reuben Jared, L. H. Pattisson and James Skelton.

Detroit Library Lends a Hand



"The good old days weren't so good, after all," points out Bill Johnson, Carpenters' Local 982 to Marion Sikora, Local 915. The two are examining a poster showing typical reference questions asked in public libraries. The question, "What was probably the first Detroit strike on record?" is answered with an article appearing in the Detroit Advertiser of April 4, 1837, describing a strike of journeymen carpenters carrying placards reading "Ten hours a day and $2.00 for pay". . . . The poster is part of a display prepared by the Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups for exhibit at the Union Industries Show in Detroit April 7-12, 1961.

Good Work, Local 2212



Seven members of Carpenters Resilient Flooring Local Union No. 2212, East Orange, N. J., together with James Patterson, their Business Representative, recently donated their time and skills to install floor tiles in the cafeteria of the Occupational Center of Essex County, Training and Work Center for the Handicapped. The tiles had been donated by the Harry Rich Floors, Inc., of Union, New Jersey.

The men who so willingly gave their time were: Robert Young, North Arlington; James Love, Rahway; Victor Fitzgerald, Newark; Albert Russamanna, Old Bridge; Frank Johnson, Union; Ray Sculthorp, Union; Anthony De Rosa, Bloomfield; John Gerity, Summit.



Apprentices Help Out



At a recent Home Show, sponsored by the Y Men's Club at the Steubenville, Ohio Armory, the apprenticeship class of Carpenters Local 186 built a small cut away house showing their skills to the public.

Pictured left to right in the enclosed picture are: Wesley Karavish and Joseph Huff Jr., both members of the class; C. W. "Bud" Daily, Business Agent of Carpenters Local 186; Michael Merick, instructor and Edward Bezak, a member of the class.

Council Begins 12th Year



The Carpenters Joint Council of Eastern Pennsylvania began its 12th year of organizing activities on July 15, 1961. On that date 2nd General Vice-President O. William Blaier installed officers at a meeting held in the Sterling Hotel at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Shown above are: James Burdsall, Conductor-Warden; Daniel McGee, Trustee; Joseph Bartell, Trustee; Linn Ross, Secretary-Treasurer; Robert Gray, Trustee; Harry Schweyer, Vice President; Eugene Considine, President; Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board Member; O. William Blaier, Second General Vice President.

Brief History of Auxiliary No. 338

To the Editor:

Auxiliary 338, Roseville, California, would like to send greetings to all sister auxiliaries. After reading letters from others in the Ladies section of THE CARPENTER, we thought maybe a brief history of our auxiliary would be of interest.

This past June, we celebrated our twenty-second birthday, having organized in 1939 with ten charter members. One charter member is still an active member.

Our earlier years were a real struggle to hold together, but with some very determined ladies behind a membership drive, the auxiliary has gradually grown to thirty-four members. At the present time we again having a membership drive so that we can have a nice class to initiate when the new Carpenters Hall has been completed by our local union. Also planned is an open house for all local members and their wives, when the new hall is ready.

One of our main projects is a food closet. Each member donates a can of food each meeting she attends, and our welfare committee distributes these foods along with an allotted amount of fresh food to a needy member or local union member's family.

For the past several years we have aided our sponsor, Local Union No. 1147, Roseville, by assisting them with their family Christmas party. We fill stockings and purchase gifts for each child attending—from infants to 18 years of age.

Our Sick Committee remembers all members and local union members who are ill or bereaved with cards or flowers.

The historian keeps our memory book up to date with clippings and articles of interest. She also keeps a complete membership roster which is corrected annually. One of her duties is to maintain in the memory book a history of the auxiliary.

Our social activities include such events as our annual husband-and-wife dinner, where auxiliary members and husbands enjoy a night out. Our Mother's Day dinner honors one of our members. She is chosen according to how long she has been an active member, and we dine at a place of her choice. She is presented a corsage and a gift from the auxiliary. We hold a potluck dinner at Christmas time, with a tree and an exchange of gifts. When the occasion arises, we hold baby showers for our members. We have "secret pals" whom we remember on birthdays, Christmas, and revelation with gifts, on other occasions with cards. The Revelation of Pals party is held in June, when we also celebrate the birthday of our auxiliary.

We have always strived to work in harmony with our sponsoring Local No. 1147 and have found them very cooperative. This past year, we have served them refreshments after their last meeting of each month. They have provided us with a meeting place with kitchen privileges. For this we are very grateful.

We, as auxiliary members, feel it a privilege to have husbands, fathers, sons and brothers who are Carpenters. We feel sure all wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of Carpenters in all locals would derive as much pleasure as we do from membership in the auxiliary of their locality.

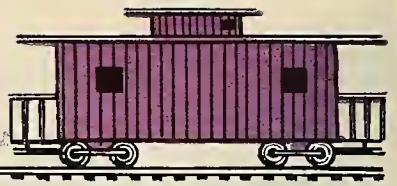
If for any reason a member of a sister auxiliary is in our locality, we would enjoy a visit with her. We meet on the second Thursday of each month in Carpenters Hall at 8 p.m.

Fraternally yours,
Mary Ellen Johnson,
Historian
620 Encinal Ave.,
Roseville, Calif.



"This pair was designed for non-union men who don't know if they're coming or going!"

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

LABOR DAY—1961



The members of the Brotherhood always feel a special kinship for Labor Day. It was our founder, Peter J. McGuire, who led the way in creating this national holiday. In the years since the establishment of the Labor Day holiday it has been used as a time of stock-taking. People in organized labor pause to reflect and think about our accomplishments, our shortcomings and our goals for the future.

Labor Day, 1961, is no exception. I think all of us feel somewhat somber this Labor Day. It is true that we can look back upon a long record of labor achievements. Today working people in America enjoy a standard of living unequalled anywhere in the world. But all is not rosy.

The *Wall Street Journal* reports that while corporate profits increased an estimated 12% between the first three months and the second three months of this year, it was at the same time a six-month period during which unemployment remained near a dangerously high, 7% level.

The *Journal* also reports that on the basis of a quarterly survey of corporate profits, after-tax earnings for the second quarter of 1961 ran at an annual rate of $22,400,000,000 compared to an annual rate of $20,000,000,000 for the first quarter.

It is immensely significant for all of us in labor to know that this rising-profits situation contrasts sharply with the unemployment problem which has remained static for the first eight months of this year.

The implications of all this cast a shadow on our Labor Day celebration. First, there is the tragedy of the human situation involved. Unemployment cannot be viewed just as a set of statistics in a report on the national economy. Unemployment in stark reality usually means human suffering. It means that there are men, women and children in this rich and productive country who do not have a minimum standard of living. We cannot for one moment forget or neglect these people. Labor, management and government must work together unceasingly to aid these unfortunate people. But this is not enough. Relief can only be temporary. It is necessary that we face the fundamental changes that are coming in our economy due to automation, foreign competition and military urgency.

It is also necessary to remember that the failure of our economy to provide full employment is a weak spot in America's armour at a time when we are facing the greatest Soviet military challenge since the Berlin Blockade in 1948.

Labor Day, 1961, is not a day for either extreme optimism or extreme pessimism. It is a day for a realistic assessment of our problems and our assets. Every thoughtful citizen in this country needs to think seriously about the dangerous and difficult period ahead. There can be no doubt that free men still possess the vitality, the skills and the know-how to build an abundant society. Yet this is not enough. We must have faith and devotion. Time and again, organized labor in America has risen to the occasion of history. Can anyone think—on Labor Day, 1961—that labor will do otherwise in our hour of danger?



Plane Gossip



More Humans Dog It

Three workers from a furniture factory were seated in a bar, having drinks after work with the pet dog of one of them. The hound was holding his glass in the most approved manner and grinning widely at some of the stories being swapped across the table. The bartender was amazed. "That dog!" he said "He's almost human!"

"You said it" said the dog's owner. "Watch how he'll try to weasel out of paying for the next round!"

Be Union—Buy Label

Safety First Measure

Two carpenters were playing golf on the week-end when, as Jones was about to drive down the No. 1 fairway, his partner pulled out a flask and invited him to have a drink.

"No thanks," said Jones. "I never drink when I'm driving!"

Attend Your Union Meeting

Lumping Her Favors

The lion tamer this time was a lush young thing; curvey and cute. To finish her act, she held a lump of sugar in her mouth and allowed a lion to take it from her. Charlie snorted "Huh . . . that's nothing . . . I could do the same thing!"

"You'd do nothing like it" replied his pal.

"I sure would . . . just as good as the lion could!" said Charlie.

Unionism Is Protection

How To Shush Texans

The Alaskan was getting pretty fed up with listening to the professional Texan complain about how Alaska had made Texas only the second-largest state. Finally he shut him up for good when he said:

"If you don't keep quiet, we'll split in half and then you'll be the third-largest!"

A Friendly Greeting

A brand-new Navy "boot" from the mountains of Kentucky met an equally brand-new ensign at the naval training base one morning and drawled out a cordial "Mawnin!" The outraged 90-day wonder gave him a heated lecture on military courtesy with emphasis on the importance of a proper salute.

"Great day in the mawnin'!" said the bewildered boot. "Ef ah'd a-knowed you-all was gonna carry on like all that, ah wouldn't never spoke to youh a-tall!"

Contribute to COPE

A Real Window Pain

A real grouch of a business representative was awakened at 3 a.m. by a drunk pounding wildly on his front door. The sleepy B.R. yelled: "Go away! You're trying to get into the wrong house!"

"Oh yeah?" returned the drunk. "How you know you're not lookin' out th' wrong window?"

Union-Made Means Well-Made

What The Dr. Ordered!

"I'm all out of sorts. The doctor said the only way to cure my rheumatism was to keep away from all dampness."

"What's so tough about that?"

"You don't know how silly it makes me feel to sit in an empty bathtub and go over myself with a vacuum cleaner."

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Toasting The Toastmaster

The after-dinner toastmaster had talked for 45 minutes. "After partaking of such a meal," he continued, "I feel if I had eaten any more I would be unable to talk."

From the far end of the table came a yell: "Give him a sandwich!"

His Fate Was Settled

The newly-elected member of Congress was giving an interview. "When I was a small boy my parents placed before me an apple, a prayer book, and a dollar bill, which represented farming, the religious life and banking . . . to see which I would choose. Well, I ate the apple, read the book, and put the dollar bill in my pocket. Then they decided I was a born politician!"

Your Union Needs You

This'll Kill Ya!

Two beatniks were swimming in the tropics. All of a sudden one started yelling: "Help! help! Man, an alligator just bit my leg off!"

"Like which one?" asked his beatnik pal who had rushed onto the beach.

"Like how should I know?" replied the thrashing swimmer . . . "All these alligators look alike, man!"

Unionism Starts With You

Site Case of Amour

A young apprentice we know took his gal to Lovers' Lane for some wooing but she refused to even kiss him . . . sternly directing him to drive on. After about a mile, she told him to turn into another secluded spot and, when he had done so, plopped herself in his arms.

"This is crazy" he murmured to her. "Why did you make me drive away from the first place?"

Then shyly she cooed: "Mama warned me against love at first site!"

Unionism Doesn't Cost—It Pays!

No Wish for the Weary

He—Always wishing for something you don't have.

She—What else is there to wish for?



the longest stretch on a ladder can reach a HOSPITAL BED

**DON'T TAKE A CHANCE –
TAKE TIME – AND
MOVE THE LADDER**

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA – AFL-CIO –

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
OCTOBER 1961

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881



Picture of America

The United Funds in Communities all over America are making their annual drives. Carpenters everywhere should help.



help others by giving

THE UNITED WAY



THE COVER

October is a month of contradictions. This is the month in which so much of our continent is so lovely. Nature is a riot of splendid colors. Yet it is a time of nostalgia and sadness. Darkness comes earlier each evening and death covers much of the natural beauty of America. It takes a poet of the stature of Robert Frost and a photographer of the calibre of Louis Williams to convey October's message. In this month's *Carpenter* we have brought them together. The October cover was made from a photograph taken for *The Carpenter* by Mr. Williams. On Page 14 is one of Mr. Frost's most beloved poems, "October."

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI *James A. Eldridge, Editor* **NO. 10**

OCTOBER, 1961

THE time has come to speak of many things—"of shoes and ships and sealing wax, of cabbages and kings." This is a not very accurate quote from Lewis Carroll's wonderful book "Alice in Wonderland." Accurate or not, the quote describes the contents of the October *Carpenter*. Variety is the word for this month—perhaps you are about to enjoy an editorial "stew."

Our special report from Canada will shock many readers. Most union members think the conditions described by Brother Pesheau went out with the '30s. Well, read it and ponder the state of human "progress."

Next comes the second part of "The Oregon Story." It is school time and time to think of America's vast educational problems. Can we meet our school needs of the future? How can we best build the schools we need? Will the use of wood save our precious tax dollars?

Everybody complains about having too much to read these days. To help our Brothers and their families read faster *The Carpenter* has procured 3 special articles on how to step up read-speed. The first appears this month.

The weather is cool now. Turn off the TV, relax and read *The Carpenter*.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

CONGRESS AND CONSTRUCTION The subject of construction, appropriations for and legislation about, claimed major attention in the recent congressional session. The situs picketing bill, strongly supported by the building trades, got sidetracked. It seems that proposed amendments from industrial unions gave Congress the impression that labor was divided and under such a situation, the solons said they would take no action. An Urban Affairs Department, designed to speed urban renewal programs, will also go over until next session.

On the construction front proper, however, there was action. The biggest housing bill yet was passed and this carries many possibilities of a stepped up construction program. The highway construction program was given a needed shot in the arm through new legislation on financing. A depressed areas bill is law now and there will be some construction under that Act. A $75 million per annum for five years for an airports measure was passed. Research and construction to the extent of $75 million yearly was passed for saline water conversion purposes. A billion dollar military construction bill was pending at press time, but looked like a compromise for final action. School construction got lost in the parliamentary shuffle.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION One of the "hot" spots in construction these days is the nation's capital, as any tourist who has travelled around Washington will attest. A new multi-million dollar third House of Representatives office building is well under way. A new big stadium goes into operation this month. An extensive urban renewal program is under way in the Southwest with a new theater up, new apartments, and a great deal more to come in the way of housing, apartments, etc. The capital is building several bridges and freeway and roadway additions to carry the increasingly heavy traffic in and out of town. New apartment buildings and several new office buildings are changing the Washington skyline. Washington is becoming a new and different city as the result of the construction boom.

SAFETY CONGRESS This month in Chicago the National Safety Council holds its annual session. This is the biggest safety pow wow of the year with so many meetings that several hotels are used and the sectional discussions number in the scores with panels on about every conceivable aspect of the safety question. Labor is primarily interested in two: construction and labor. In the construction meetings experts from labor and management in the industry will discuss various aspects of pressing safety problems. In the labor conference ways and means of better labor cooperation will be on the program. George Brown, deputy director, Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, will become labor conference chairman. He was formerly head of safety work for the AFL-CIO.

Carpenters have a special interest in focussing attention on safety. Our union was the first to take advantage of the Safety Institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO in conjunction with the Department of Labor. Death of three carpenters in the high lift on a Chicago job has also focussed attention on construction hazards.

VOTE DRIVE One of the activities which is getting steamed up these days is the drive for votes in the 1962 elections. Both major political parties and a raft of voluntary organizations are beginning to lay plans for a big '62 vote drive. Next year is an "off" year for Federal elections, but all members of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are up. And when you figure all the state and local elections, the contests become quite important . . . and that means for labor, too.

Brotherhood Makes Great Strides in Northern Ontario Area

By J. G. PESHEAU, Secretary-Treasurer, Northern Ontario District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers Unions

There is a long history to the organizing of the bushworkers in Northern Ontario. It would take reams of paper to give an outline of even the most important events. Suffice for me to say that the story is filled with hard battles, some of them won, some of them lost at the time but won later.

Bushworkers in the Port Arthur area were organized, or partially so, by the I. W. W. (1915). Everyone knows the history of this organization. Secondly, they were partially organized by the O. B. U. (One Big Union) in 1919. This organization went the same way as the I. W. W. They were then partially organized into an Independent Union, Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, which put up many battles against terrific odds of police, under Company control, goon squads and etc. This Independant Union was smashed three or four times mainly because they were a small, poorly financed, loosely-organized Union, but the bushworker proved to one and all during these trying times that he wanted a Union and was prepared to fight to death, if necessary. (Many of them were killed, including two organizers who were shoved under the ice and found in the spring).

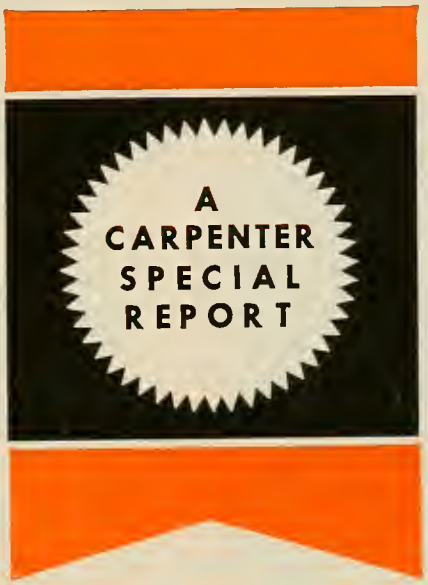
In 1936, the Lumber Workers Industrial Unions applied for and received charters under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. I have not the figures of the number of members at that time, but it was a very spotty organization having only some companies or some camps organized.

Conditions in those early days were deplorable . . . in fact, almost unbearable! Possibly the fact that the jails were better than the bush camps is one of the reasons why they were willing to stand up and fight. Tarpaper shacks with no windows, log camps built by each bushworker, or sod dugouts which were musty, vermin-ridden hovels were the lot of the bushworkers. No thought was given by the companies of attempting to keep the worker clean or respectable. The bushworker could take it and like it or be fired. Horses were treated much better because a horse cost the company money . . . a man did not!

Food consisted of a diet of rotten salt pork and beans, generally boiled.

Wages were very low and men could be and were beaten on pay. Some of them came out in the spring owing the Company money, not because they had not produced, but because the Company was able to juggle figures on scale and van as they saw fit. Many or most of the bushworkers were landed immigrants and so neither spoke nor understood the English language.

The Companies, who lease huge tracts of timber in Northern Ontario, were kings and did as they saw fit, having the support of the Government and in turn the police, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. And so in 1936, this is the situation and conditions inherited by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It would be very nice if I could say that this was the end of the bushworkers' deplorable conditions and wages, but such is not the case. The fight then commenced in earnest. The bushworker now belonged to an organization which had been proven in battle, had good sound principles, and which was recognized as being a responsible Union with militant experienced leadership.



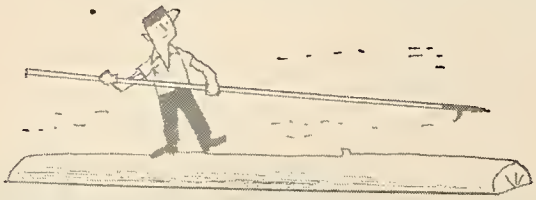
The joining of our Brotherhood by the Independent Union caused the companies to get that much tougher. They decided to keep the Union out. However, slowly but surely the Union made progress, but it was slow and costly. Conditions did commence to improve; younger men were now going into the bush who, in some cases, could read and write. The Companies found it more difficult to beat men in juggling figures and the workers started to use their Union as a means of getting a fair deal, even though the conditions were poor.

By 1946, through the build-up of education, because they got tired of having to live like pigs and because they now had a fairly strong Union backed by a strong International, and because grievances had piled up for years, the bushworkers in Northern Ontario went on strike. Work ceased in the bush in all of Northern Ontario. It was a long, dirty battle! In the end, although the Union had not gained all that was hoped for, the workers went back to work under better conditions and wages, and the most important thing was that the Union was recognized by signed agreement by some of the companies.

Whether or not the attitude of the companies and the conditions caused it, or whether there always were, it became known that there were Communists in some of the main offices of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Unions in Northern Ontario. (I chose to be-

(Contined on page 6)

Before the Union Came to Northern Ontario















Before

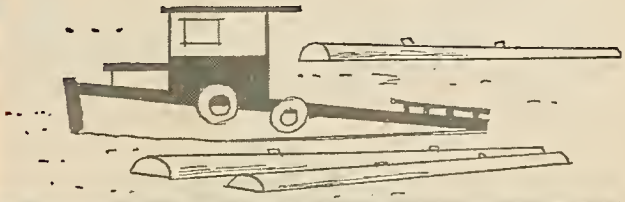
These substandard shacks are "home"—or were home to workmen in some sections of Northern Ontario—before the United Brotherhood came in. The inconvenience and discomfort of these buildings are obvious. Such low standards of dwelling made life all but hopeless to many who were compelled to live in such buildings. It seems almost unthinkable that in North America working people would have to live in these shacks.

After the Union Had Made Improvements















After

Improvements in living quarters were among the priority steps taken when the union moved into the territory. The photographs on this page give but a slight suggestion of the marked improvement made in standards of comfort and convenience for lumber and sawmill workers in Northern Ontario. As one member put it, "The changes in conditions here made all the struggle for a union worthwhile—we all wish the changes had come earlier—much earlier."

ONTARIO

(Continued from page 3)

lieve that the former is the reason and they became Communist out of sheer frustration.) Also Union monies were being spent on political purposes, and so the ordinary worker found his Union in trouble once again, but not for too long!

In 1951, the General Executive Board decided things were getting worse and dispatched a Committee into Northern Ontario to investigate. This Committee suspended all Officers, and placed the three Locals under the trusteeship of Brother A. V. Cooper.

Immediately, the suspended Officers commenced forming another Independant Union, and through misrepresentation and outright lies and through the fact that they were known to the bushworker, whereas the new Organizers of the United Brotherhood were not, they were able to cause turmoil and split the membership. However, this Independant Union died and by 1953, all three Locals of Lumber and Sawmill had been freed from trusteeship and were running their own affairs once more.

Cooper Praised

I would be remiss if I did not mention that the agreement signed by Brother Cooper in 1951-52 is the instrument that built the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union in Northern Ontario. At the time he was being called every name under the sun by the suspended malcontents but it must be conceded that he had foresight; foresight enough to get a small wage increase in the negotiations and a ninety-day Union shop clause with a compulsory check-off of Union dues, whereby every worker had to belong to the Union and pay his dues.

One may ask, "How was this good for the members?", and the answer is crystal clear. It allowed, for the first time, the unmolested entry of Union Organizers into the operations of the Companies. It allowed these Organizers to view at first hand, the conditions of the camps, and it allowed them to assist the workers with their grievance problems, and it was a foot in the door for further gains. So today, we have conditions and wages established in the bush which are the best in the industry in Canada. What gains have been made? Here is a comparison with 1951 on different classifications:

Cut and Pile 50" Rough Spruce and Balsam: 1951, $4.95 per cd.; 1961, $8.34 per cd.

In addition to the 1961 rate is a bonus of 82¢ per cord for all wood when a cutter has cut 75 cords. There is also a bonus of $1.50 per cord for all wood cut on strips running under ten cords to the acre.

	1951 per day	1961 per day
General Labour	$7.15	$13.84
*Cook	$9.10	$17.10
Blacksmith	$7.70	$16.96
Handyman	$7.45	$15.76

*In addition, this classification receives 34 days' pay per month or 30 days' pay and four days off with pay.

All other classifications have faired equally well.

Conditions Important

But wage gains, in my opinion, are only a minute part of the overall picture. Compared to the vermin-infested hovels that were the lot of the bushworker before where he shared his salt pork and beans with the rats and scratched lice all night, where a bath was unheard of, where a toilet was a spruce pole in the bush, where first aid was unheard of except for horses, where laundry was non-existent what have we got today? We have well-built, well-ventilated, central, thermostatically-controlled heat, tile or linoleum floor (scrubbed and disinfected at least once a week), cubicled bunkhouse where we are guaranteed enough space to live, good single spring beds with mattresses and clean sheets, pillow cases and blankets, and yes, even nylon bed covers. We have immaculate wash rooms with hot and cold running water, inside flush toilets and showers, laundry facilities supplied by the Company, first-aid kits galore, recreation rooms with T.V. and a free show once a week. The food, generally speaking, is served on a cafeteria basis and is the best . . . all you want of it! It would put most hotels to shame. This is served in a modern, up-to-date kitchen and dining room where equipment includes automatic coffee makers, automatic dishwashers, propane stoves and ovens, and where our members, the cookery staff, take pride in producing good food and keeping things clean.

Those camps which are not up to this standard are being brought up as each successive negotiations take place.

Our bushworkers now work an eight-hour day, Monday to Saturday noon, a forty-four hour week, under very good conditions. The old fear of firing has ceased to exist. Employes have the right to grieve under the Union contract. The days of bullying by the foreman or strip boss or kickbacks for preferential treatment are no more. The Union sees that this does not happen. The days of men being beat on scale are also gone. The Union employs a check scaler to check this when necessary.

But I believe the largest gain made is in the morale of the bushworker, because of his Union and his support in getting these conditions. He is no longer the dirty lout that he was in early years. One can no longer recognize a bushworker by the smell of his clothes. The conditions established have brought him up socially from a position lower than a dog to his rightful place of respect in the community. This is the big gain! All of these gains have been made without a major strike since 1946.

Being a responsible Union and dealing with huge corporations, both sides now recognize their responsibility to the general public in Northern Ontario. Many contentious issues arise; grievances are many, but both sides now take the attitude that there is no grievance that cannot be settled to the satisfaction of all by talking things over.

Work Not Finished

One would think, from the above, that our job is over. Nothing could be further from the truth. We have more gains to make. We have more to do for the bushworker and with their continued support, we will do it! We have more organizing to do. Would you believe it, we have 1920 conditions still existing in some parts of Northern Ontario? These are the small operators, and it is a difficult job to organize them.

Our Union, Lumber and Sawmill Workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has pledged that we will not rest on our laurels and that we will not be satisfied until we have the best conditions for all bushworkers in Northern Ontario. We know we have the members' support! We know we have the majority organized (15,000 in Ontario), and we know that we are part of the International Union most capable of doing the job, "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America!"

SECOND OF TWO ARTICLES

the oregon story



WOOD schools can be kept up in good shape at reasonable cost. Most of Oregon's school officials agree that maintenance on wood is not out of line, especially when one considers original cost.

An exact record kept over a five-year period at the small town of West Union, Oregon, showed that maintenance of the grounds cost more than all other upkeep combined for a nine-room school built of wood ten years earlier. All upkeep related to wood averaged less than $125 a year.

Apparently, few districts keep as specific a record as does West Union. Quite a ratio of administrators, however, push for certain non-wood materials on the premise that getting rid of maintenance is the ideal to be sought, and this is the way to do it.

They oftentimes overlook two points: Non-wood materials may cost so much more in the first place, a district may never get its money back on less maintenance. And, second, the material hasn't been developed yet that needs no maintenance at all.

"Maintenance is no great problem with wood, if you use it properly and apply correct finishes," says Joe Drake, maintenance boss for the public schools at Salem, Oregon's state capital.

"We save considerable money with wood beams and tongue-and-groove decking," he adds. "We always build wide overhangs, and that minimizes care for windows and siding. Our siding is mostly stained cedar lumber."

At Salem, they're sold on wood, not only for framing and roof structures, but for exterior siding and corridor wainscoting. Salem uses large amounts of Douglas fir in its classrooms, obtaining beautiful walls by applying natural finishes. Birch is used in cabinets.

In Eugene also, wood in corridors has proved not only wear-resistant but also warm and pleasing to the eye.

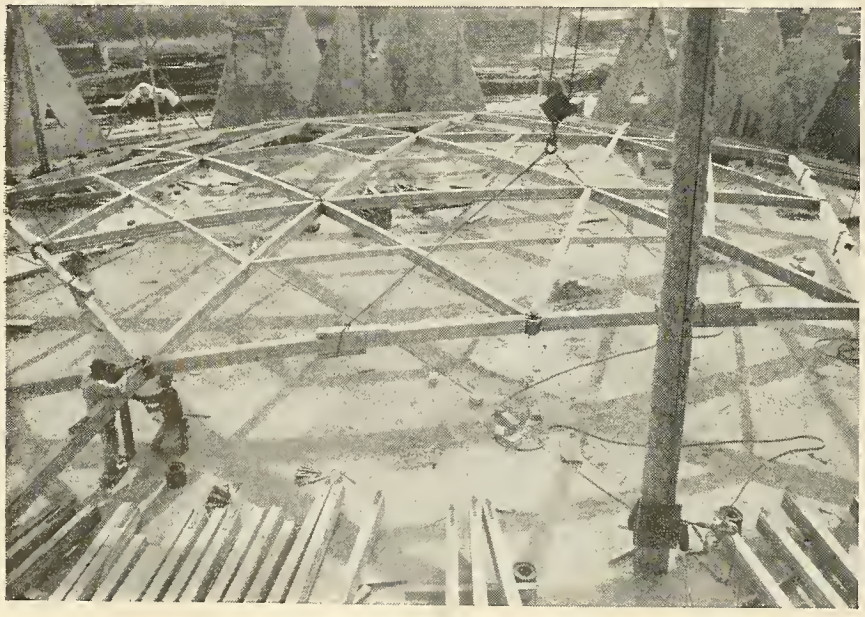




Top photo—a carpenter uses a power router to shape post for plate. Wood is easily prepared on the job for any place in the school structure called for by the plan.

Above—Swinging beam over post that will become part of corridor at center of structure. Wood is light, can be adjusted, shifted in position, yet pound for pound is stronger than steel. Increased recognition is being accorded wood for public building.

Below—A Triax dome photo shows method of assembling on ground before element is hoisted into place. Dome structure has 125-foot span, costs $1.72 a square foot in place. The geodesic design type of structure has become popular in construction.



The 12-inch lumber used in Colin Kelly Junior High has required little care in the 15 years since the school was built. In some of Eugene's latest construction, west coast hemlock lumber is lending a handsome surface to corridors.

Eugene Architect Clare Hamlin challenges the view that more costly materials will pay for themselves in such places as corridors. He estimates these relative costs per square foot, in all cases after ⅝-inch gypsum board is installed to provide the required one-hour fire wall:

> Vertical eight-inch hemlock lumber, 33 cents; vinyl covering, 40 to 80 cents; formica-type covering, nearly $1; ceramic tile, $1.50 to $2.

These figures do not necessarily apply to any other state, but they do indicate some hefty differences in costs.

Portland school officials choose non-wood materials for all walls, inside and out, claiming these save on maintenance. This district, Oregon's largest, is most unusual in its complete lack of bonded debt. Serial levies have built the schools pay-as-you-go, and strange as it may seem, its administrators are under greater strain for operating funds than for construction money.

This $200,000,000 physical system is reported eight years behind on some maintenance, including a half-million-dollar lag on interior painting alone. So the pressure is to eliminate maintenance costs. One sidelight: It employs six or seven tuck-pointers the year around for its brickwork. And Portland schools have been costing 60 percent more to build than upstate schools built of wood!

When your district contemplates a new school, don't let your officials rule out wood on maintenance costs without proof. Of course, wood is out of place in some locations, such as lavatories and furnace rooms. But the entire school should not be built like a prison.

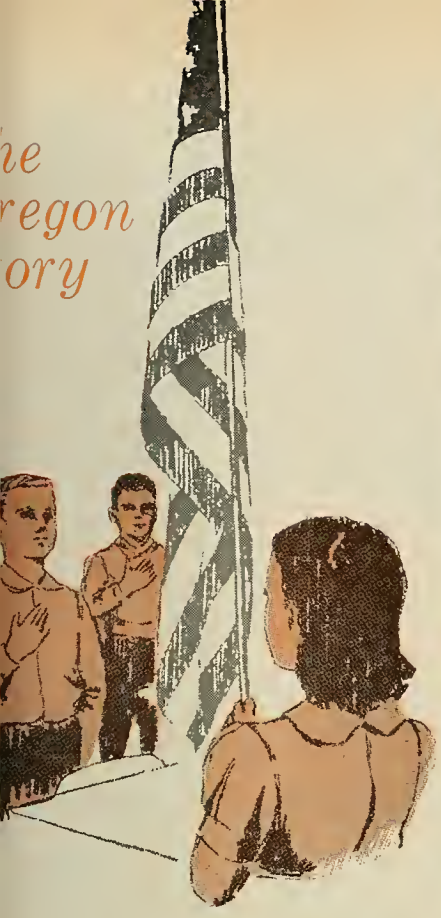
Ask your administrators and architects for the figures. Have them show you and your fellow taxpayers, the differences in original cost, and some experience figures on maintenance.

Hundreds of districts have found that savings on wood will pay for maintenance for many decades. Don't pass up the prospect that your own district can do the same.

Insurance Differences Minor

Fire insurance costs are not enough higher in dollars to knock out use of

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wood in schools—savings on wood outweigh the difference on insurance.

Oregon districts have found this to be true, just as Tacoma did in our articles of last winter.

As modern schools have increased in numbers, the trend of fire losses in relation to total values has continued downward, more rapidly on wood than on non-wood construction. In Oregon, all districts are benefiting this year from a blanket 15 percent rate slash, excluding only certain fire-resistive buildings. Four-fifths of all new schools in Oregon contain large amounts of wood.

Admittedly, insurance rates are higher on wood than on masonry, but it might take 100 years for the insurance saving to catch up with the saving on wood at time of construction. Remember, too, that a higher-cost school calls for insurance on a higher valuation. The difference in rates usually amounts to only a few hundreds of dollars a year.

Here's one example: Springfield pays about $1,300 a year for fire insurance on its new junior high. Corvallis, 45 miles away, pays only $260 on its school, which is concrete. This makes a difference of $1,040—a sum that seems worth saving.

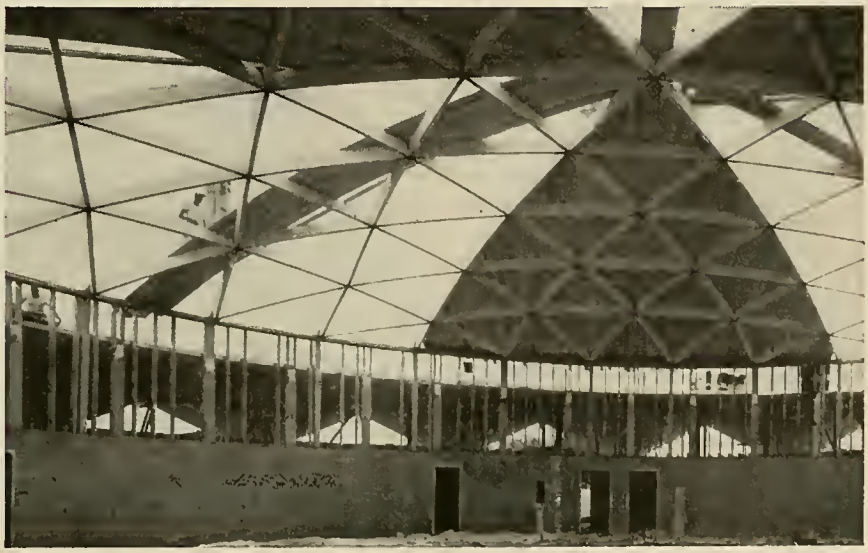
But if Springfield had built of the same non-wood materials as Corvallis, its school would have cost probably $75,000 additional—enough more to



Top photo—Cutting fittings for sole plate in glu-lam roof beams. Wood can be chiseled and sawn on site with minimal tools. Skilled carpenters speed on site work.

Above—Carpenters nail up sheathing lumber. The familiar diagonal pattern adds rigidity and strength to school structure. High insulation properties add value.

Below—This handsome dome covers multipurpose room at center of drum-round Vose School at Beaverton, Ore. The 3 by 9 glu-lam members were assembled with connectors on the floor then lifted into place with gin-pole. Carpenters are nailing 2 by 6-inch tongue groove and decking in cut-pie pattern that equalizes deflection, adds rigidity and pleases the eye. Corridor entirely rings central area, separates classrooms from 8—3-foot diameter "MP" room in this school. The versatility of wood makes it popular with designers.



use up the insurance savings for 70 years. And who would pay the extra $75,000 loan and interest on it? The taxpayers, of course.

And here's another: Canby pays close to $600 a year fire insurance on its newest wood grade school. Newport, over on the ocean front, pays maybe $20 a year less on a comparable school with concrete walls but a wood roof structure. But Canby built for $90,000 less of the taxpayers' money. Here, the savings on wood are close to spectacular.

Wood Speeds Work

Contractors quite generally figure with a sharper pencil on a school project that specifies large amounts of wood.

First, they know about the savings possible in purchasing wood materials. Second, they have shown innumerable times that they will bid lower just because they know they will enjoy a smoother operation.

Both manpower and materials are readily available when wood is the dominant material. Every community has its supply of Carpenters, whereas, most smaller communities at least must import workers from the cities if structural metals are used.

Fewer subcontractors are needed when wood is used, eliminating some of the profits that would go to them. With wood, the different trades can accomplish more of their work at the same time.

There are fewer delays waiting for various types of materials and crews to arrive on the job. Mt. Tahoma High School in Tacoma was completed in about half the time required for concrete and steel, the architect states. A junior high in a nearby town was completed in just 120 days.

Many savings are possible with wood by building on modules, preassembling on jigs, and by other innovations on the job.

One reason why wood is less costly —and this one doesn't show up on comparison tables—is that designers must apply camouflage and decoration to many types of masonry walls and steel trusses to reduce the cold, bare effect and make them more livable.

Wood Easier to Alter

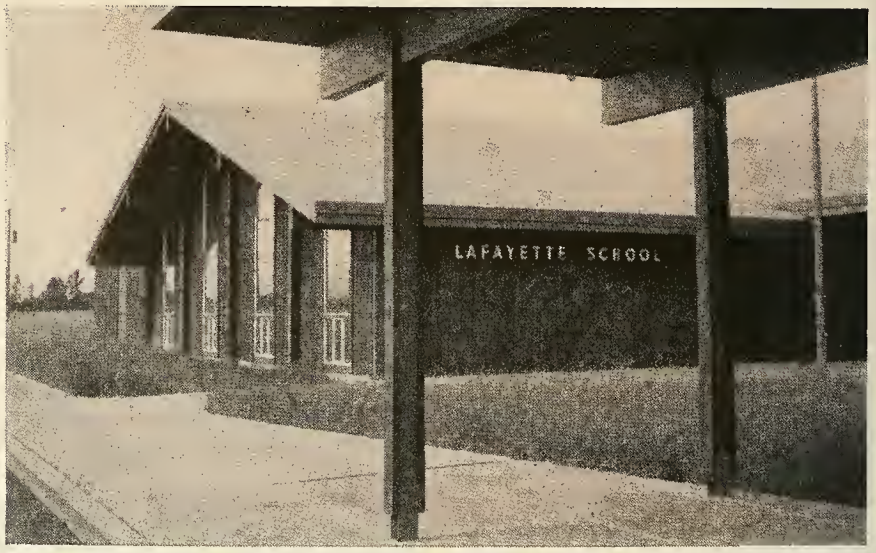
School design does not stand still. And wood best assures flexibility in a school. It's easier to add to, remodel, tear out and relocate, and if an old school must be razed entirely, wood offers some salvage value.



Putting down two-inch t&g car decking. Over this inexpensive roof base goes insulapad and built-up roof. Decking supplies good insulation qualities of its own, plus great strength with resilience. Wood offers great potentials for attractive design.



Skilled carpenters apply beveled cedar siding. So familiar a housing material as wood siding is completely in keeping in a school. At this point, especially, skilled craftsmanship contributes to quality construction of the school building which is taking shape.



Simple, solid construction in softwoods has provided Albany, Ore., with its newest facility, Lafayette Elementary School. This multiple purpose room viewed from wood-protected walk, is focal point, which harmonizes with nearby residential area.

"When you build interior walls with the idea they may be moved later, you can choose between wood and cement block, and wood has special advantages," states Asst. Superintendent LeRoy Erdman of the Eugene schools.

Conduit and service lines are easier to run in a wood wall, and it takes less time to remodel or move a wood wall.

"In roof framing, wood has it hands down," states Architect Clare Hamlin, Eugene. "We ran a comparison and found that steel costs 25 percent more money in our area."

"With wood, Carpenters do the whole job along with the wall framing and other work. If a piece doesn't fit, they just saw and chisel until it does. In our area, steel requires assembly crews from outside. Much time can be lost because of this. And steel is much less flexible.

"Glued laminated wood beams have greatly facilitated the flat roof, and this is a real boom to interior flexibility," Hamlin points out. "More and more we are eliminating load-bearing walls on the inside, so these walls can be kicked out in future to rearrange space."

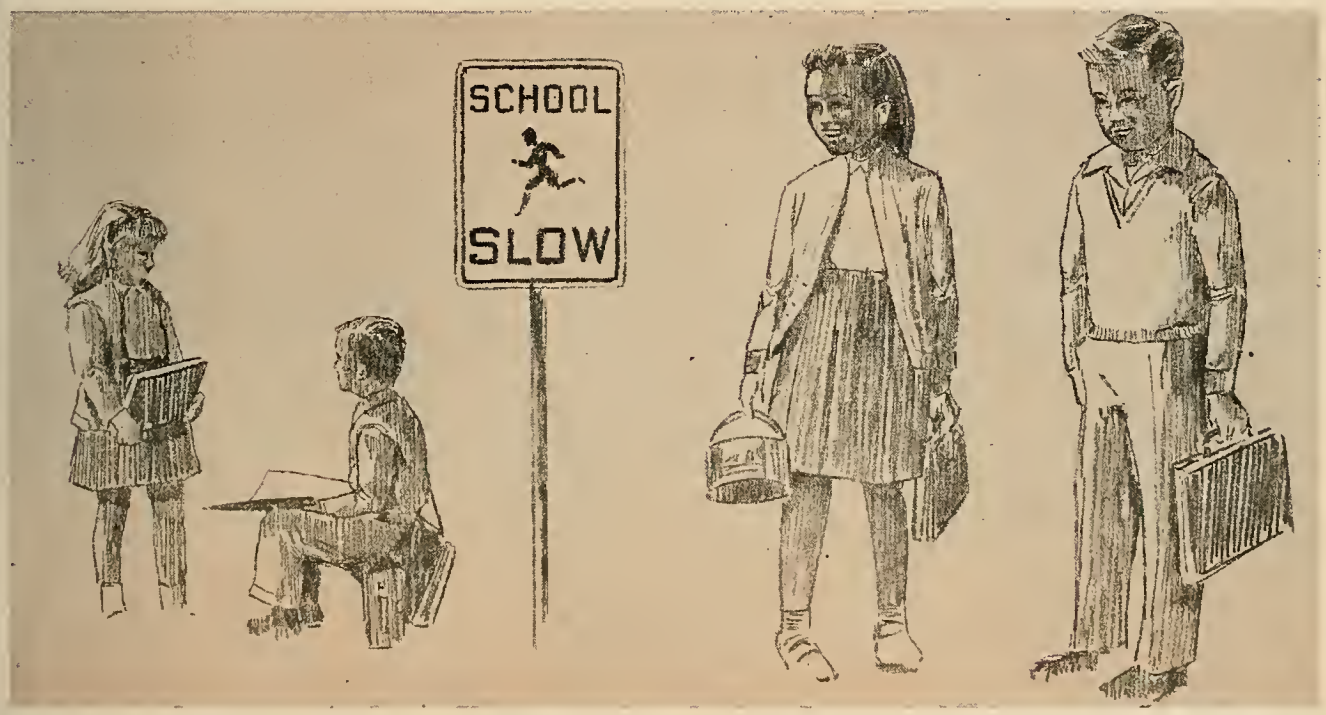
A new junior high school is in the planning stage at Eugene in which all rooms can open larger or be made smaller than their regular size.

One example of change is window walls, which have been all the rage for the past ten years or more. No design has been modern without them. Students were said to benefit from the natural lighting and from being more akin to the out-of-doors.

But sunlight has been found difficult to regulate—to assure at least 30-foot-candles of light over each desk, the electric lights are on much of the time, anyhow.

And as air-conditioning gained favor, glass walls interfered with balancing the heating-cooling system. Some schools have been built of late with window walls of classrooms facing north only, done to minimize hour-to-hour changes in outside light and temperature.

Today there's a new trend back to less window space. Audio-visual education is a new, strong influence in this direction. Windows are a nuisance when teachers try to use television, films or slides.



Springfield, Oregon, has a school in planning in which classroom windows will be reduced by at least half. A new high school without windows is reported from Beaumont, Texas.

Wood adapts most easily to changes. Wood makes it possible to alter schools already in use, to keep them modern as teaching methods change and improve. You'll want flexible schools in your district.

Heating, Cooling Helped

Wood schools are easier to heat—and cool—than standard construction in other materials. Only some of the most expensive, insulated non-wood walls can be compared to wood.

Concrete is 15 times poorer than wood as an insulator against heat or cold. Common brick is six times poorer, and glass is 4½ to more than nine times poorer.

To equal an ordinary uninsulated frame wall of wood siding, wood sheathing, 2x4 stud, ⅜-inch gypsum lath and ½-inch plaster, a school would require a wall of four-inch brick, plus four-inch concrete block and ⅝-inch plaster finish. Ordinary insulation added to the stud space in the wood wall boosts its insulating value to more than 3½ times that of the masonry wall.

The concrete slab floor, widely used in schools today, is not worth much as an insulator—four inches of this is equaled by a mere one-fourth of an inch of wood. A standard wood floor is worth 22 inches of concrete as a protector against heat or cold.

Wood windows are making a comeback in the northern states. One reason: Ice will form on metal framing even before it does on the glass, but ice seldom forms on interior wood surfaces. Compared to wood as an insulator, steel is 390 times worse, and aluminum is 1,770 times worse.

Today, the South also is keenly interested in insulating qualities—but against summer heat, more than winter cold.

In Salem, Oregon schools, Buildings Chief Joe Drake finds wood structures easier to heat. Wood has a "glide period" which permits cutting off heat in classrooms by 3 p.m. he has found. Warmth holds up until after classes are over for the day. Concrete and steel buildings lose heat almost immediately.



Oregon Carpenters Point the Way

By E. B. Weber
Business Representative
Portland, Oregon District

HERE in Oregon, wood is saving school districts millions of dollars on their new buildings. Yet some districts are building of other materials and paying higher prices for their schools. Some of these higher costs—as much as 60 to 70 percent above wood—are downright shocking.

Our situation proves that we Carpenters cannot take for granted that wood will hold its time-honored place—just because we know it is superior. Many well-heeled industries are hacking away at wood, even here in the Pacific Northwest, which is timber country.

Every Carpenter on the job knows that competitive materials have been cutting into wood's long-accepted uses. We must do a great deal more on our own behalf. One definition of good public relations is this: Do a good job—and see that the world knows about it.

Most of us are parents and we want the best schooling for our children—within our means. They don't need monuments for schools, any more than they need palaces for homes.

When Carpenters demand wood construction, we believe there is no "conflict of interest." We are citizens and taxpayers, as well as Carpenters. Less costly schools hold down taxes—or they can mean more money for quality teachers.

In Oregon, we know that we must be vigilant and plain-spoken if we are not to lose by default to heavily-promoted materials which shut out Carpenters. One high-cost school was built here that required only seven days of Carpenter labor.

But most of our schools are built with wood framing—more than 90 percent have at least the roof structure in wood. This is an important source of employment for our members.

Here are some examples:

Canby's new elementary school required 8,900 hours of work by Carpenters. They drew more than $32,000 in wages. At the same time they helped to hold the cost down to only $7.07 a square foot.

Our members worked 10,500 hours on Walker Elementary, outside Portland, and earned about $37,750 in wages. Walker cost only $10.10 a foot. A new school at Newberg required 8,040 Carpenter hours, worth more than $29,000 in wages.

Sunset High School, with more than 191,000 square feet of space, was erected by Carpenters primarily in an estimated 70,000 man-hours. Their paychecks added up to more than $220,000. Contract cost on this 1,650-student school was only $10.59 a square foot.

Home building is our basic business—and it will continue to be. But a medium-size three-bedroom home built mostly of wood calls for 400 to 500 Carpenter hours, compared to 8,000 or more hours on a basically wood school of medium size or larger.

A school can provide 20 times as much work for Carpenters as a private dwelling, and this can rise to 50 or more times on a really large, really wood school.

In our area, we know that schools are valuable business, worth going after. We think the Oregon Story, just as the Tacoma Story was, can be useful to you, when you demand that your school officials give wood a fair hearing.

School construction is a huge business—worth fighting for. This year our country is spending nearly $3.7 billion on new schools, and still we're more than two years behind on the classrooms we need.

Are you winning your share of this volume of work in your own community? This holds a huge potential for craftsmanship of Carpenters.

In ten years there will be 12 million more children in school than now—and in the past year there were 43 million. One-fourth of our nation's population are in schools.

Every year for some years now, we've built 60,000 or more classrooms. But we're 140,000 behind, say some educators, somewhat more than half of the shortage being in sorely needed replacement rooms.

A new building record is probable, if Congress grants aid funds to the states. This may help areas which are farthest behind in providing modern schools.

Don't overlook parochial schools. They are increasing faster than public schools. In the past ten years, enrollments in Catholic grade and high schools rose nearly 65 percent, and their growth will continue.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS

Factual and well-illustrated booklets to help you sell wood schools are within easy reach. Just write to either or both of the following:

West Coast Lumbermen's Association
1410 S.W. Morrison St.
Portland 5, Oregon

National Lumber Manufacturers Association
1319 Eighteenth St., N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

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Washington 1, D. C.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—
DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Quarterly Circular for the months October, November and December, 1961, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

EDITORIALS



October

O hushed October morning mild,
Thy leaves have ripened to the fall;
To-morrow's wind, if it be wild,
Should waste them all.
The crows above the forest call;
To-morrow they may form and go.
O hushed October morning mild,
Begin the hours of this day slow.
Make the day seem to us less brief.
Hearts not averse to being beguiled,
Beguile us in the way you know.
Release one leaf at break of day;
At noon release another leaf;
One from our trees, one far away.
Retard the sun with gentle mist;
Enchant the land with amethyst.
Slow, slow!
For the grapes' sake, if they were all,
Whose leaves already are burnt with frost,
Whose clustered fruit must else be lost—
For the grapes' sake along the wall.

Robert Frost

(Reprinted with the permission of Mr. Frost's publishers—Holt, Rinehart & Winston.)



How's That Again?

In the past few months the American people have been hearing about work stoppages on the missile sites. Labor has been blamed for everything that has gone wrong including bad weather. That's to be expected. Union members are used to this sort of unfair attack. But last month a highly significant set of figures were published by the Paul Hardeman Co., Inc. of California. This company claims to be the nation's foremost constructor of missile and space age bases.

We want our readers to note carefully the following paragraphs which are a direct set of quotes from a press release sent out by the Paul Hardeman Co., Inc.

"Paul Hardeman, Inc., the nation's foremost constructor of missile and space age bases, today reported substantial gains in sales and earnings in the first half of 1961. The backlog is at the highest level in history at $86,000,000.

Sales for the six months ended June 30, 1961, increased *130 per cent* while earnings soared *340 per cent* over the same 1960 months.

In the first half of 1961 sales totaled $38,555,803, compared with $16,638,232 in the first half of last year. Net income for the period amounted to $695,-704, or 33 cents a share, compared with $157,902 or eight cents a share last year.

Paul Hardeman, Inc., is engaged in construction at 186 silos on 19 separate missile and space age bases in the United States.

Paul Hardeman, Inc. has been a participant in designing and constructing facilities for such missiles as the Atlas, Jupiter, Titan I, Vanguard, Thor and others.

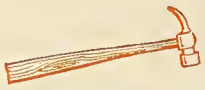
1. Installation of propellant transfer system for the Titan II program.

2. Construction of missile launch facility—Titan II, Phase II—joint venture at Little Rock, Arkansas.

3. Construction of launch complex No. 2, Point Arguello, California.

4. Hydroelectric project at El Salvador."

Two questions, gentlemen. Can any company show a 340 percent increase in earnings if it has serious labor trouble? Who is trying to kid whom?



The Carpenter Gets Around These Days

Newsweek magazine calls A. J. Liebling "the portly gadfly of American newspapers". This is an accurate description of the busy Mr. Liebling. He is a prolific author. In addition to his books he turns out some of the finest reporting going on in America today—on subjects from prizefighting to Louisiana politics. In between he keeps going back to his favorite "beef": the sad state of newspapers in this country today. As he points out, "I think there's a profound distrust of newspapers in the country today. People are wondering if the things they read are really so."

Mr. Liebling has put his observations regarding all this into a new book called *"The Press"*. It is published by Ballantine and sells for only 75¢. It is worth twice the price. In this meaty little volume the author documents his case. He shows how —time after time—American readers don't really get the facts. They read what the publisher of the newspaper wants them to read. Far too frequently it all has little relation to truth.

Mr. Liebling is especially concerned about the unfairness of labor reporting in most newspapers and this is where he makes mention of *The Carpenter*. Last spring he wrote a piece in the *New Yorker* commenting upon the inaccurate job that New York newspapers were doing in reporting the railroad-tugboat strike then in progress. *The Carpenter* quoted this article last spring. In turn, Mr. Liebling quotes us in his new book. *The Carpenter* is mighty proud to find itself in *"The Press"*.

The book is lively reading. It will equip every union member to set forth why most union members feel we get the "short end of the stick" from many newspapers today.

'Nough Said

The Railway Clerk carries an item about a government worker who sent to all cities a request for information on what was being done to protect the communities against an H-bomb attack. One angry mayor penned this reply:

"Re atomic protection request. Not worried here. We have a Chamber of Commerce which has repelled everything new in the past 50 years."

Take a Good Look

Look familiar? Sure it does. Every member of the Brotherhood recognizes that label. It is his label. It was adopted by the Brotherhood at the turn of the century as our official label. Beginning with this issue of *The Carpenter* it will appear frequently in our



pages. It will serve as a reminder to our readers that every union member should be union-label conscious. His wife and family should be encouraged to keep an eye out for union labels when shopping.

Our label carries with it a proud heritage. It is part of an honorable record. This label is now a part of labor history. Take another look. Then feel proud.

There is Weeping in the Executive Suite

Time magazine in its September 25 issue reports that many American business leaders are unhappy about the administration of President John Kennedy. That is not surprising. Most business men belong to a different political party than the one headed by the President. Nor are these men alone in their dissatisfaction with some of the actions of the present Administration in Washington. It is likely that somebody in every segment of our society is less than pleased with the goings on in our nation's capital. That is how it should be. This is a democracy. Americans are free to dislike everything their government does.

Many in organized labor are critical of some activities of the President and his government. But we do find one item in the *Time* story that strikes us as arrogantly stupid. *Time* lists the reasons that some tycoons are unhappy with the new President. Some of the reasons listed are logical and understandable but without apology *Time* has the gall to quote one business leader as follows: *"A major oil company president is miffed because he now has to pay $500-a-year personal income tax for the use of his company Cadillac."*

Isn't that too darned bad?

At Home on The Potomac

Keep in mind that with this issue of *The Carpenter* we have a new home. The editorial offices of *The Carpenter* are now located in our new international headquarters at 101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 1, D. C.

In the eighty years of its existence *The Carpenter* has made a number of moves. The first issue was printed in St. Louis. In the years that followed *The Carpenter* has called New York, Cleveland and Philadelphia home. From January, 1903 on, Indianapolis, the headquarters of The Brotherhood, was the home base of *The Carpenter*.

Washington is now our dateline. This great city is the symbol of America's law, politics, power and responsibility. It is somewhat sobering to publish a magazine at the center of the modern swirl. *The Carpenter* promises to make every effort to be worthy of its new home.

All communications to *The Carpenter* should be addressed to 101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington 1, D. C.

Open Up Your Pocket

It seems to be the fad these days to point out what is wrong with the United States and its citizens. People in other countries spend a lot of time doing it and we seem to have a large crop of home-grown, native critics. The most severe of our critics cannot deny us one virtue. We are a generous people. It might be said in criticism that at times we are too generous. We are all proud, however, that it seems to be a part of the American character to respond to a call for help.

October is the month when we customarily hear the call from our Community Chest or what is called in some parts of the country, the United Fund. This is the one annual appeal that asks us to support the various charitable and service agencies in our home communities. It is a worthy cause. In this highly organized, impersonal society in which we now live it is easy not to see our less fortunate fellow human beings. We can forget there are still poor people, the handicapped, and the sick amongst us. The service agencies that come under the United Fund are the community conscience. They do our job. In turn we must provide them with the financial help they need. Give generously.

Labor And The Public School Teacher

By J. Edgar Dransfield, Ph.D.

IT is most gratifying to note that "The Carpenter" has come to recognize that good education for the children of the union members is an essential as worthy of fighting for as is the better economic standards of his family. It has been with much pleasure that I have read the recent articles on this subject.

While is it essential that we insist on modern buildings with well lighted, healthful classrooms to avoid crowding or part-time, it is more essential that we have sufficient properly-trained unbiased, open-minded teachers. We must assume our responsibility and participate in bond campaigns and budget meetings to see that funds are available to pay salaries that will produce enough fully qualified teachers to replace the thousands of untrained teachers now teaching our children. But we must not forget the teacher, the breadth of her training and the support she needs to prevent bias in her teaching.

Every Teacher Has Influence

I wonder if "The Carpenter" is aware of the influence the school teacher has upon the thinking of the public? Every adult in the country has been under the influence of some teacher. If these teachers are ignorant of union practices and philosophy or if they are anti-union, it should not be difficult to assess the effect, or possibly the bias with which they indoctrinate their pupils, the future public. Bear in mind that elementary teachers have **all** of the children of the country under their control for eight years, the most impressionable years —years in which ideas may be so fixed that no power can change them. Then the high school teacher gets them and here opinions can be established and bias strengthened.

The atmosphere in our schools, as a whole, is anti-union, and while the teacher herself may not be consciously so, the situation in which she works and the pressures involved unconsciously influence her thinking and her response.

The school teacher is a repressed, closely supervised, superior-dominated person. Fear is ever at her elbow. First she is appointed by and under the control of a Board of Education composed of laymen, elected politically or appointed by a politician who

Editor's Note

Brother Dransfield has been a longtime member of the Brotherhood. He was a member of Local 299, Union City, N. J., for more than 42 years. Brother Dransfield holds his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Education, and he writes frequently on labor-education relations. He lives in Mahwah, N. J.

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too often sets the policy based on political expediency. Boards of Education as a rule are anti-union. Too often Board of Education members are of small calibre and jealous of their power. Through the Superintendent of Schools who is completely subservient to them and often an administrator rather than an educator, they dominate the teachers. They restrict teachers' activities and freedom of thought to the point where large numbers of our most desirable teachers have left the profession. These teachers are continually under the fear of losing their positions, even where there is tenure. The Superintendents of Schools in particular are, as a whole, anti-union. To be otherwise would jeopardize their positions with the Board of Education.

What Does the Principal Know?

The teacher is, furthermore, under the control of a principal, all too often a good teacher moved up to an administrative, supervisory position for which she has neither the training nor the experience or personality. She brings with her all the anti-union attitudes instilled in her as a teacher.

We find the teacher under the domination of a great national teacher organization, controlled by the management side of the schools, those who hire and fire, anti-union, and pledged to destroy unionism in the teaching profession. This is, in effect, a company union, so designated by a recent convention of the AFL-CIO.

Pressures begin in the high school where those students who are planning to become teachers are organized into a club called the Future Teachers of America. It is supposed to inform its members of the professional organizations to which the teacher can (should) belong. Here, dominated by the powerful State Teachers' Organization, they are indoctrinated against teacher unions, told that they are unprofessional, undignified and demeaning. It is most difficult for a union member to get an opportunity to speak to these clubs, and when he does, he finds them closed like a blank wall.

Then come the Teacher Colleges, particularly the state institutions, which are controlled by administrators. Here the pressure is greater than in the high school. Practically all these schools have as a part of their extra-curricular or social program the Future Teachers of America Club.

There is no provision for representatives of the American Federation of Teachers to have equal time before this club with the National or State teachers' organization's representatives. It is practically impossible for an American Federation of Teachers representative to have an opportunity to address these clubs or the student teacher, and when pressure is used to get an opportunity to address these training teachers one again finds himself addressing antagonistic, closed minds.

Now these students, soon to become the teachers of labor's children, are ready for a job. Here again the teacher feels the pressure when she applies for a position. On many application forms she finds such questions as these:

Are you willing to join the National teacher organization?

Are you willing to join the State teacher organization?

Are you willing to join the Local teacher organization?

If she answers "No" to these questions, need one name the consequences?

Unfair Questions On Application

There are some application forms which ask the applicant to name the professional organizations to which she belongs. If she names the American Federation of Teachers she does not get a position. The result is that our locals are losing members as the older teachers retire. The shortage of teachers today has made this a teacher market. Boards of Education are bidding against each other for teachers. The young teacher wishes to feel free to move where the better salaries are paid. She is frank to say she would like to join the union but if she does she cannot get a position.

(Continued on page 31)

Want to Read Faster? New Series May be Your Answer

Are you able to keep up with new developments in your Brotherhood publication—keep abreast of world affairs in the daily papers and still have time for pleasure reading? The average person would have to answer "no" on all three counts.

In response to the great need expressed in this area, THE CARPENTER has asked The Reading Laboratory, Inc. to write a series of three articles designed to help you double or triple your reading speed with increased comprehension. These will be the same techniques acquired and used by thousands of persons trained during the past ten years at The Reading Laboratory in New York.

HOW FAST DO YOU READ NOW?

TO find out how your reading rate compares with that of the average reader, turn to the article entitled, "Great Strides in Northern Ontario", on page 3. Read the article and use a clock or watch with a second hand to determine the reading time. Divide the total number of minutes into total wordage to discover your word per minute reading rate. Make a mental note of this figure as we will test your rate again in the final article to check your success with the new reading skills.

HOW DO YOU READ?

Chances are you now read at the same rate you did in the sixth grade which is approximately 250 to 350 words per minute. Can you imagine where you would be now if your training in English or mathematics had ceased at the same grade level? In grammar school you learned to read by pronouncing each word very slowly aloud to the teacher. By saying and hearing each word you were able to quickly recognize it when you came across it again. Unfortunately this training was not carried any further and most people today still have to say and hear each individual word.

As a result of this early training there are three types of readers:

The "say" reader, who forms the words with his lips as he reads.

The "hear" reader, who hears the individual words in his "mind's ear".

The "sight" reader, who immediately gathers information from the printed page without the aid of the auditory or vocal senses.

The "say" reader.
The "hear" reader.
The "sight" reader.

Naturally, the last of the three is the most desirable, but the few people who read this way either acquired the skill by chance or through training. Unhampered by having to say or hear the words, they are capable of reading several words at one time.

PHRASE READING

When you read a line of print, you may think that your eyes swing smoothly across the page, similar to the motions of a movie camera. Actually the movie film is composed of a series of "stills". Your eyes follow exactly the same pattern, stopping and starting jerkily across the line, getting a series of "stills". This happens so quickly that you are unconscious of it. As an experiment, cut a small hole in the center of a newspaper and watch the eye movements of a person reading the print on the opposite side. You will notice that his eyes make a series of rapid stops or fixations.

The eye pattern of the average reader might look like this:

1 2 3 4 5 6
AS STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM,
7 8 9
COMPREHENSION INCREASES
10 11
WITH SPEED!

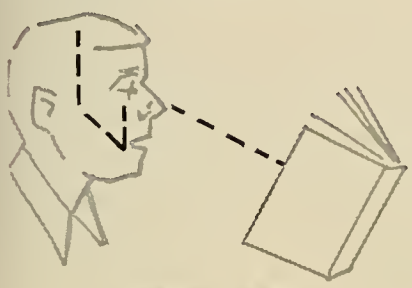
The skilled reader, on the other hand, makes only a few stops and he makes them smoothly as follows:

1 2
AS STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM,
3
COMPREHENSION INCREASES
4
WITH SPEED!

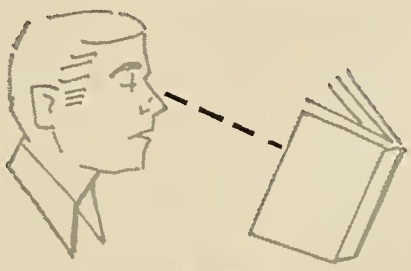
Read these two lines again, first stopping at every word as in the first example and then just four times as in the second example. Do you feel the tremendous increase in your reading rate? You no longer break down each word into separate syllables in the reading process. Neither should you break down the separate words in phrase groupings. When you can see and absorb three or four words at once then why waste needless time and energy stopping and starting with each separate word?

It is not at all difficult to learn to read phrases, but you are breaking habits that you have been using steadily since childhood. This cannot be done without some conscious effort. When first learning to type, you are painfully conscious of touching each key with the right finger, but with practice you are soon skimming over the keys completely unconscious of the process involved. The same applies to phrase reading. At first you will be aware of a somewhat uncomfortable jerky movement as your eyes adjust to the new pattern but soon it will become a smooth unconscious movement.

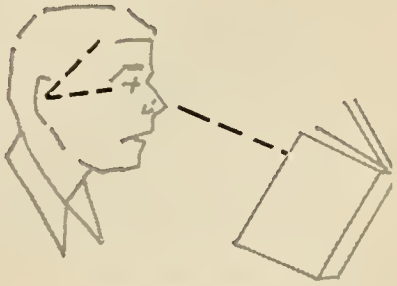
In order to acquire the phrase reading habit, you must develop an awareness of phrases. The phrase-circling method is perhaps the best way to develop this awareness. Take a pen or pencil and draw a circle around each phrase in the next article you read. These need not be grammatical phrases, but simply meaningful thought units.



The "say" reader.



The "sight" reader.



The "hear" reader.

Example: (Ten minutes of practice) (for a few days) (will soon enable you) (to automatically) (read by phrase groups) (instead of individual words.)

INDENTING

Another valuable aid to increased reading speed is called "indenting". The eye is automatically pulled to the white margins on either side of the printed page. If you are reading correctly by phrases then it is unnecessary for you to start at the very beginning of the line and read to the very end. Start every line about ⅛ of an inch in from the first margin and read to ⅛ of an inch short of the end. To aid you in acquiring this habit, draw guide lines down both sides of the column as has been done here. A little practice and you will be able to do it automatically without the use of guide lines as a reminder.

COLUMNAR READING

You can also improve phrase consciousness by letting your eyes move down a column of type with only one fixation (or stop) per line. At first it will help you to draw a pencil line down the center of the column and to follow this with your eyes. Try and see the entire sentence while looking directly at the center. Example:

The staff of THE CARPENTER
is constantly striving to incorporate aids to help you to get the
most information in the shortest
possible amount of time. What
these aids are and how to make
the best use of them will be discussed in the second article in
this series.

COMPREHENSION

Specific techniques will be discussed to help you increase your concentration and comprehension; however, phrase-reading is an important element. The plodding word by word



reader thinks far more rapidly than he reads, therefore his mind races ahead and becomes distracted. The skilled phrase-reader gets bigger "visual bites" and the mind is kept alert to absorb the increased information.

All of the techniques discussed in this and future articles have been adopted in training by thousands of individuals. They can work as easily for you as they do for them, but you must remember that you are changing habits acquired early in life, habits that have been solidified by years of reading. Just a few minutes of practice each day can make you a skilled reader with greater all around efficiency.

(The second article on Faster Reading will appear in the November issue of *The Carpenter.*)

DEPRESSED AREAS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

There was some improvement among the nation's depressed areas during August with the number of "substantial unemployment" labor areas dropping from 88 to 85. This compared with the all-time high of 101 registered in March and April.

The three areas that were classified from the 6 to 8.9 per cent group to the 3 to 5.9 per cent group were San Jose, California, Wichita, Kansas, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Another area that showed improvement was the Huntington-Ashland (W. Virginia-Kentucky) area which dropped from the more than 12 per cent jobless classification to the 9 to 11.9 per cent group. (PAI.)

Reading Kit

A 64-page do-it-yourself book, which tells you the how, what and why of reading improvement with self-gauge to determine your reading rate, is available for $2.00 ppd. from The Developmental Research Institute (an affiliate of The Reading Laboratory, Inc.), Dept. C, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

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Person, Per Oscar
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HERE'S THE INFO

High school debators, who will be debating the merits of Federal aid for education this year, will be aided by AFL-CIO kits which present the views of organized labor. The kits include three pamphlets and are available from the Pamphlet Division of the AFL-CIO Department of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. (PAI.)

BROTHERHOOD

POYNETTE, Wis.—Volunteer union building tradesmen from nearby Madison are making a dream home of a service station operator confined to a wheel chair come true.

Carpenters, bricklayers and laborers are donating their services to build the four-bedroom home for Leonard Thompson, crippled with a rare disease. The Thompsons have five children. (PAI.)

AUTOMATIC GOOF

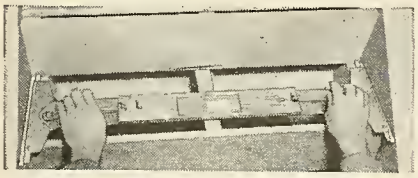
Once the machinery of automation starts to grind, the consequences are not always predictable.

When Admiral Arleigh A. Burke retired recently he sent out letters of condolences to young men who failed to receive promotions in the naval reserve. He suggested that they are not necessarily doomed to lowly places in civilian life. One letter went to Lt. John F. Kennedy. (PAI.)



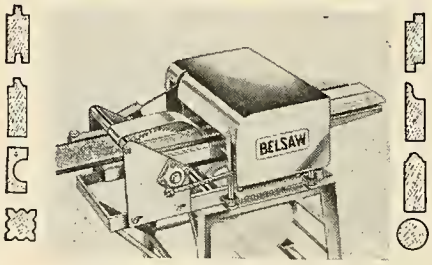
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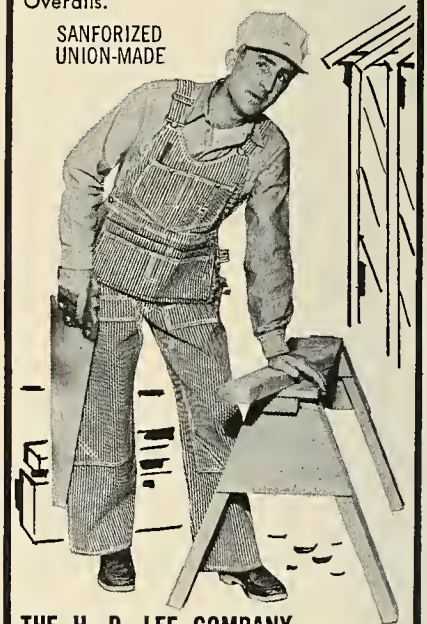
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Canadian SECTION

How Giant Canada Packers Controls Food Prices

DOZENS of Canadian companies have been charged with price-fixing under Canadian anti-combine laws and fined. But the Canadian penalties are relatively light and the fines have become a sort of license fee.

Now fresh insight into the jungle law of big business has come in the federal anti-combines report on Canada Packers Limited, the country's biggest meat-processing firm with a finger in far-flung enterprises.

It is far less clear what hope—if any—the federal government has of making any charges stick. The restrictive Trade Practices Commission in its report acknowledges that difficulty by recalling two recent court cases that failed to pin combines charges on British Columbia Sugar Refining Limited or Canadian Breweries Limited.

But it does recommend that new legislation on the books be used against Canada Packers by court order without seeking conviction and subsequent sentence, failing other recourse.

Two Firms Added

The report said Canada Packers deliberately acquired two smaller firms in Calgary and Montreal to diminish competition. Its wealth of detail recalled two appropriate observations on the practices of the big business world.

One by Saskatchewan Premier T. C. Douglas, New Democratic Party leader, summed up that philosophy with the expression: "It's every man for himself as the elephant said as he danced among the chickens."

And E. P. Taylor, president of the Canadian Breweries firm, was quoted at his company's trial as having written that a certain practice was the worst possible kind of competition because it benefited nobody but the consumer.

Justice Minister Fulton is advised to seek a court order breaking up the 1955 merger of Canada Packers with Wilsil Limited of Montreal and with Calgary Packers Limited of Calgary—or failing that, an order barring Canada Packers from acquiring more packing companies.

Size Doubled

The mergers made Canada Packers twice as large as its only two other large competitors. The report said it reduced competition in an industry already short of it and cited chapter and verse of practices by Canada Packers in which it sought: "The deliberate setting of pork prices at an unprofitable level in order to weaken the live hog market; the calculated interruption of its stream of livestock purchases to affect other transactions; the dumping of supplies of livestock or meat at low prices in order to affect particular markets; the calculated timing of purchases of pork products from other packers to raise prices. . . ."

And so on.

Canada Packers, it was shown for example, had shipped quantities of live hogs into its Montreal market from Western Canada at high cost just to keep the price line unbroken and kick independent packers into line.

The Government report said the two purchases by Canada Packers took place in an industry already short of real price-cutting competition. They were against the public interest, it said, because competition was lessened in livestock markets.

Thus, the farmer was milked at one end and the consumer at the other. The mergers came after Canada Packers had "difficulties" in controlling the pricing activities of the two other companies.

Said the commission report: "In view of the limitations on competition which become evident when competitors are few in number and anxious to avoid active competition with regard to price, it does not appear . . . that the public interest will be served best if the disappearance of independent firms in an industry already highly concentrated proceeds unchecked."

Statements by the justice department's combines investigation branch in 1959 alleged that Canada Packers had an anti-competitive behavior, a dominent position in the industry and an expressed policy of growth by acquiring competitors. It had used "coercive" action against competitors by means of sometimes depressing prices to force losses on opponents or else bidding up livestock prices to bludgeon smaller companies into the price line.

Greatly Strengthened

The record showed Canada Packers' ability to throw its weight around—and these statistics by the inquiry are several years old, indicating that they are modest by today's standards.

The company accounted for at least 28 per cent of livestock slaughtered in the country commercially and its two national competitors—Swift's and Burns—shared 25 per cent. Another 27 per cent was handled by about 100 regional firms and 16 per cent by 2,000 pint-sized concerns. Farmers themselves accounted for the rest.

The Commission found that Canada Packers through subsidiaries supplied the Canadian market with 71 per cent of all sole leather, 40 per cent of shortening, 15 per cent of margarine, 38 per cent of feed concentrates, 20 per cent of poultry, 25 to 30 per cent of all fertilizers sold in the Ontario and Quebec markets and seven per cent of all eggs.

It had fruit and vegetable processing plants, and a slice in the big Dominion grocery chain-store operations at the retail level. As a result of buying the troublesome Calgary and

Montreal companies, competition had lessened in those areas, leaving Canada Packers a more open road to practice its brand of good business on the producer and the consumer. Prices had risen following the purchases.

W. F. McLean, the president of Canada Packers, said this of the report: "The commission appears to conclude that, according to the legislation in effect at the time of the acquisition of Calgary Packers and Wilsil Limited, the company's operations are in accordance with the law."

Justice Minister Fulton has the decision to make whether he believes Mr. McLean.

Canadian Shorts

The Ontario government has made a move toward a portable pension plan. Its pensions committee has recommended a draft bill which would require every employer with 15 or more employes to establish a pension plan or bring existing plans up to certain standards by January 1, 1965.

The plan includes "vesting". Every employe is to be given the right to carry pension benefits from job to job, and by age 34 to claim the entire pension benefit including the employers' contributions. Employers would have to maintain a minimum plan which would provide at least $40 a month at age 70.

Critics of the bill claim that it doesn't go far enough. It leaves out too many people, probably half the working population. The floor of $40 a month at age 70 is too low. It leaves to private insurance firms the effective control of the proposed control pension agency.

Furthermore, a plan confined to one province is not portable if a worker moves to another province. Only a federal pension plan can correct this major deficiency.

* * *

Between July 1959 and July 1961 Canada's male population over 14 increased by 215,000 but employment for men went up only 13,000. This point was brought out in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report which showed there were 24,000 more unemployed in Canada at the end of July 1961 than at the end of July 1960.

Nearly 40% of those who were out of work and looking for a job were unemployed for more than three months. A year ago less than 30% of the total jobless had been out of work for that long.

Increased employment was shown only by women workers. At midsummer when employment is usually at its highest for the year unemployment was still at 5.2% of the labor force, indicating a bleak winter for many workers.

* * *

Private enterprisers were dealt a stunning blow when the B.C. government took over the $700 million B.C. Electric Company together with the privately-owned Peace River Power Development Company.

The government got elected on anti-CCF "free enterprise" platform backed by big business money, some of it from the very B.C. Electric Company it socialized.

Apparently CCF (now New Democratic Party) campaign for a B.C. power takeover was winning too much public support for the government's comfort. In addition the B.C. government is in a major jurisdictional hassle about international power development on the Columbia River and the B.C. Electrical deal gives the B.C. Premier Bennett an ace-in-the-hole.

The Peace River project was backed by international financier Wenner-Gren and supported by the provincial government. CCF attacks on this big power sell-out were effective, but now largely nullified by the 100% move to public power development.

* * *

Carpenters Local 18 in Hamilton, Ontario, sent wires of protest to Premier Frost and Labour Minister Daley against hours of work and dates of pay on the Chedoke Expressway. The contractor Piggot Structures Ltd. offered $2.70 an hour for 110 hours of work in a two-week period. The Local was holding out for its rate of $2.98 an hour for a 40-hour week.

The telegrams condemned "the excessive hours of work and substandard wages now being paid on the Chedoke Expressway." By mid-September little work on the expressway had been proceeded with.

THIS IS THE OFFICIAL LABEL!



BOOST IT

A big, important union fight is in process at the International Nickel Company which employs 16,000 workers at Sudbury. This is the world's largest nickel plant, organized by Mine Mill in Local 598. This Local was under Communist leadership until three years ago when a non-Commie slate of officers was elected and re-elected twice since. The new officers were re-elected this year on a program to take the Local into the legitimate ranks of organized labor. They were encouraged by the officers of the Canadian Labour Congress.

Early in September the national officers, still Commie - dominated, moved in on the Local and put them under trusteeship. However, a joint appeal to the courts removed the trusteeship and restored the rights of the elected Local officers.

If this Local were to find some way of getting into the ranks of the CLC, Mine Mill would lose over half of its Canadian membership.

An unusual conciliation board nomination was made by the Hamilton General Hospital Union Local 794. Its nominee was Dr. Harry Paikin, chairman of the city's board of health.

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Ammunition for the budget battle

Tomatoes - The Home Canner's Mainstay

This is the pleasant season of the year when tomatoes, like many other summer-growing fruits and vegetables, are at their plentiful best and most homemakers who are real homemakers begin to toy with the idea of "putting up" a supply to enjoy through the cold months ahead. But "toying" is about as far as most of us usually get because we're afraid it would prove a messy and troublesome process.

No Ordeal Now

This mistaken notion is certainly a carry-over from the old days when canning and preserving was a tedious, days-long ordeal which housewives dreaded and happily abandoned with the advent of modern commercial canning. But the process is so much simplified today with modern preserving methods and equipment and the really substantial savings thoroughly justify the small amount of trouble involved.

Of course, the choice of subject for your preserving arts is a wide one—grapes, apples, peaches, pickles, you name it—but tomatoes are quite simple and so versatile that we thought we'd concentrate on them.

Tomatoes were not commonly used as food in the United States until about the middle of the 19th century and even then, some people thought them poisonous. Today the tomato is one of our most important food crops and the mainstay of the home canner's pantry. This is as it should be because tomatoes are an inexpensive source of minerals and vitamins, particularly A and C.



Actually, the tomato is a fruit but the fact that it is grown in home gardens caused people to think of it as a vegetable. This led to so much confusion that the United States Supreme Court decided that it should be known as a vegetable. However, tomatoes are much more acid than regular vegetables. This is why we can them by the method used for canning fruits.



Be sure to remove every bit of core when preserving tomatoes.

Depends on Supply

This won't apply at this season, but for future reference, if the supply of tomatoes is limited, it is best to put them up plain. If the supply is plentiful, or the market price reasonable, you will find it worthwhile to remember that tomatoes are the chief ingredient in a number of delicious, easy-to-can products.

Tomato Jelly

4 cups sugar
2¾ cups tomato juice
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 box powdered fruit pectin
¼ teaspoon onion powder (may be omitted)
Few drops Tabasco sauce or few grains red pepper

Measure sugar and set aside. Put tomato juice, lemon juice, onion powder, Tabasco sauce and pectin in large (4 to 6 quart) kettle. Stir over high heat until mixture reaches a fast boil. Stir in sugar, bring to fast, rolling boil. Boil 1 minute. Remove from heat until mixture reaches a fast boil. boiling hot into jars. Put lid on jars; screw band tight. (May take a week or so to set.)



Remove air bubbles by running knife down sides of jar.

Tomato Conserve

8 cups chopped and drained tomatoes
1 large orange
4 tablespoons lemon juice
6 cups sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup raisins, light or dark
1 cup chopped pineapple (canned or fresh)

Wash, scald, core, peel, chop, press lightly, drain off free juice and measure tomatoes. Slice orange peel paper thin or put through food chopper. Chop pulp. Cook tomatoes and orange together until peel is tender: add all other ingredients and boil until thick. Pour, boiling hot, into hot fruit jars; put lid on jar; screw band tight.

Pizza Sauce

4 quarts chopped tomatoes
1 large onion
1 sweet red pepper
1 small hot pepper
1 clove garlic
1 teaspoon oregano
¼ teaspoon basil
2 teaspoons salt

Wash, scald, skin, core, chop and measure tomatoes. Peel onion. Discard pepper seed. Finely chop onion, peppers and garlic. Mix all ingredients and cool until thick. Pour sauce into hot fruit jars. Put lid on jar; screw band tight. Process pints 30 minutes, 1½ pints 35 minutes, and quarts 45 minutes in boiling-water bath canner.

Relish

(Right at home with hamburgers and hot dogs)

2 cups chopped ripe tomatoes
2 cups chopped green tomatoes
2 cups chopped cucumbers
1 cup chopped onion
1 sweet red pepper
1 teaspoon celery seed
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon salt
2 teaspoons dry mustard
1½ cups vinegar

Wash and drain vegetables. Scald, core and peel ripe tomatoes. Core but do not peel green tomatoes. Cut blossom and stem ends from peppers; discard seed. Peel onion. Chop vegetables and squeeze to remove juice—saves cooking time. Mix all ingredients and cook until about as thick as chili sauce. Taste and add more seasoning if desired. Pour boiling hot relish into hot fruit jar. Put lid on jar; screw band tight.

WHEN CANNING TOMATOES

WHAT TO DO	WHAT TO AVOID
a) Read recipe and instructions b) Get ready everything needed before preparing tomatoes.	a) Taking for granted one knows exactly what to do. b) Having to stop and look for things needed.
Can only fresh, firm-ripe tomatoes	Using over-ripe, under-ripe, stale or spotted fruit. It is a mistake to think a tomato is all right for canning after a bad spot has been removed.
Wash, rinse and drain tomatoes before scalding.	Dirt
Scald at one time only enough to fill a few jars.	Scalding more than can be quickly prepared and packed into jars. (Letting scalded tomatoes stand invites spoilage.)
Quickly dip scalded tomatoes into cold water, then put them where they can drain.	Letting tomatoes stand in water. This makes them soft and encourages the growth of the organisms of spoilage.
Cut out every bit of the core, slip the skin, trim off any green or white areas, and drop tomato into jar.	a) Leaving in any of the core. b) Canning discolored fruit—it will have an unappetizing appearance when served.
If not using juice to fill space between tomatoes, pack them tightly enough to cause cracking so that juice can run out and fill the spaces. Fill jars to within ½" of top.	Wasting jar space.
Run knife down between tomatoes and jar to remove air.	Sealing air in jar. You can't get rid of all of it, but the less left in the jar, the better the seal.
Adjust caps according to manufacturers' instructions.	Using one manufacturer's caps according to another manufacturer's instructions.
Process jars as quickly as possible after filling.	Keeping filled jars waiting to be processed.
Have water in the canner hot not boiling.	Putting jars into boiling water is apt to cause breakage.
Have water in can deep enough to cover tops of jars. If water is not deep enough add more boiling water.	Pouring water directly on jars.
Start counting processing time when surface of water is covered with "dancing" bubbles. Keep water boiling steadily but not furiously for 45 minutes.	Under processing. Heat penetration is slow and irregular in tomatoes. No less time is safe.
Remove jars from canner when processing time is up.	Leaving jars in canner until water cools.
Test seal at the time and in the manner recommended by the manufacturer. Even though you always use the same brand, check the package to be sure there has been no change in instructions.	Taking for granted that seal testing is the same for all brands of two piece metal caps.
Remove the bands at the time specified by the manufacturer of brand used.	Storing improperly sealed jars.

Moving Time

New Furnishings for Our International Headquarters









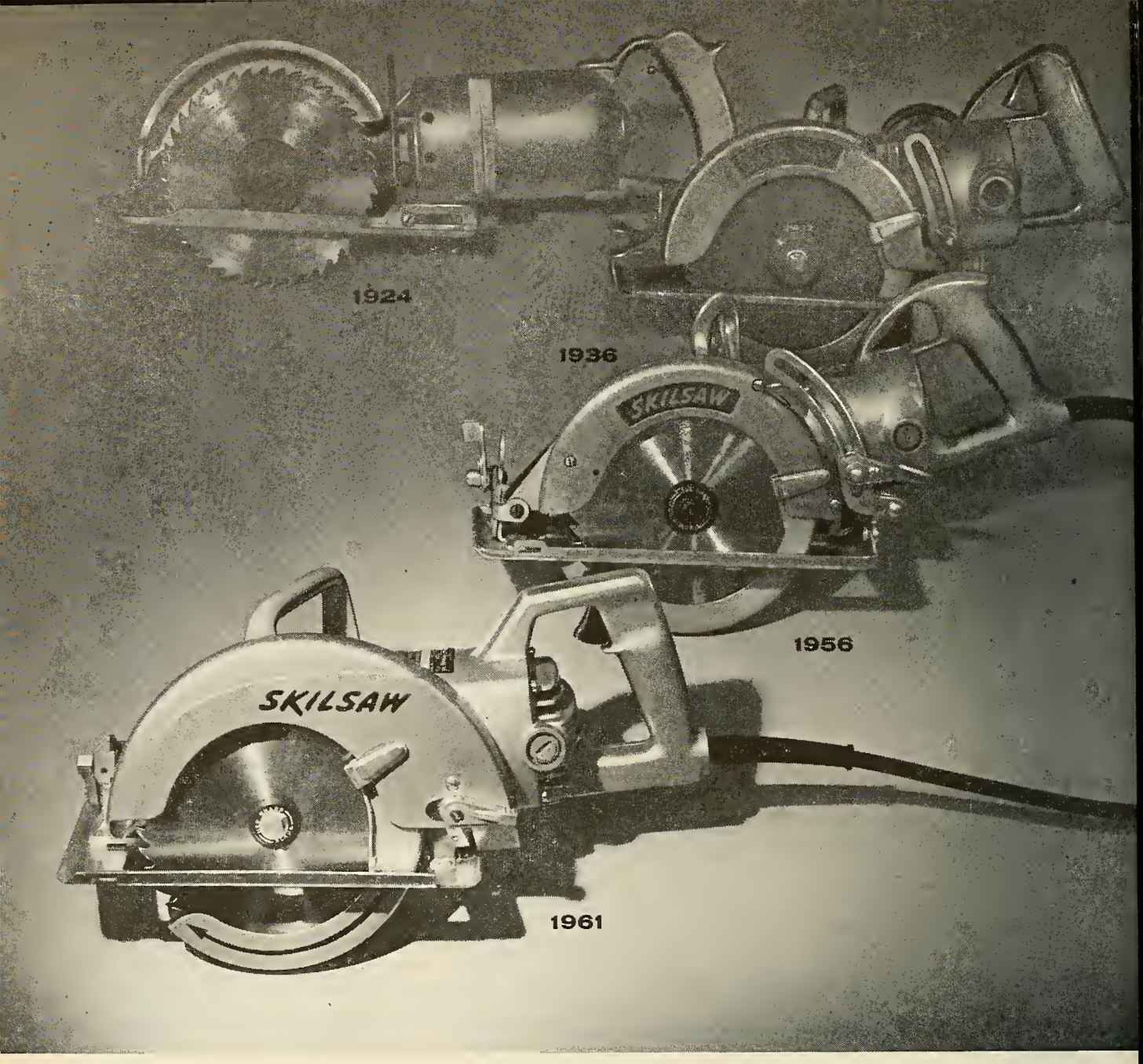
A new headquarters building needs new furnishings, equipment and supplies. One of the major jobs in making the transfer from Indianapolis to Washington is that of equipping the new building with the necessary fixtures and furnishings. The photographs on this page represent a departure from the "progress report" type which have appeared in previous issues concerning the building. These photos show two of the moving problems in connection with new furnishings for 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W. The four photos grouped at left show steps in moving in a large conference table. Step One shows workmen unloading the big table from the van. Note the care of the movers in the van photo and of those who are getting the table through the opening into the headquarters building. After the table was moved in, one final operation remained as shown in the last photo. Carpenters are assembling the table.

The lower group of photos show another move-in of furnishings. This group shows a large rug being moved in. The first photo shows the rug on a trailer being brought to the building. The second photo shows a crane taking it up to be put through an upper story window. The third and final photo shows workmen inside easing it down from the crane-lift.









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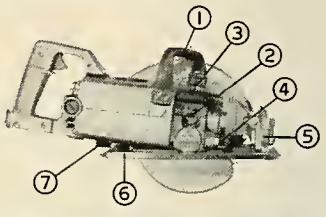
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12 major improvements. To start with, we took the finest Skil power saws ever made (the 6½" Model 367, 7¼" Model 77 and 8¼" Model 825) and gave them new B-P motors that give "Burnout Protection" even during frequent, excessive overloads. Next, we made oil level control and oil pressure relief automatic. Then we added a new airflow hood for better cooling, and the convenience of an easier-to-read bevel gauge and a telescoping blade guard that can't bind even on trickiest miter cuts.

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SKIL ...and SKILSAW POWER TOOLS



By FRED GOETZ

Speak Up, George

Some time ago we ran an item on a musky caught by a carpenter-angler that weighed in at 21 pounds.

In line with that we have a note concerning a catch of George Schneider, Jr., of Merrill, Wisconsin. George, a member of Local 204, boated one that checked in at 25 pounds, measured 47½ inches and Mrs. Schneider sends in the pic above.



Anyone top that musky?

By the way, George, will you please supply the answer to some questions I know we're going to get: What did you get it on? Where did you get it? How long did it take you to land this lunker and what kind of gear were you using?

* * *

If you're having trouble with your in-laws, remember that burrowing owls, prairie dogs and rattlesnakes have been found living in the same den.

Doe Proves Tame

Albert Foerster of Elmira, Ontario, a member of Local 1940, looks forward to his vacations: the fishing and camping.

He read in the Carpenter about Floyd Dowell who after feeding a tame reservation doe a handful of grapes and bread found the "little deer" waiting for him on his return—in the back end of his station wagon.

Seems like Al had the same experience—feeding "Daisy" a choice morsel, although he didn't say anything about her waiting for him in a station wagon.

Anything further to add, Al?

This scene took place in Algonquin Park near Huntsville, Ontario.



According to a story in the DALLAS NEWS, President Kennedy was taken on his first deer hunt by Vice President Johnson. The President shot two deer (legal limit in Texas), a six and an eight-pointer. President Kennedy said that Vice President Johnson shot a deer in the heart at 600 yards—"A fur shot in anybody's country." Ouch!

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Finds Barracuda Game



A. J. Butts of 7935 S. Benton Street, Kansas City, Mo., a member of Local 61, says that the best fishing of his life was on a trip he took with his fishing partner to the saltchuck area out of San Pedro, California. He sends in a photo depicting their catch of the tiger of the sea: "the barracuda." A. J. accounted for four of 'em, and his buddy caught the rest.

A. J. said he was strictly a greenhorn at this barracuda business but he did manage to land the big one—a 10 pounder, and the curious thing is that the line, not the hook, became entangled around the barracuda's bullet-like head. Needless to say he had to play it slow and easy to land this baby.

* * *

Win a Prize

Members of the Carpenters' Union—in good standing—and the members of their family, can earn a pair of Bikini fishing lures by sending in a black-and-white snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is all about.

Soon as we receive the letter, we'll fire back the lures—post haste. Your photo doesn't necessarily have to appear in these columns.

Write to:

Fred Goetz
Dept. OMB
4401 S.E. 89th Ave.
Portland 66, Oregon

Be sure and state your union affiliation.

Yes It's Cold

If you think wind on a cold fishing or hunting day makes you a lot colder, don't put the thought on ice, 'cause you're so right.

The Medical Research branch of the Army has developed a "Wind Chill Table," which has been distributed to company commanders so they can protect their men against cold injury. Here's an excerpt:

"If the temperature is 35 degrees above zero and the wind velocity is 20 miles per hour, the effect on exposed flesh is the same as if you were outside in 38 degrees below zero and there were no wind.

"Even at 60 degrees, a five mile-per-hour wind will give an equivalent chill of 23 degrees."



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Salvaging Nail Sets

Salvage old, worn and broken nail sets—don't throw them away. Grind point square, set on flat file and hit a medium blow with hammer. Turn a half turn and hit a medium blow. You will see that the point will be ground just like the file and it will hold on a nail just as well as a new set.

Ira E. Beltz
4104 Victoria Blvd.
Hampton, Va.



"Yeah, my wife handles the money, too. The only thing I get to spend is my noon hour."

Knee Pads

Working on one's knees may be very uncomfortable. Have your wife sew small pockets on the knee section of your overalls and slip in a piece of half-inch sponge rubber.

S. Fleishman
26-21 Union St.
Flushing 54,
New York, N. Y.

Cleaning Sticky Tapes

Sticky tapes (8 and 10-footers) are cured in many ways. Some men use light oil which picks up dirt; others use graphite which is messy. The best, and surprisingly the most effective, lubricating method is to rub the tape with wax paper from your lunch box.

Ralph E. Ferguson
L.U. 668
Palo Alto, Calif.

Pipe Breaks Off Protruding Nails

Very often expediency requires removing sharp protruding nails when a crowbar, hacksaw or other tool is neither handy nor practical for the purpose. A short or scrap piece of pipe may prove a ready solution in such instances. Slipping the pipe over the nail end and wiggling the pipe to and from in random directions will crystalize and soften the metal in the nail at the point where it begins to be imbedded in the wood securely. In hardly any time at all the protruding end of the nail will break off clean, almost flush with the surface from which it projects. A tap with a hammer will flatten out any remaining roughness.

Michael Ligocki
3808 West 41st Ave.
Gary, Ind.





—The Nashville Tennessean

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Teacher

(Continued from page 16)

We need to attack these questions just as we did the question, "To what church do you belong?" The Board used to justify this question on the ground that: "Surely the Board should know whether its teachers have a religious, cultural background before exposing our children to their influence." The hypocrisy of this justification was finally exposed and this question legislated off the application form.

Again the objection to the question of membership in professional organizations has been met by an equally hypocritical answer. "A teacher is known by the organizations to which she belongs. It is a measure of her professional attitude. We have a right to know that she is not a member of a subversive group."

The only trouble with this answer is the same as that for the religious question. Is she a member of the "right" church, the "right" teacher organization? The American Federation of Teachers has proven to be the wrong one.

What is Labor doing about this situation? It seems doubtful that it is conscious of the situation, or it is unaware of the influence which the non-union teacher can have on the labor movement. After all, labor must have public opinion with it if it does not want restrictive legislation on the books. The teacher with the future citizens under her control for twelve years can fix public opinion.

Had the AFL followed through on teacher education, seeing that her training included a thorough knowledge of the trade union movement, its philosophy and policy, freeing her by direct personal support through union organization in college and training school, so that she could discuss the union movement in the class room and combat the tales brought from the homes, there would have been no Taft-Hartley Act or Landrum-Griffin Act.

New Danger Ahead for Labor

Every pupil is a future public, and the public attitude begins in the class room. Labor is not far from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and if labor does not get into the class room soon, it will find it increasingly difficult to hold the public from demanding the inclusion of labor under this act.

We have no labor representation in the educational system from the top down, from the Office of Education in Washington to the State Board of Education. We do not have an unbiased, compulsory labor-management course of study in every high school in the country. We do not have a fair representation of literature on labor in our school libraries.

We have tried to get labor men on our Boards of Education. Results have been more or less disastrous. The union man in a public office seems to forget his labor philosophy. He rather consistently opposes raises in salary and cannot be relied upon to stand by the union teacher for promotion when such promotion is justified.

The function of trade unionism has changed very considerably in recent years. The need to drive for decent working and economic conditions no longer exists except in rare cases, as the prime function of the union. In fact, management is now stressing the need for industry to make its appeal to the "Blue Collar" worker, because of his superior economic status. Yet the union still persists in a drive for more wages, better working conditions, paid holidays, etc., etc., as though they were back eighty years ago. The public is sick of it and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the NAM and the press are propagandizing this to the limit.

What Does the Teacher Say?

It would be a liberal education for the union leaders to sit in the class room and hear the disparaging questions brought from the home to the teacher. And the teacher? She has read the press and knows only what it says. She has been indoctrinated in her home, the school, the college, and insidiously warned that the Board does not approve of unions. The older teacher knows that the pupils do not today come to school breakfastless; that they have excellent lunches and dinners; that they have much spending money; that the contrast with her earlier days of teaching is startling. This change, to her, is the work of magnanimous industrialists who keep her supplied with information about the things which they do for their employes and flood the school with propaganda through their free booklets on their industries. She hears nothing of the union's part in this improved economic conditions of her pupils.

She knows of pensions, paid holidays, shorter working hours, health clinics, coffee breaks, comfortable rest rooms, etc., as benefits of management. She knows little of labor's part

(Continued on page 32)

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Teacher

(Continued from page 31)

in bringing about these improvements. Labor always wants more money, shorter hours. It calls strikes and throws large numbers of workers out of workers all the time. It causes the worker to lose more wages than he can ever make up, and it is always forcing up prices. That is what she reads, what she hears from the homes, and that is what she accepts. It she knows different, she had better keep her mouth shut in the class room, for she has no support if she gets into trouble. She is a forced member in an organization pledged to break teacher unionisn and under the dominance of anti-union forces from the bottom up.

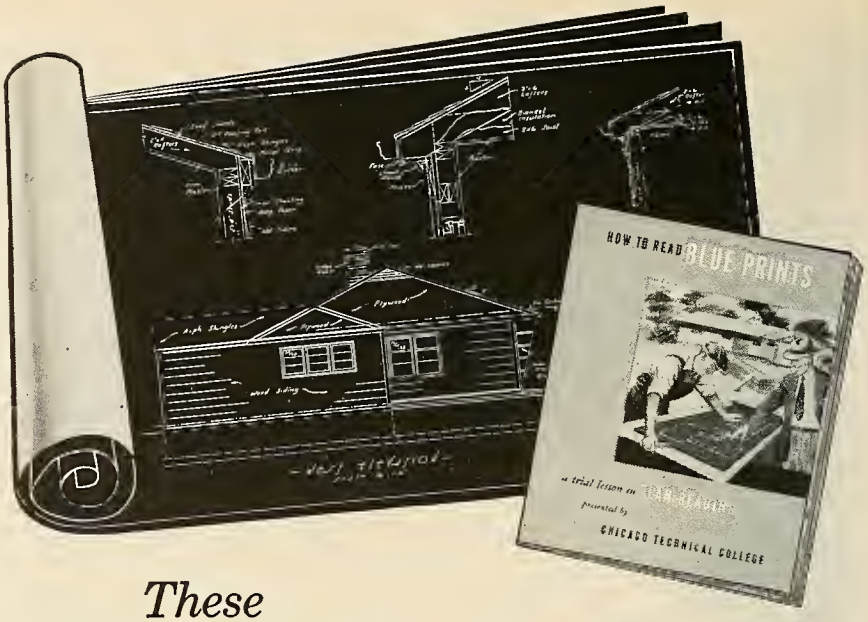
Union Tribute to Dag

A great many world-famous figures have paid tribute to the late UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, but Musicians Local 77 of Philadelphia paid its own tribute in a way that really counted.

The local's members, who play for the famous Philadelphia Orchestra, voted unanimously to play for free a memorial concert at UN Headquarters, even waiving per diem, transportation and meal expenses. The orchestra was Hammarskjold's favorite. (PAI)

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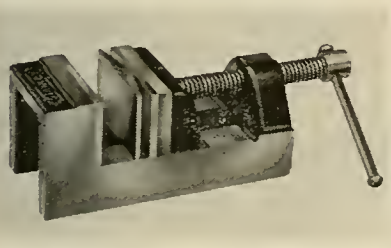
Occupation_____

What's New?

This column is devoted to introducing new developments in materials and products to our members. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and their publication is not to be construed as an indorsement, since all the information is based on claims made by the makers. Those interested in obtaining further details regarding any product are requested to write to the company rather than to THE CARPENTER or the General Office.

Utility Vise

Three models in a new line of Stanley-Yankee utility vises, precision built for all-around use on bench or machine, are designed for use on drill presses, milling machines, grinders and other machines, it is learned. They include removable, swivel jaws for holding tapered and irregular shapes firmly, and dovetail cut for use with a swivel base or swivel-tilt base. Jaw width and jaw opening in the models range from 1½ inches to 4 inches in size, as described by the maker, Stanley Works, 195 Lake St., New Britain, Conn.

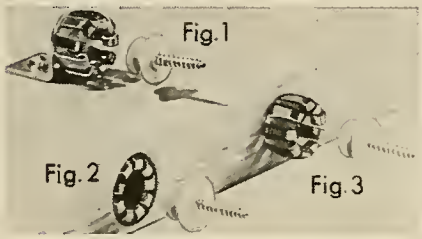


New Tool Kit

Recently marketed is the Fastway "Jr." Ham-R-Tool Kit, consisting of an assortment of pins and a Fastway "Jr." tool, lightweight, for driving pins into concrete, concrete block, mortar, brick, or steel. Anchoring is done in one operation—no drilling required. The tool has only two parts, a handle grip and driver. The manufacturer, at no charge, adapts barrel end for temperature control work. There are 11 sizes of stud pins, both plain and threaded. The kits are said to be useful in fastening floor plates, furring strips, door bucks, sheet metal straps, etc. Literature and more information are available from Fastway Fastener, Inc., 1676 E. 28th St., Lorain, Ohio.

Cupboard Latches

The Wilco Products Co. has come up with a new idea in cupboard door latches. According to the manufacturer one has but to operate the Wilt Wilco latch and note the silence to be convinced that something new has been added. This new latch has a taloned metal adjustable grip that springs snugly around a friction-resistant, noiseless nylon button. By tightening a single screw in the center of the taloned catch, the operational pull can be varied. The button is an integral part of the screw and by mounting the taloned catch first and inserting the button, a perfect center-mark can be made by closing the door, thereby marking the strike location.



For further information write to Wilco Products, 6310 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, Cal.

Success Story

The August issue of The Carpenter—our 80th birthday—turned out to be quite popular. A number of the members of the Brotherhood have asked for additional copies and a number of the officers are requesting extra copies for promotional, publicity and organizational purposes. To meet these demands we went back to press and we now have an additional supply on hand. If you need extra copies of the August issue let us know. Write to The Carpenter, 101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 1, D. C. The Editor

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Stop wasting time and money on makeshift methods. Thousands of carpenters and builders everywhere have found the LEVELEASY simple and fast as a steel tape and just as accurate. It pays its way.



If your tool dealer has not yet stocked Leveleasy, use our quick mail service. Send your check or money order for only $7.95 today by airmail and have your level on the way tomorrow. Money back guarantee.

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HYDROLEVEL

925 DeSoto Ave., Ocean Springs, Mississippi

FIRST IN LIQUID LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

Working Blueprint for Stairs



Emmert Products of Sycamore, Ill., have designed and developed a new service tool for those who plan or build stairs. It is called the Baker Visual Stairule and it gives accurate answers to the most complicated stair questions in a matter of seconds. Its simple settings give proper riser, tread, run, clearance, well opening and stringer dimensions for any stairs. An exclusive feature is an adjustable stringer rise chart and transparent "window" which permits the user to actually reproduce each stair problem encountered for visual study.

Designed for the skilled trades, the Stairule sells for $3.95 with protective case. For further information write to Emmert Products Co., Stairule Division, Box 221, Sycamore, Ill.

Relief in Color



New Bermuda-air low profile, fiberglass ventilator is now being distributed by the manufacturer, Williams-Bermuda Corp., of Los Angeles. Designed to lend contemporary functionalism to roof installations as well as lifetime durability, sizes of this intake and relief unit range from 10 inch throat-openings to 60 inches, with 12 architectural-bonded colors available.

For further information write Williams-Bermuda Co., 310 N. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.





BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or your local business agent. If they can not supply you—send $1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SLIDE CALCULATOR FOR RAFTERS

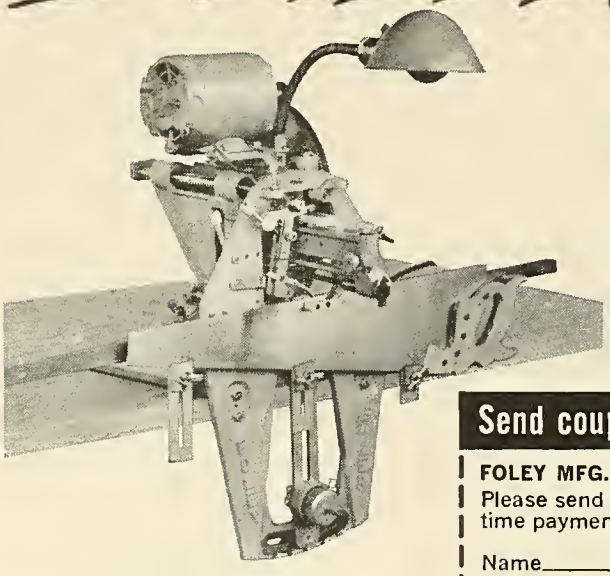


Makes figuring rafters a cinch! Shows the length of any rafter having a run of from 2 to 23 feet; longer lengths are found by doubling. Covers 17 different pitches. Shows lengths of hips and valleys, commons, jacks, and gives the cuts for each pitch, also the angle in degrees and minutes. Fastest method known, eliminates chance of error, so simple anyone who can read numbers can use it. NOT A SLIDE RULE but a Slide Calculator designed especially for Carpenters, Contractors and Architects. Thousands in use. See your Hardware Dealer or local B. A. If they can not supply you send $3.50 to—

MASON ENGINEERING SERVICE

2105 N. Burdick Kalamazoo, Mich.

FILE SAWS EASILY, AUTOMATICALLY



You don't need special "know-how" or previous experience to get perfect results when you use the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Mechanically accurate, easy to operate—merely follow step by step instructions. Used by saw manufacturers themselves. The new Model 200 Foley Saw Filer is the *first* and *only* machine that files hand, band and both "combination" and cross-cut circular saws. Foley shows how to establish a profitable saw filing service in your spare time.

You can set up a Foley Saw Filer in your basement or garage. A small cash payment will put a Foley in your hands, and you can handle the monthly payments with the cash you take in. Operating expense is low—only 7c for files and electricity to turn out a $1.00 or $1.50 saw filing job. Use the coupon for complete information. No salesman will call.

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Please send free book "Money Making Facts" and details on time payment plan.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

77 Years in Omaha



Local 253, Omaha, Neb., was host to the recent celebration in Omaha marking the 77th anniversary of the establishment of the Brotherhood in that city.

The celebration also honored the retired members of whom there were 47 present, with their wives. Eleven of these old-time members have had fifty or more years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood, Dave Wilson, 57 years; Harry Strosser, 56 years; Charles Custer, 55 years; Agge Jorgensen, 56 years; Frank Ritter, 53 years; Joe Jacksick, 51 years; Thomas Love, 51 years; Ferry Johnson, 51 years; R. E. Roberts, 51 years; Harry Sorensen, 52 years, and Herbert Weare, 52 years.

The Apprentices who had completed their training this year were presented with their certificates.

The program was sponsored by Local Union No. 253 and Brother Elam J. Rupe, President, presided over the meeting.

Special guests present were: Brother Leon W. Green, General Executive Board Member, 5th District representing the General Office; Brother Mark Bagby, General Representative; David W. Chadwell, President, Omaha Carpenters District Council; Brother Fred S. Gordon representing the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters; Rev. D. Bostic, pastor, Lowe Ave. Presbyterian Church; John C. Connelly, District Representative, U.S. Department of Labor Vocational Training; Mr. Korshoj representing the Associated General Contractors; Brother R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board Member, retired.

Brother Mark Bagby presented the fifty-year members with their gold fifty-year pins. Brother Fay F. Bowerman, a 49-year member, gave an outline of the history of the Carpenters in Omaha for the past 77 years.

The apprentice graduates were: Robert Brannon, Ernest Doll, Barney Hallett, Keith Hosfield, Robert Krajicek, Melvin McGinnes, Ralph Larson, Henry Rusand, Richard Sheehan, Robert Workman, Robert Johnson.

Grandson Guards Heritage



When John Frederick Nichols, 3rd, became an apprentice in Local 132, Washington, D. C., on June 20, 1961, he became the third generation in his family to hold membership in the Brotherhood.

His father, John F. Nichols, Jr. was initiated as an Apprentice in Local 132, on July 25, 1924. His grandfather, J. Fred Nicholas Nichols, Sr., was initiated in Local 101, Baltimore, Md., on November 22, 1918. He was cleared into Local 132 on August 4, 1922.

The three proud members are shown above.

Hoosiers Enjoy Picnic



Local 1664 held its annual picnic at the Shrine Club House, north of Bloomington, Ind. More than 100 persons were present. Service pins were presented to 26 Brothers for 25-year and 50-year membership. Brother M. L. Chitwood presented Edward H. Weyler, International Representative, who was speaker. Brother Weyler also presented the service pins.

Not all were able to be present to receive their pins. Among those on hand to be honored—and those handling the honors —were, left to right, first row, William H. Vanboy, Oscar Bays, John M. Jones, F. S. Vernon (only living Charter member), Fred Mariana, Henry Winniger, and Perry Butcher. Left to right, back row, Charles E. Myers, Edward Weyler, Byron Fiscus, Ray Pag Pafford, Sam Mackall, William E. Allbright, Floyd Stafford and M. L. Chitwood.

H. L. McClure received his 50-year pin but he was not able to be at the picnic.

Nashville Presents Pins



President Fernie Rayburn, Local 507, Nashville, Tenn., has given pins to members of Local 507 who have 25 or 50 year records as members of the Brotherhood.

Service pins—including one to W. A. Moffat for 55 years membership—were presented by Fernie Rayburn, president of the Carpenters Local 507. All of the following received 25-year pins except those marked otherwise:

Ernest E. Austin, Dennis Baird, Ben K. Binkley, Claude I. Brittain, R. F. Byrne, W. B. Corlew (35 yr. pin), George R. Cowell, Jr., George V. Douglas, Jr., James W. Doyle, Charles Duckworth (40 yr. pin), Eugene Dugger, J. W. Faircloth, Charles Ferguson, William E. Foster, Forrest Dillingham, Paul Gannon, John E. Gatlin (35 yr. pin), A. V. Grissom, B. E. Halcomb (30 yr. pin), John R. Hargrove, R. W. Harris, John F. Heath, Sr., Jesse H. Herring, Edward B. Hester, William E. Hoyal, W. F. Huggins, Levi L. Heath, John F. Jackson (40 yr. pin), R. W. Jackson (35 yr. pin), G. B. Ladd (35 yr. pin), Paul M. Lee, Ben T. Law, L. F. McSwiney, Scott Martin, Jimmie Oaks, Floyd O. Page, Harry B. Pulley, Howard L. Pulley, W. C. Ridings, Eugene Spain (35 yr. pin), E. C. Sullivan, W. H. Sullivan, T. F. Sweeney (35 yr. pin), J. R. Tarpley, A. N. Tatum, M. C. Taylor, Harden J. Walker (35 yr. pin), Ed Wilkerson, Oscar Williams (40 yr. pin), Elmer Woodward, Carson Wright, Edwin R. Wright (45 yr. pin), William E. Wynne, T. M. Yarbrough (35 yr. pin), J. H. Yates, Fred C. Oakley, Guy T. Gleaves, Fred H. Binkley, Claude L. Hall, James L. Hosay, Tom B. Lazenby, W. A. Moffat (55 yr. pin).

The following members were not present to receive pins:

J. R. Tarpley, George R. Cowell, T. F. Sweeney, Floyd O. Page, Ben K. Binkley, Ernest E. Austin, William E. Wynne, Scott Martin, Claude I. Brittain, William E. Hoyal, W. B. Corlew, Howard Pulley, E. C. Sullivan, Howard Yates, Jimmy Oaks, James L. Hosay, W. H. Sullivan, Carson Wright, J. W. Faircloth, W. C. Ridings, and John F. Heath, Sr.

Thank You, Ma'm

Dear Editor:

Just want to express how much I enjoy the covers of "The Carpenter" which my husband receives.

They are very artistic, appropriate and show all the thought behind it.

Catherine Sahakian
Racine, Wisconsin

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
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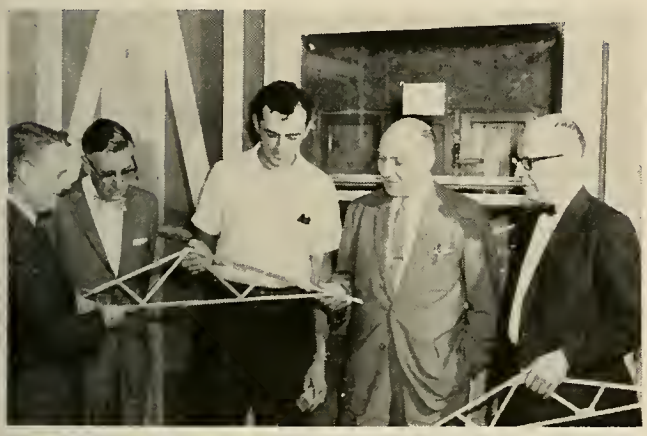
Treasurer Retires



Brother Max Witt has retired as Treasurer of Local 25, Los Angeles, Cal., after 21 years in office. The occasion also marked the 50th anniversary of his membership in the Brotherhood.

Among those present to honor Brother Witt were, left to right, Roy B. Wallace, Business Representative; Ambrose Connors, Trustee; Ed Newton, retired; Ed O'Toole, representing the Building Trades Council; J. L. Keen, Financial Secretary; C. T. Lehmann, retired General Representative; Brother Witt; E. J. Ruddy, Government Conciliator; James Skelton, District Council Representative; Victor Jabson, Recording Secretary, and E. G. "Blackie" Daley, Chairman.

Wins $1,000 Scholarship



Left to right, Dr. Robert Swanson, Professor of Industrial Education; Brother Robert H. Strenger, President, Wisconsin State Council; Marvin Grzechowiak, Scholarship winner; August Trappler, Secretary-Treasurer, Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, and Dr. William J. Micheels, President, Stout State College.

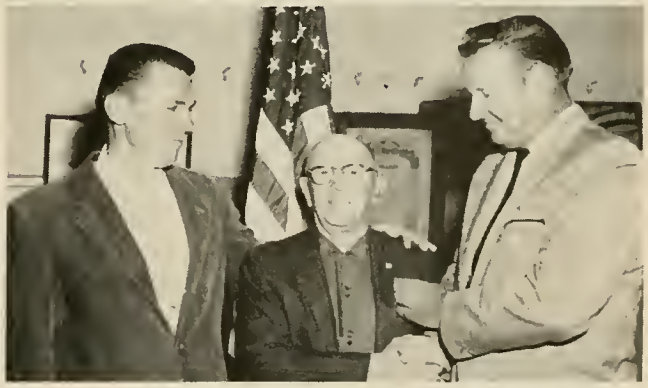
On August 18, 1961 the written and oral competitive examinations were held in the Madison Vocational School to determine the winner of the $1000 Annual Scholarship offered by the Wisconsin State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its affiliates. After all grades, including previous experience, school record, job, experience, and union activity were considered, Brother Marvin Grzechowiak, 2839 South 12th Street, Milwaukee, Wis., a member of Local Union 1741, Milwaukee, won and accepted the scholarship. He has completed his four years of apprenticeship and will attend Stout State College at Menomonie, Wis., under the scholarship. His present employer is Selzer Construction Co., Milwaukee.

This is the sixteenth year the scholarship has been offered. Some past winners have continued their education in order to get a degree and are in the teaching field, and others have returned to the construction field in an advanced capacity. Most of them are still in Wisconsin, with the exception of one in Michigan, one in Honolulu, Hawaii, and one in Juneau, Alaska.

The Local Unions, employers, instructors, and most of all the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committees are to be commended for their time and effort displayed. The reflection of their interest is readily exemplified by the excellently qualified candidates that compete.

The Wisconsin State Council is confident that Brother Grzechowiak will make a fine student and be a credit to the organized carpenters of the state, which he has already demonstrated during his apprenticeship training. Our sincere congratulations to him, and we wish him a most successful career.

Local 1632 Reports



J. R. Bowlby, Recording Secretary of Local 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif., reports that his local has installed new officers for the year and honored its veteran members. Brother Gordon McCulloch, Vice-President of the California State Council of Carpenters, was the installing officer.

Shown above are, left to right, Bill Burk, President of Local 1632; William Kennedy, 50-year member, and Brother McCulloch.

Honors All Around



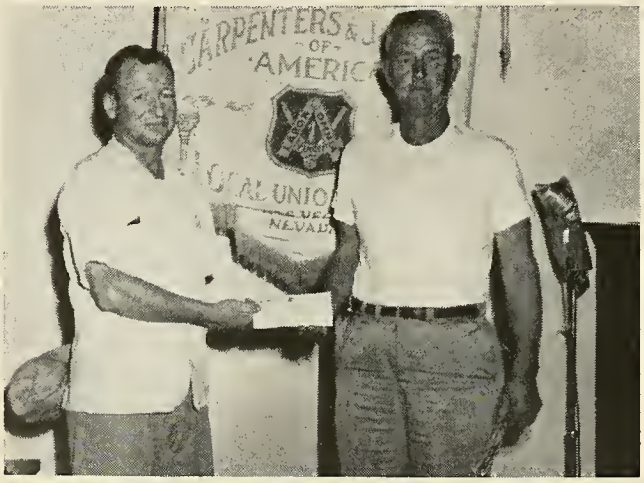
Sixteen members of Carpenters' Local Union 109, Sheffield, Ala., were honored with a banquet and presented a 25-year pin in ceremonies on August 7, 1961.

Those honored were, seated from left to right: Newt Peeden, James Peeden, Emmett Marks and J. E. Smoot.

Standing, left to right: D. H. Thomas, president of Local 109, B. T. Durham, Special Representative, W. P. Walker, Curtis Strickland, Dewey Harris, Gordon Fulton, Roy L. Moore, Recording Secretary of Local 109, and Cecil Stout, Business Agent.

Those who received pins but were not present are: S. D. Blaylock, Charles Clemmons, Bud Crunk, J. W. Crunk, J. R. Gifford, W. W. Mitchell, C. G. Richeson and W. C. Wood.

Brother Smith Gets Check



Brother Cecil M. Smith, Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev., is the first member of the local to receive a pension check from funds contributed by the employer.

He has been a member of the Brotherhood since 1937 and a member of Local 1780 for the past 10 years.

Brother Smith—on the right—shows his check to Business Representative James J. Banner.

Brotherhood in Practice

The Central New Jersey District Council reports that a number of members of the Brotherhood in New Jersey have been busy on public service projects.

Local 65 of Perth Amboy through the efforts of its Business Manager Lesley D. Byrd, Jr. and members are contributing the carpenter work on a Cerebral Palsy Center at Roosevelt Park in Edison Township.

Local 1006 of Milltown, Julius Fekete and members have moved an old Blacksmith Shop from Burnett St. to Johnsons Park in New Brunswick and they are now refurbishing it for posterity.

Local 715 of Elizabeth and the Business Manager Martin Knudsen and the members have completed a Little League backstop, dugout, and press box at Linden.

Locals 594, 640, and 1124, James Moss and members have undertaken to install an Infirmary at the Y.M.C.A.'s Camp Morris.

Local 620, Madison is assisting All Souls Hospital in Morristown to convert an operating room into a laboratory.

Buckeyes Pay Tribute



Local 3262, Martins Ferry, O., has cited its veteran members. They are seated from left to right—Charles Pastors, Joseph Namey, Walter Fawcett. Standing, left to right, Edward Miller, D. R. Clayton, Lawrence Smith, Fred Sole and Ignatius Wahl. Brother Pastors is a 35-year member. The others have 25-year records.

Brandon Holds Record



Standing left to right are: Oscar Hatfield, treasurer, L.U. 302; Jess Conley; Norman Morrison, recording secretary; Basil Hatfield, trustee; Harold Henson, vice-president; Joshua Thompson, trustee; Evert Stevens; Rex Wellman; S. C. Richardson; Norman Baker, conductor; Winsett Templeton; Bob Chapman; R. L. Crandall; Clarence Spears; Jake Robinson, and Wetzel Perry.

Front row, left to right: L.U. 302 president, Andy Camp; Ernest Brandon; business representative, Fred Price, and District Council Sec'y.-Treas. G. H. Sellards.

Carpenters Local Union 302, Huntington, W. Va., and the Tri-State District Council recently honored Brother Ernest Brandon, who holds the longest continuous membership in the district consisting of 7 Local Unions in parts of 3 states. Brother Brandon was presented with a 50-year pin by his Local Union and a box of his favorite smokes by the District Council. He has served as President of his Local Union and also as Delegate to the District Council for many years. Of his 50 years membership all but 2 weeks has been in Local Union 302.

A number of Officers and Members were on hand to pay tribute to the veteran member and enjoy the party.

Six Honored in Canada



Local 83, Halifax, N. S., has honored 6 Brothers who recently completed 25 years as members of the Brotherhood. They are left to right Brothers John Piggot, Rod Dow, Bert Coolen, Ernest King, George Young, George Tibbo. President Parker Cruishank is shown presenting their pins.

68,000 See Labor Booth



Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa, participated in the 1961 Labor Day Show held September 3 and 4 in Des Moines. Some 68,000 persons visited Veterans Memorial Auditorium to tour the exhibits.

The Ladies Keep Busy

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary #791 of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, Helena, Montana, received our Charter September 8, 1960, with twenty-three charter members. The following officers were elected: President, Cherie Ballard; Vice-President, Violet Work; Rec. Secretary, Ellen Kreis; Financial-Secretary-Treasurer, Marlene Eby; Warden, Irene Cowell; Conductor, Beverly Clevenger; Trustees: Pat Olson, Alma Sasek, and Grace VanDiest.

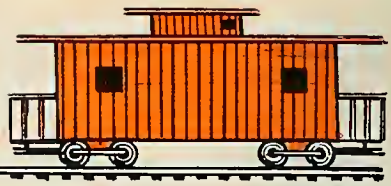
We have held one meeting a month, the Fourth Thursday of each month, with refreshments following the meeting, also for our sponsoring local union which meets on the same night.

Our activities have been comprised of a bake sale, public card party and a joint picnic with the Carpenters union members and families, which was very successful.

New officers for the coming year have now been elected and we hope to increase our membership and sponsor worthwhile projects.

Fraternally yours,
Ellen Kreis, Recording Secretary
703 Hillsdale
Helena, Montana

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Housekeeping Has Been Our Main Concern Lately



By the time the members of the Brotherhood receive this issue of *The Carpenter* our International Headquarters will be established in Washington. Since late August the big trucks have been loading at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis and heading for the highways to make the 600-mile trek to Washington.

Indianapolis has been the home of our Brotherhood since 1903. We have occupied the old headquarters since 1909. Naturally, each person who works in our international headquarters treasures his own memories. Our old headquarters—in these 50 years—has been the focal point of the growth, development and strength of our union. It was here that plans were laid, strategy formulated and policies carried out. The old building was in every sense a "labor temple". It will always be a part of our history.

Our nation's capital is now the home of our Brotherhood. For many years now Washington and all it symbolizes has had a growing influence in the lives of the American people. This is the center of political activity, legislative action, lobbying and influence. In recent years many of the international unions have established Washington headquarters. In fact, several of them are our neighbors.

With all these factors in mind the Brotherhood in 1958 purchased a plot of ground on Constitution Avenue near the Capitol of the United States. Construction began in December 1959. Late this Summer the 5-story building was completed.

Through our "Progress Reports" in *The Carpenter* we have tried to keep the members of the Brotherhood informed of the details of the construction. In the coming issues we will tell you in detail about your new International Headquarters.

The moving itself has been a big operation. It required a great deal of planning. We wanted to set it up in such a way that the many activities of the International Headquarters would not be interrupted. We hoped to be able to continue to serve all the needs of our Locals and to handle the individual requests for information and assistance from the members of the Brotherhood. I think we have succeeded. There may be a hitch here and there. Someone may misplace for a day or two a letter but in the overall I think we have executed a major project with a minimum of confusion and lost motion. If there is a slight delay in some matter you have pending in one of our departments I ask you to be patient.

All of us are confident that we will be better able to serve you now. Our new Headquarters will have the most up-to-date business equipment available. Our record keeping and procedures will be streamlined. All of this is a part of our determination to keep the Brotherhood abreast of the latest developments and to keep it an organization that serves its members.

Remember that all correspondence addressed to the International Headquarters should carry our new address—101 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington I, D. C.



Plane Gossip



For Old Times' Sake

A lush we know, realizing he was about to die, willed his liver to a medical school for research purposes with this proviso: "When you put my faithful old liver into the alcohol, please, for old times' sake; add a few dashes of vermouth!"

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Get The Point?

The doctor answered the 'phone in his office and heard a frightened woman exclaim: "Doctor! Come quick! My baby just swallowed my fountain pen!"

"I'll be right over" soothingly replied the medico.

"What'll I do until you get here?" asked the terrified mother.

"Try using a pencil" replied the doc.

Be Union—Buy Label

Heartly Likely!

The Texan suffered a heart attack and, as he lay gasping before his terrified wife, he shouted:

"Well, don't just stand there! Buy me a hospital!"

Attend Your Union Meeting

True Enough

The English teacher was having a rough time. He decided to use examples of poor English. "I have went out" he said. "Why is that wrong?"

"Because you ain't went out yet" replied the student.

Unionism Is Protection

School Days Coming

Which reminds us of the classic joke about the little tot who went to his first day of school. That evening when he got home, his father said: "Well, did you learn anything today?"

"I guess not" sighed the youngster. "I gotta go back again tomorrow!"

Old Noah-it-All!

It seems that Noah Webster, who wrote the dictionary, was a real stickler for proper usage. The story goes that his wife came home one day and found him kissing the maid.

"Noah!" she exclaimed "I'm surprised!"

"No, m'dear" murmured the learned Webster. "We are the ones who have been surprised . . . you are astounded!"

Unionism Doesn't Cost—It Pays!

Larding It On

Customer: "I'd like a ball-point pen, please."

Clerk: "Here's our best model . . . only $2.89. It'll write over butter."

Customer: "That's a bit more than I planned on paying. Haven't you something cheaper?"

Clerk: "Here's our $1.49 model . . . it'll write over margarine.

Contribute to COPE

A Real Squelcher!

There's another story they tell about Webster. Seems that when his first edition came out, he was attending a party and a couple of dowdy old dowager types fluttered around him and gushed; "And we think it's just wonderful that you left out all the naughty words in your new book!"

"Thank you, ladies" replied Noah. "I take it you were looking for them?"

Union-Made Means Well-Made

Very Personal Columns

A big-city fellow was revisiting his old home town, a very small place, and talking to the editor of the country weekly. "How is it you can sell papers in this place where everybody knows what everybody else is doing?" he asked.

The editor grinned and replied: "They all know what everybody is doing all right . . . they just buy the paper to find out who's been caught at it!"

An All-New Cast

Two Hollywood stars were visiting. One said: "I think your husband's new suit is very handsome."

"But he isn't wearing a new suit" replied the other.

"Oh, really? Something about his appearance is quite different."

"Well, dahling" cooed the hostess, "Didn't I mention that I've got a new husband?"

Fight 'Right-to-Work' Legislation

Neither Hair Nor There

When she came out of the beauty shop, a woman was met by her neighbor who exclaimed: "What did you do to your hair? It looks like a wig!"

"It is a wig" replied the other.

"Really?" replied the other. "I'd never have guessed it!"

You Are the "U" In Union

Parrot Fever

The drunk started bidding for a parrot at an auction and finally managed to buy it for $50. On the way home, he said: "Thash a lot of money to pay fer an old bird like you. You better be a pretty good talker!"

To which the parrot replied: "Who d'you think was doing all the bidding against you?"

Your Union Needs You

Real True Love!

"Darling" said the boy-friend "I love you dearly, even though I don't have a yacht and an air-conditioned convertible and piles of money like Reginald Munebags."

"Sweetie, I love you, too" cooed the girl friend. "But tell me more about that darlin' Reggie!"

Unionism Starts With You

Trouble Brewing!

Carpenter: "Hey, bartender . . . I got an idea how you can sell twice as much beer!"

Bartender: "How's that?"

Carpenter: "Fill up the glasses!"

BEND 'EM!

YOU CAN'T WORK ON CRUTCHES!



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA – AFL-CIO

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

puncture wounds can deflate your pay envelope!

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

NOVEMBER 1961



United Nations Headquarters
NEW YORK



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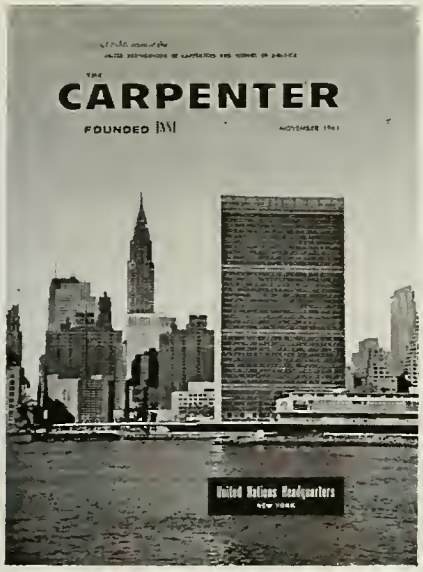
WORLD PEACE THROUGH WORLD HEALTH
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT CANCER FOUNDATION

Back

LABOR'S MARCH ON CANCER

Supporting the

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT CANCER FOUNDATION



THE COVER

The magnificent U.N. building in New York is now a part of the Gotham landscape. At this time however the structure is far more than just a splendid sight. It is here that the eyes of mankind are focused this month. This month's issue of *"The Carpenter"* is dedicated to the proposition that there must be peace with justice in our time. Man alone cannot achieve this peace. He must have the help of God.

THE CARPENTER
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME LXXXI *James A. Eldridge, Editor* **NO. 11**

NOVEMBER, 1961

IN many parts of America and Canada, November is a month with a warm glow. Autumn has reached its climax, the leaves have fallen, the trees stand bare, the days are now shorter and frequently the skies are overcast with long, low dark clouds. Man knows winter is coming. He prepares his home, covers his windows and lays in a supply of wood for the fireplace.

It is really a pleasant time of year. It brings its own special activities like reading that was put off all summer, the writing of letters to old friends and the return to one's hobbies. The November *"Carpenter"* is designed to add to your enjoyment and stimulation. The variety of its contents reflect that the members of the Brotherhood are all-round citizens as well as good members of a great trade union.

This month's selections range from an article on the U.N. to a report on safety—and those two articles should be in the same issue. There's the second article on "How to Read Faster". This particular series is proving to be one of the most popular features ever published by *The Carpenter*. And don't miss General President Maurice Hutcheson's article on the $1 million cancer drive that labor is making in November.

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UNITED NATIONS

Man's Best Hope For Peace

"The events and decisions of the next 10 months may well decide the fate of man of the next 10,000 years. There will be no avoiding those events. There will be no appeal from those decisions. And we shall be remembered either as the generation that turned this planet into a flaming pyre or the generation that met its vow "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

THESE solemn words were spoken by President John F. Kennedy before the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 25, 1961. Millions of human beings throughout the world share the President's anxiety. Not since the close of World War II has mankind felt so close to the brink of total disaster. During these critical days our thoughts turn toward United Nations. It is in this world organization that the hope of freedom lies. The United Nations, in its short life, has withstood a number of stresses and storms. In spite of the battles of the cold war and the inconsistencies in the foreign policies of the nations of the West, the U.N. has written a capable record of achievement. Let us look at some of these achievements.

- Forced withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran in 1946. (Russia staged its first walkout.)
- Supported U. S. action to end Communist hostilities against Greek government.
- Mediated a settlement between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies which led to Indonesian independence.
- Helped create the state of Israel.
- Pressured Red China to release 15 American fliers.
- Met and stopped aggression in Korea. Formally cited Red China an aggressor.
- Negotiated armistice agreements between Israel and Arab states.
- Forced Israel, Britain and France to stop attacks and withdraw from Suez.
- Set up and still maintains special U.N. emergency force in Gaza Strip between Israel and Egypt.
- Established a U.N. "presence" in Lebanon and Jordan, allowing withdrawal of U. S. and British troops.
- Created technical assistance programs, the U.N. special fund for pre-investment surveys and technical education in 50 countries, and a new International Development Association to be affiliated with the World Bank.
- Tutored many former colonial areas through the trusteeship system to independence.
- Played major role in helping Tunisia and Morocco attain independence.
- Established a U.N. military force of nearly 20,000 men in the Congo when it was in danger of falling prey to Soviet Russian infiltrators.
- Continues after more than 10 years to feed, house and clothe nearly one million refugees from Palestine.

In the dangerous vacuum that follows the tragic death of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. is beset by two dangers. First the Communist world is making a naked, brutal attempt to destroy the U.N. The reasons why are obvious. An effective U.N. stands as a road block in the path of the Red plans to dominate the planet. Nikita Khrushchev and his ilk will continue to harass and attempt to hamstring the world organization with every device at their command.

It is therefore ironic that the second flank attack on the U.N. in this country comes from a group that label themselves "anti-Communist." Led by such lunatic fringe

(Continued on page 20)

PER CAPITA COST OF THE UN TO THE U.S. 1961

UNITED NATIONS	
The regular budget	12¢
UN Emergency Force	4¢
The Congo: Military	25¢
Economic	10¢
SPECIAL VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS	
United Nations Children's Fund	6½¢
Technical Assistance and Special Fund	19¢
Refugees: Relief and Works Agency for Palestine	12½¢
UN High Commissioner	¾¢
Others	3¢
RELATED AGENCIES	
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	1½¢
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1½¢
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	7/10¢
International Labor Organization (ILO)	1¢
Intergovernmental Maritime Organization (IMO)	3/100¢
International Telecommunications Union (ITU)	1/10¢
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	2½¢
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1/100¢
World Health Organization (WHO)	3¢
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	6/100¢
TOTAL	**$1.04**



. . . Arab refugees learn a trade.



. . . Italians get needed housing.



. . . Andean Indians hear of new farm techniques.



. . . Afghanistan milk is safer.
. . . Mexican women learn to read and sew. (below)
. . . Salt workers in Ceylon need to learn new methods. (bottom)

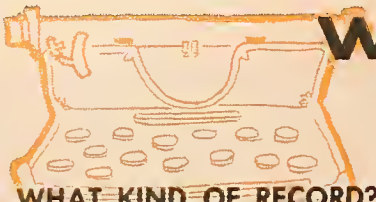


. . . that needle the same the world over.





UNITED NATIONS HELPS AROUND THE WORLD



WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

WHAT KIND OF RECORD? The Congress has gone home and Washington is a bit quieter. How does labor view the first half of the 87th Congress? The recent meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council called the session "a qualified success".

In its analysis the Council admitted that the session "would deserve far warmer words" if it had not been for the "magnitude of those problems it left unsolved."

The Council warmly praised the following achievements:

* Improvements in the minimum wage law, increasing coverage and boosting the minimum to $1.25 in two steps.

* Aid to the depressed areas finally enacted over two Eisenhower vetoes, this time with the support of President Kennedy.

* "The most comprehensive housing bill in history."

* Improvements in the unemployment compensation system.

* Measures to curb pollution of the nation's waters.

* Improvements in the Social Security system, particularly permission for men to retire at age 62.

* Reform measures in aid to dependent children; aid for community health facilities; creation of a permanent disarmament agency; creation of the Peace Corps and extension of highway and airport facilities.

All these, the Council said, represented real and great accomplishments aided by reform in the House Rules Committee "which at last weakened the power of a bi-partisan coalition of reactionaries to throttle progressive bills."

"Even so," the Council continued, "we cannot and should not ignore the failures which unhappily have a cruel and immediate impact upon all wage-earners, their children and their parents, and upon the country's efforts to strengthen democracy everywhere on earth."

It listed as failures:

* "Neglect of high, continuing unemployment." Pointing out that nearly 7 per cent of the nation's workers are still jobless, the Council particularly regretted the failure of the Administration and of Congress to take action on a temporary tax cut to boost purchasing power and on the Clark Bill to spur public works on the state and local level. President George Meany particularly stressed the failure to do anything about these two proposals and said that the AFL-CIO would be pressing strongly for them next year unless there is a dramatic turn in the economy. This, he added, was not likely.

* Failure to provide Federal aid for education "even though a solid majority of the American people favored it."

* Failure to push legislation providing medical care for the aged through the Social Security system.

BIG BARGAINS NOT SO BIG. Senator Philip Hart (D. Mich.) is staying in Washington during the recess to resume hearings of a Senate Subcommittee on packaging. For some weeks Senator Maurine Neuberger (D. Oregon) has been pointing out that many of the so-called "big" packages and boxes in groceries and supermarkets are a fraud and a fake. Many of them actually contain less soap, fruit, vegetables, etc. than the "regular" size. Many consumer groups have been heard in support of the two Senators. Now Senator Hart is letting the producers and manufacturers be heard. So far they have been "tut tuting—there's really nothing wrong." Well, many irate housewives who are trying to stay within the budget don't agree. Look for some regulatory legislation in this field at the next session of Congress.

If you're still using these...



instead of this...



you're not making the profits you should!

NEW SKIL RECIPRO SAW OBSOLETES HAND, KEYHOLE AND HACKSAWS!

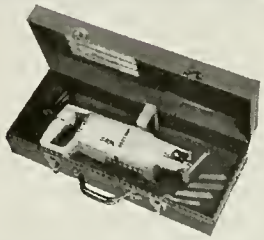
It's been proved!—the Skil Model 700 Recipro Saw cuts at least 5 times faster, far easier than old-fashioned hand-sawing methods. Which means you save money every time you pull the trigger.

It cuts through nails, plaster, studding, steel lath—anything that can be sawed by hand, coping, keyhole or hacksaws!

Switch gives two speeds—*low* for fast metal cutting with less blade wear; high for zipping thru wood and compositions.

Use it to make openings for relocation of walls, partitions . . . for dormer work, louvers, built-ins, recessed fixtures, ductwork, room additions . . . for cutting pipe, wire, conduit.

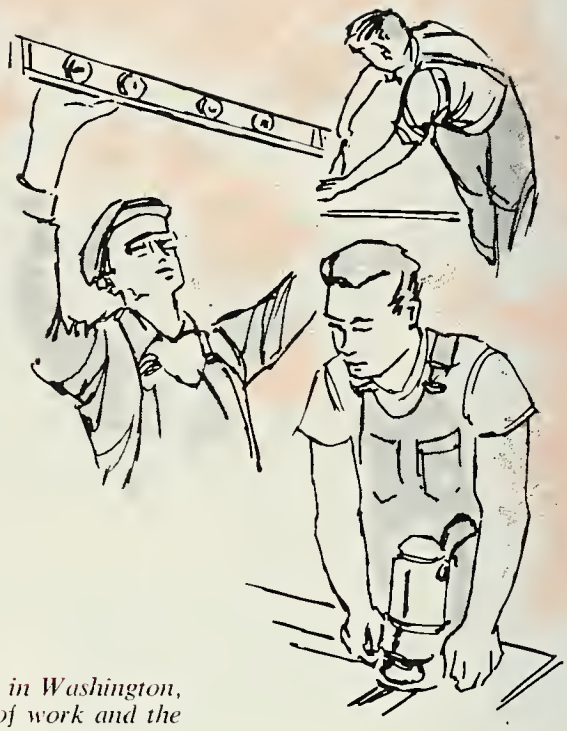
Call your Skil Distributor for a demonstration. Look under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Skil Corporation, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois, Dept. 152K.



Model 700 Recipro Saw—complete with steel carrying case, four blades—$99.50

SKIL
POWER TOOLS





Carpenter Headquarters Symbol of Excellence in Craftsmanship

The Carpenters Building at 101 Constitution Ave., NW, in Washington, D. C. is the dream come true. Years of planning, hours of work and the skills of American craftsmen have given the Brotherhood a new home of which every member in the U. S. and Canada can take great pride. The splendid building stands proudly near the Halls of Congress—close to the seat of government. The building symbolizes the achievements of free labor in a free society.

The construction of the International Headquarters Building is essentially a reinforced concrete frame, supported on concrete piles, faced with white Georgia marble backed up with masonry. Steel roof decking supported by steel bar joists form roofing over certain penthouse areas and over the first floor meeting room. A garage for six automobiles is attached to the building.

The remainder of the property not occupied by the building is attractively landscaped and includes an aluminum flagpole, planting boxes and retaining walls of Deer Island Pink Granite from Maine and a Georgia marble screen wall which bounds an asphaltic concrete parking lot sufficient for 54 automobiles. The name of the organization as well as its emblem appear incised in the marble facing on the Louisiana and Constitution Avenue facades.

The supporting piers at the entrance portico are sheathed in Georgia marble while the remaining first floor piers are silver gray Maine granite. An interesting pattern of different textured finishes of Maine granite, "Sherwood Pink," is presented in the paving of the plaza.

Principal access to the building is afforded through the lobby whose exterior walls and entrance doors are of stainless steel and glass window wall construction. The walls of the lobby and adjacent corridors are faced generally with white marble veined with gold. "Colorado Yuel" and focal points are provided with an area of English oak panelling and a small double jet fountain pool curbed with black marble from Belgium, "Bleu Belge", and lined with sparkling "Caracas" Italian mosaic tile.

The names of the Building Committee members, the Architects, and the Contractor appear incised in a panel of Colorado Yuel marble and bronze plaques upon the walls record the names of past and present officers of the Brotherhood. The flooring of the lobby as well as most of the first floor is grey and white terrazzo. The motif of the emblem is strikingly worked out in the lobby flooring using white and black marble chips in the terrazzo.

The meeting room on the first floor is connected with the rest of the building by a foyer which is illuminated by concealed cold cathode cove-type lighting. The walls of the meeting room are generally covered with grasscloth and periodically accented with jutting ribbed panels of American Walnut panelling. The flooring in this room is fabricated entirely with oak. A stage at one end is flanked on both sides by a repeating pattern of alternate basket weave walnut grilles and ribbed panelling.

The emblem of the Brotherhood is centered on the back wall of the stage and is worked out in raised brushed brass members with concealed lighting. Check-room facilities for the meeting room are provided in the foyer with ribbed and grooved sliding walnut doors covering the counter opening.

A conference room located on the first floor off the central corridor is panelled with American Circassian Walnut in a different profile and has a specially fabricated ceiling light fix-

ture composed of clear plastic and gold anodized aluminum members.

It will be noted that throughout the building in rooms of major importance the wall base is formed of polished Bleu Belge marble and the window stools are of Light Cliffdale marble from Carthage, Missouri.

The remainder of the first floor is devoted to publishing functions including the provision of mailing, shipping and receiving rooms.

Print Shop in New House

In the basement beneath the lobby and meeting rooms a print shop is to be found completely equipped with all publishing facilities located in a room whose walls are faced with clear glazed tile. Locker rooms, maintenance and boiler rooms, as well as engineer's office are other areas located in the basement. The master control console for all of the heating and refrigeration equipment is effectively located adjacent to the engineer's office.

Vertical transportation in the building is provided for by the inclusion of four elevators, equipped for automatic operation, with one doubling for service functions. The cab walls are faced with curly oak and illuminated by indirect stainless steel lighting troughs. Building code requirements are satisfied by flights of stairs whose treads and risers are covered with art marble which repeat the pattern of the first floor terrazzo flooring. A hydraulic sidewalk elevator to the rear of the building affords ready entrance and exit to the basement of the building supplies and waste materials.





The board room of the new International Headquarters is panelled in Oriental teak wood. The massive table will accommodate the entire membership of the General Executive Board and the Brotherhood Officers.

The second floor is reserved for general accounting and office uses containing offices for the general treasurer, the general secretary and areas for the organization of membership records, tabulating and the processing of pensions and death claims. The majority of the windows on this floor, as in the entire building, are double-hung type fabricated of clear Honduras mahogany. Where fixed lights appear they are equipped with stainless steel frames.

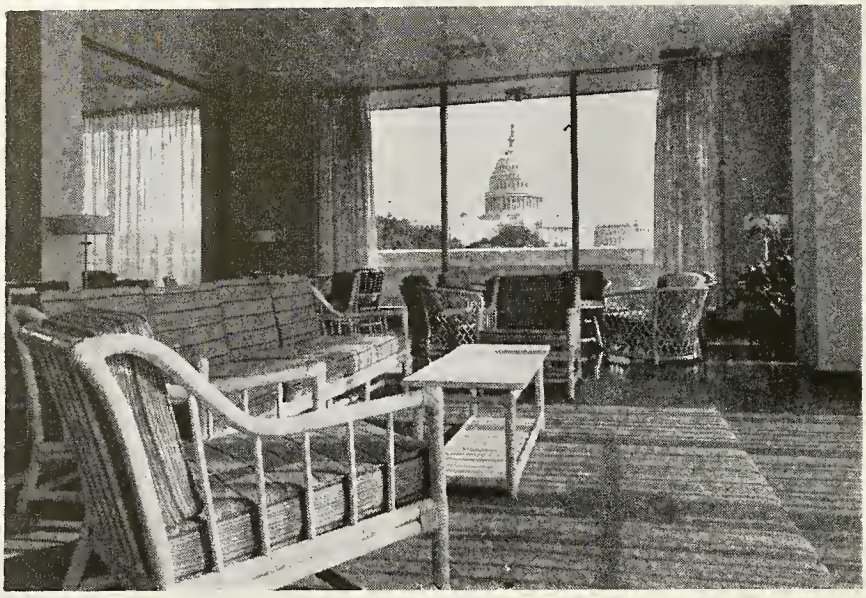
Vinyl Tile on Floors

General flooring on this floor, as well as in the remainder of the building, is of the resilient type composed of pure homogeneous vinyl tile except in service and toilet areas, or in executive suites where carpeting is supplied. Cherry Wood panelling cover the walls of the offices of the General Treasurer, the General Secretary, and their reception rooms.

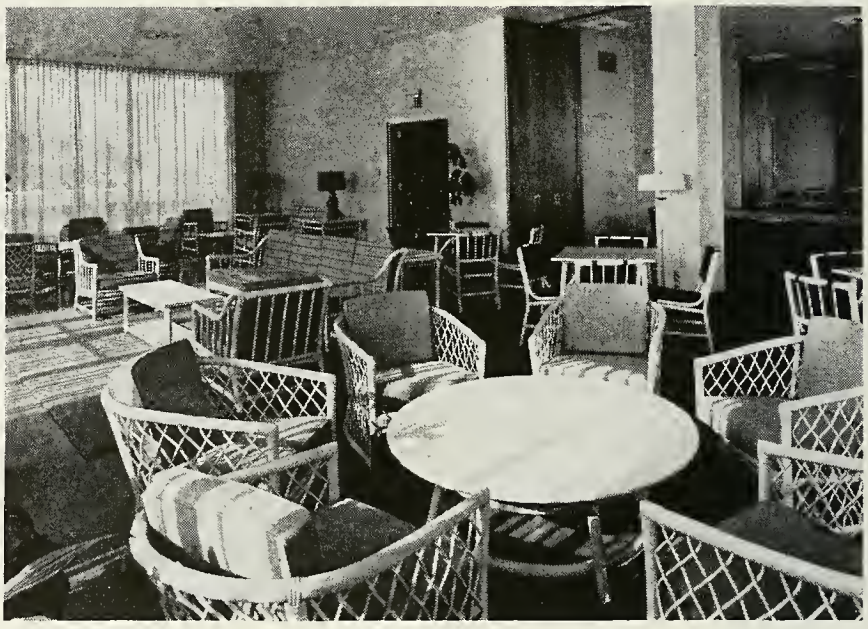
Panelling of American Walnut adorns the walls of elevator lobbies on all floors excepting the first where the Colorado Yuel and Bleu Belge is employed. The women's lounges are provided on all floors with plastic "Strawtex" wall covering.

The general office area lighting is provided by four foot square fluorescent lighting fixtures, spaced for an even and adequate illumination level at desk height. All of the office floors have imbedded in them a three-duct steel raceway system. One of the ducts is for 120 volt wiring to the desks, another for telephone and the remaining duct for the inter-office communication wiring. All of the clocks in the building are electronically controlled and are automaticaly corrected to the remote master clock. All of the clocks are reset simultaneously for seasonal times changes from the master clock.

The entire building is equipped with speakers for the provision of background music. The amplifying equipment and controls are located in the telephone switchboard room. Another form of communication system within certain areas of the building is a telautograph system.



The familiar dome of the U. S. Capitol is visible from the fifth-floor lounge of the recently completed International Headquarters in Washington. The dome reminds many visitors of the one designed by Christopher Wren for St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Below is another view of the lounge which is used by the officers and staff of the Brotherhood's "home office" for meetings, "coffee breaks" and informal conferences.



At night the exterior surfaces of the building are illuminated dramatically from units concealed in bushes at ground level, and from special floodlighting fixtures on the fifth floor deck.

The third floor contains private offices for the Brotherhood attorneys, a library, a picture gallery, photographic facilities for microfilm processing, viewing, and finding. Appalachian White Oak paneling and grasscloth cover the walls of the executive suites of the attorneys. The picture gallery walls are faced with clear all heart redwood panelling with a horizontal accent. A completely equipped darkroom, storage vault, and viewing area for microfilm and space for central files complete the balance of the rooms on this floor.

Electronics Will Help Serve Members

One entire room is devoted to electronic computers of the most advanced design which will greatly facilitate data processing and other complicated operations to improve the services the Headquarters performs.

Administrative functions of the Brotherhood utilize the majority of the space on the fourth floor with executive suites provided for the General President, the First General Vice President, the Second General Vice President, Assistant to the General President and their attendant staffs. Access to a large board room on this floor is gained through an adjoining foyer and ante-room. These three rooms are panelled with book matched Oriental teak wood with the insignia of the Brotherhood carefully detailed above the entrance doors to the board room in delicate wood carving.

The focal point of the board room is a downlighted bust of the late William L. Hutcheson. Concealed provisions for television and motion picture display as well as an adjoining kitchenette and smaller committee room are among the features of the group of rooms designed to fulfill the requirements of meetings of top echelon personnel. American walnut panelling and grasscloth areas cover the walls of the offices of the top officers.

The office of the General President contains vertical ribbed American walnut panelling and includes a large scale map of North America with each state or province indicated in a composition of sixty-four different wood species.

The offices of the Assistant to the General President, the First General Vice President, the Second General Vice President, and the Assistant to General President each present individually designed rooms in the execution of American walnut panelling with surfaces offering vertical ribbing, clustered squares, and herringbone patterns for variety.

The fifth floor affords dining and kitchen facilities for the building with the inclusion of a main kitchen, lounge, private dining room and general dining room facilities. The kitchen is planned completely with

walk-in refrigerator-freezer and all facilities required either by outside caterers or staff engaged by the Brotherhood. The kitchen is walled with clear glazed tile, floored with grey quarry tile, and provided with direct access to the service elevator.

Flexibility of room management of the dining areas is taken into account in the design by folding partitions that enable the seating of people in a private dining room. All dining rooms and lounge are walled with a plastic wall-covering. A surrounding roof terrace covered with quarry tile commands a view of downtown Washington which may be gained in inclement weather through large stainless steel and glass window sections in the rooms of this floor.

A penthouse above contains necessary elements of mechanical and elevator equipment.

Entire Building Air Conditioned

The entire building is provided with year-round air conditioning with both humidity and temperature control. The first floor and the fifth floor are supplied with an all-air system from multi-zone air conditioning units which provide warm air in the winter and cool air in the summer with individual control for each space served.

The second, third and fourth floors have a Carrier "Conduit Weathermaker" system for the perimeter of the building consisting of individually controlled induction units under the windows which through a combination of cool or warm air and water provide heating or cooling as required for the outer areas. The inner areas of these floors are provided with air at a constant year-round temperature to offset the heat gain from lights, people and miscellaneous equipment.

Exhaust systems are provided to recirculate air to the supply units and additional exhaust systems are furnished to eliminate contaminated air from kitchens, toilets and similar areas. Steam for the systems is provided from two low-pressure gas-fired package-type boilers and chilled water from a gearless centrifugal refrigeration machine. The air handling equipment is located in basement and penthouse fan rooms as well as in small individual fan rooms on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors.

In addition the microfilm room and storage vault have a special air conditioning system designed to maintain a constant temperature and relative humidity at all times.



English oak panelling and white marble veined with gold make the lobby of the International Headquarters one of Washington's newest showplaces. The bronze plaques on the far wall were brought from the old Headquarters in Indianapolis.

A Sentimental Moment



Two long-time members of the staff of International Headquarters lock the door for the last time of the Indianapolis headquarters. Joseph A. Plymate, left, and Courtland Sinclair, right, were among the last staff members to move to Washington. They stayed behind to make the final check on the movers and to lock the historic building. 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, was the headquarters of the Brotherhood for more than half a century.



Canadian SECTION

Winter Job Crisis

Prime Minister Says It's Not As Bad As in the U.S.

TWENTY-FIVE legislative measures were approved during the long session of Parliament which concluded in September—after 174 days—with little evidence that the measures adopted would create enough jobs to head off another serious unemployment crisis this winter.

In fact Prime Minister Diefenbaker himself acknowledged that unemployment would be bad, but at the same time on the hustings, he argued that for the first time in history, conditions in Canada were better than in the United States. He told a Dunnville, Ontario, audience that unemployment in Canada in August was only 4.8% of the working force against 6.2% in the U.S.

However, August is usually the best employment month in Canada with the lowest unemployment figures. With 4.8% jobless, which is actually high for August, it would be surprising if the unemployment rate wasn't at least twice that high by January and February, or 10% to 12%, when construction, woods operations and farming go into seasonal decline.

When the session started November 17, 1960, the government passed four bills intended to stimulate employment. Yet the winter figures were high enough to almost deplete the unemployment insurance fund. Nothing has yet been done by the government to assure that enough money will be in the fund to take care of future unemployment.

However, the Prime Minister has announced another session of Parliament before Christmas. This session will again deal with job-making legislation and will likely have before it a pre-election bag of legislative goodies.

The government ran into some tough sledding in the last session, and many of the problems it faced are still hanging fire. Its agreement for the development of power jointly with the U.S. government on the Columbia River in British Columbia has been blocked by Premier W.A.C. Bennett of that province. The B.C. premier has his own pet idea of developing the Peace River power potential at the same time as the Columbia hydro and flood-control project. This dual development has been termed uneconomic by experts, but Mr. Bennett, no man to retreat for reasons of logic, has continued to block the international treaty signed with great fanfare in Washington last January.

A government bill, tabled early in the session, to make international unions and companies disclose financial statements, was left to die. So was the long-heralded new immigration act. A productivity Council was established which is at the moment doing some research with nothing concrete likely to emerge soon.

The setting up of a $300 million fund to help small business was one of the plus marks of the session endorsed by all parties as being potentially useful to the tourist industry, secondary industry and others.

The winter works program is being continued. Helpful as it is, it falls far short of the need. The City of Toronto is making use of the available funds to create about 1000 jobs this coming winter, but a labor member of city council says that more like 10,000 jobs will be needed. Toronto is a relatively wealthy municipality. Other communities fall far short of having the financial resources to make full use of the federal aid. Not much attention has been paid to the legislation giving industry quick write-offs on capital investment for building plants in depressed areas. There are far more depressed areas than there are worthwhile industries ready to rise to the bait.

The government shifted ground on housing, setting aside sums for loans to Universities for residences and to municipalities needing sewer-treatment facilities.

Works Minister Walker confessed near the end of the session that all building but house construction has fallen off over most of the year to date. He acknowledged that the market is saturated for the more costly home—but didn't spell out any big plans for the vital lower-cost dwelling more Canadians now need in view of reduced circumstances.

Announced with a bang and now whimpering along is another National Housing Act program to help municipalities clear slums. The funds just aren't readily available to make the federal aid go to work.

Useful and fully applauded by all parties—if used correctly—was a rural rehabilitation and development bill. Long overdue penal reforms, a tribute to MPs like Harold Winch, CCF member for Vancouver East, were brought in without any opposition. Veterans benefits and higher pensions were approved readily.

A Canada sports council plus $5 million a year in grants was given the same treatment.

The civil service act was given a broad and long-overdue revamping—while carefully limiting the amount of negotiating freedom that civil service employee associations can enjoy on wages, conditions and other factors.

The CNR's board of directors was expanded to 12 from seven—and President Donald Gordon was finally re-appointed chairman of the board.

The federal cabinet has already begun long sessions to work out the forthcoming legislation which will bolster the Conservative re-election bid. There are obvious targets—unemployment, cash aid to western farmers and a renewed attempt to perk up the economy, probably still through trade.

Still unsettled and drifting is the government's nuclear-arms policy. Since it is contentious for election purposes, it may be down-played in the future although the battery of rockets, bomarc missiles and aircraft is on order.

1962 will be an election year. The government can't fail to note that the poll of public opinion published early in October showed the Liberals ahead of the Conservatives by 42% to 38% with the New Democratic Party boasting 15% already in the key province of Ontario. The coming pre-election session should be a very interesting one.

Agreement Okayed

Contract settlements in three key fields restored a measure of peace to Ontario's troubled commercial construction industry but a combination of strikes and lockouts hit projects across the province.

Strike - averting agreements were reached with the Toronto Builders Exchange by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association and the Bricklayers Union.

The 4500-member Carpenters' district council ratified a two-year agreement which provides a two-stage, 15-cent-an-hour wage increase—10 cents of it to be paid from October 1st and another five cents in May 1962. The council embraces six carpenter construction locals.

The union successfully resisted a management's rights clause which the builders attempted to impose, the first union to reverse this trend in the construction field this year.

Contract terms also provide for further discussion of a welfare plan and continued negotiation on other non-monetary clauses. If no agreement is reached, terms of the old contract will apply. Basic rate under the old pact was $2.95 an hour.

Canadian Shorts

Realism Needed

CLC Executive Vice-President William Dodge told the annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor that an optimistic attitude to the employment problems is unwarranted. New jobs are not being created fast enough, he told the delegates in Moncton.

Toronto Meeting

Canada was honored for the third time with the international convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees when their 36th convention was held in Toronto's King Edward Hotel.

Hotel Losing Out

The Ontario Federation of Labor sent out a second appeal for strike funds for the Royal York strikers as the five-month old strike headed for its sixth, maybe seventh or longer, month. The CPR hotel in Toronto, largest in the Commonwealth, is losing one convention after another as a result of the strike. Annual United Appeal dinner has been moved out, will be held in the Armories this year.

Meeting Set

Annual convention of Ontario Federation of Labor is being held in Windsor, November 6th, 7th and 8th with a trade union women's conference taking place a day before the convention opening, according to D. F. Hamilton, OFL secretary-treasurer.

Federation has expansion plans which will be one of the major agenda items.



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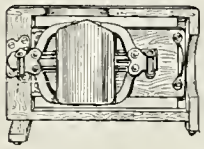
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Terzick in Ohio

Our General Treasurer Peter Terzick was on hand with other labor leaders in Cincinnati to honor John J. (Jack) Hurst, the recently retired President of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO Labor Council.



Civic, Business and Labor Leaders from all over the United States joined forces in this salute on September 9 at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati.

EDITORIALS



BRITISH LABOR LAYS IT ON THE LINE

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has always held warm personal feelings toward our brethren in the British labor movement. This is quite natural. Many of our own members were members of British trade unions before coming to live in the United States and Canada. More than this, we have in the past 100 years shared in many of the same battles, setbacks and victories.

These particular comments were occasioned by a recent meeting of the British Trade Union Congress. Margaret Stewart, a writer on British labor topics, has written a summary of the meeting for the British Information Services. This four-page report not only summarizes the achievements of British labor in the industrial field but it points out how wisely the leaders of British labor have risen to the great issues of our time.

The Trade Unions Congress in its recent Annual Convention voted its support of NATO, and the policy of arming with nuclear weapons. In so doing they delivered a heavy blow to the well-intentioned but misguided pacifist who would leave Britain and the free world paralyzed in the presence of the Soviet threat. The convention expelled the Electrical Trade Union for ballot rigging in the election of Communist leaders. This too raises a large cheer on our side of the Atlantic. Then the leaders of British labor took a long step forward. They laid aside partisan political considerations and endorsed, in principle, negotiations with the European Economic Community.

British Labor has won many victories. It is obvious in 1961 it has the vitality to win many more in the years ahead.



WE KNEW IT ALL ALONG

Official recognition of the safety record achieved by modern schools built of wood has been granted by the Texas State Board of Insurance in the form of a 20 per cent reduction in fire insurance rates.

A notice sent by the board to the Texas Lumbermen's insurance committee said the reduction became effective October 2 for a full year.

It will apply to areas where outstanding safety records have been compiled over a five-year period.

The members of the Brotherhood have been telling everybody for years that wood is safe.

A FEW WORDS FOR PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Dear Mr. President:

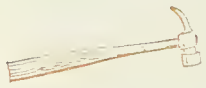
Everybody is in the business of giving you some advice these days. *The Carpenter* does not wish to be out of step.

For some time we have been curious about this business of your mandate. The pundits keep saying that your election margin over Mr. Nixon was so narrow that there is a limit to the programs you can push. We found an answer to this while reading Russell Baker's new book, "An American in Washington". He says on page 63:

"Since the Truman victory of 1948, it has become fashionable to argue that Presidents without a comfortable majority have no 'mandate'. This may be true. If so, Lincoln had no mandate for resisting Southern secession, Wilson had no mandate for his radical economic reforms, and Truman had no mandate for asserting American leadership of international resistance to Communist expansion.

"The lesson seems obvious. Presidents do not have mandates; they have duties."

Very truly yours,
People Who Work for a Living.



PAMPHLET HITS MARK

The Committee on Education, Central Labor Council of Fresno and Madera Counties, AFL-CIO, in California has just published a timely pamphlet. It is called "Survey On Attitudes Toward Unions." This small but "meaty" pamphlet is a study of a survey taken in California by professional poll takers.

The poll shows a number of surprises. For too long many people in organized labor have accepted the propaganda of their opponents. This pamphlet demonstrates that it may well be that anti-unionism is not as widespread as union people sometimes think.

The California labor group does not offer this study as final and definitive but within the limitations of the resources and money at their disposal, they have produced a pamphlet that should be widely read throughout the American labor movement. Copies can be obtained by writing to Mr. W. T. O'Rear, Secretary, Central Labor Council, 2135 Fresno Street, Fresno 21, California.

HOGS BETTER THAN PEOPLE?

Senator Stephen Young (D., Ohio) frequently makes laconic comments that remind his hearers of the late, great Will Rogers. His latest goes something like this.

"During this session of Congress we provided medical care for hogs—to curb hog cholera—but we failed to provide medical care for the needy, elderly men and women. It is a tragic situation that here, in the richest country in the world, millions of our elderly live in constant fear that their savings, if any, set aside for a dignified old age, will be washed away by one prolonged illness or serious accident."



WHAT GOES ON HERE?

It was recently reported that 101 drugstores in Chicago withheld from sale a Sunday edition of "The American" because the newspaper carried a story about retail pricing of prescription drugs.

The story included the statement that some pharmacies currently "charge at prices which represent markups ranging from 1350 percent for items sold in small quantities to 100 percent for those sold in original containers or in 10 lots."

Censorship in any form is dangerous in a free society. Do the druggists and the drug industry have something to hide?



HERE'S AN IDEA

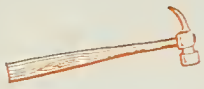
One of the most successful of the specialized operations of the United Nations is the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Of the more than one billion children in the world today, two thirds lack adequate food and protection against disease. If they survive infancy, many are weakened for life. The United Nations Children's Fund is helping over 100 economically under-developed countries improve the health, nutrition and well-being of their children.

UNICEF provides medicines, milk and equipment, as well as aid for training national personnel, to help children be better fed, healthier, and have a better opportunity to grow to useful, productive adulthood.

If any American wants to help UNICEF, there is a delightful way he can do so. He can purchase and use at Christmas time the delightful Christmas cards that UNICEF produces. Designed and contributed by the world's leading artists, they are works of art. Proceeds of the sale of only one box can provide vital vaccine to protect 50 children against tuberculosis. Five boxes can supply a daily glass of milk to 42 children for a month.

Drop a note to the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, Greetings Cards, P.O. Box 22, Church Street Station, New York 8, N. Y., and they will send the attractive brochure telling you about these beautiful, inexpensive Christmas cards and how to order them.



BANKER WITH IDEA

It used to be the fashion to picture bankers as "bogey men." In these days, however, of enlightened capitalism, frequently men in the world of finance demonstrate that they understand the problems of this century and seek new solutions for them. One of these men is Karl L. Falk, President of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Fresno, California. One of Mr. Falk's major interests is public and private housing. During a recent visit to Washington he expressed some progressive ideas about how America can rid itself of its scandalous slums. The following paragraphs are taken from the *Washington Post*.

"Land value—a major factor in the high cost of contemporary urban redevelopment and urban area building—is one area in which Falk would like to see a revolution—in order to eliminate the advantages from ownership of slums.

"He said taxing of land and buildings in a package and basing the tax value of land on its use encourages both the deterioration of slum properties and the land speculation which holds land off the market and contributes to urban sprawl.

"Instead of taxing the outlying homeowner for the improvements on his property and reducing the slum-owner's taxes because of the condition of his buildings, he suggests a tax deduction for improving property and a tax on land in proportion to its potential value.

"This," he said, "would prevent speculators from holding land off the market and would discourage slum ownership—*the most profitable investment in America today*—and bring more satisfactory use of land in more cities."

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881. REGISTERED 1900

Safety Institute Studies Dangers Incident to Changing Technology



Coast to Coast Representation in Week-Long Washington Meeting

By Paul Connelley

EVERY day we read in our newspapers of some of the more spectacular and extreme effects of the worker's environment on his health and safety. Fires, explosions, fatal exposure to deadly gases, dangerous chemicals or lethal radiation—these are commonplace features of our daily press. Since this sort of thing only happens to the other fellow, most of us prefer to turn quickly to the comics without considering the unpleasant fact that almost all of these accidents could have been prevented.

But these events which do come to some degree to the attention of the public represent only a small part of the toll taken from the American worker by his working environment. Occupational diseases range from occasional headaches or minor skin irritations to deadly diseases which result in permanent injury or death.

Thus the main purpose of the Third Brotherhood Section of the AFL-CIO Safety Institute was to explore some of these basic chemical and environmental factors which influence the health and safety of us all—whether on or off the job. Although our instructors would not pretend to turn out chemists or physicists in a one-week session, they did attempt to give us some basis for dealing intelligently with chemical and environmental hazards.

Occupational Health Hazards

It would be difficult to name any industrial process that was not a source of some potential or actual hazard to the health of its workers. Some of these possible dangers come from dusts and chemicals which contaminate the air or come in contact with a worker, fires and explosions, radiation, noise and extremes of temperature and humidity. The continual introduction of new chemicals and new processes makes the control of these hazards increasingly difficult. The increased use of radioactive materials for industrial purposes, for example, means the constant growth of dangers to workers of a magnitude which no one can really measure at this time.

The effect of a heavy exposure to some kind of toxic material may well bring serious injury or death in a short time; and there will usually be little difficulty in fixing the responsibility. More common though is a lower repeated exposure to some kind of dust, chemical or radiation. In such cases the symptoms will not be so obvious; and it may be many years before the worker suffers the worst effects of his on the job exposure.



Left to right: M. A. Hutcheson, General President; Benjamin T. Gray, Philadelphia D. C.; George Brown. Deputy Director, Bureau of Labor Standards. discuss safety.

Control of Environment

The best way to deal with potential or actual occupational health hazards is to eliminate them. If this is impossible such hazards should be controlled to the maximum degree possible. Processes which give off toxic dusts or gases should be properly ventilated to prevent exposure by the worker. Dangerous chemicals should not be used when a less dangerous substitute is available. All such materials should be properly labelled and stored only in safe containers. Any worker using a dangerous material should be thoroughly instructed and supervised in its safe use. Every possible exposure should be controlled by good handling methods, by good personal hygiene for the workers, and by the

use of all needed protective equipment such as special clothing, shoes, shields and respirators. Every day thousands of workers are being needlessly exposed to hazards which could be eliminated or controlled.

Personal Protection Equipment

The use of personal protective equipment such as goggles, face shields, hats, shoes, respirators, etc., will not prevent accidents. What it will do for the worker who has the good sense to insist on and use such equipment when needed is to keep him from getting hurt or to turn a potentially serious injury into a minor one. No worker whose life has been saved by a hard hat would need to have this point emphasized. It is the responsibility of management to provide the proper protective equipment; and all workers and their unions should cooperate fully in the use of such equipment.

Fire Prevention and Protection

Fire kills eleven to twelve thousand Americans every year. A million fires per year result in damage of at least five hundred dollars and cause total direct damages of more than one and a half billion dollars. And most of these fires could have been easily prevented. All that is necessary is to take advantage of our knowledge of the nature of fire—that it is a chemical process which requires fuel, heat and oxygen to start and maintain itself. Take away any of these three things and there will be no fire. The essence of fire prevention is to keep them apart. We should know the nature of all potentially dangerous materials and set up and maintain the proper control measures. The only satisfactory way to handle a fire is not to let it happen. Once a fire has started it is vital that it be discovered quickly, that all persons be evacuated from the danger area, that it be prevented from spreading and that it be extinguished promptly. Unfortunately that is easier said than done—but no person, whether plant manager or homeowner, will get another chance to take preventive action once a fire has started.

The Fourth Session of the AFL-CIO Safety Institute will be held next January. We look forward to renewing our pleasant and profitable association with the Bureau of Labor Standards, its teachers and staff at that time.



Safety is the topic: Left to right: Peter Hager, Representative, Spokane, Washington; O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice-President; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; Samuel Ruggians, Representative, Clay, New York; Chester Smith, Representative, Austin, Texas; George Stein, Houston, D. C., Houston, Texas.



Left to right: Nicholas Loope, Director, Washington, D.C., D. C.; O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice-President; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; John Anello, Philadelphia, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa. These brothers are "hep" on safety.

"Oregon Story" Reprints Ready

The September and October issues of "The Carpenter" had a two part story telling of the use of wood in the construction of schools in Oregon. In answer to a number of requests already received reprints of this article have been prepared. They are now available free at our International Headquarters. These reprints can be used effectively throughout the United States and Canada in doing a public relations job for wood. The Officers and members of the Locals should take every opportunity to see that members of school boards and civic leaders in their community are familiar with the "Oregon Story."

Send your requests for reprints direct to "The Carpenter" 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.



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TO ALL FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—
DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

PLEASE NOTE OFFICE HOURS AT THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Now that the Brotherhood's International Headquarters is established in our new building in Washington we wish to call your attention to our office hours. This is particularly important for all those who do business with the International Headquarters by long distance 'phone. Monday through Friday the office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

Also may we again remind you that all correspondence should be addressed to 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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Ammunition for the budget battle

Entertainment Time—All About Table Settings

Every hostess takes pride in a beautiful table, but more than a thing of beauty itself, a carefully worked-out table setting is a graceful compliment to her guests. And good table manners never change, although nowadays we don't try to serve the same kind of elaborate meal that was the rule in the age of servants.

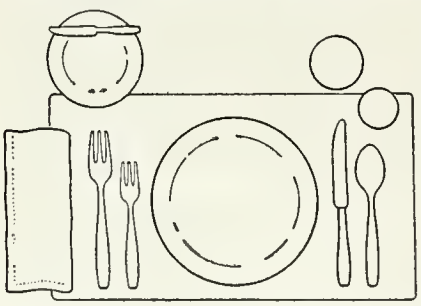
Today, we are calorie conscious, and we don't want to spend all day in the kitchen. In the maidless house the hostess must cook, serve and clean up after her guests have gone. She wants her entertaining to be efficient —but elegant.

A. Formal or "Sit Down" Service

Good sense underlies all of the conventions related to table setting, and today there are two accepted ways of setting and serving "sit-down" meals.

The first is used when a maid is serving. In this instance, the table is set with customary silver (except for dessert fork or spoon) and the food is passed on serving dishes by the maid. Service begins with the guest of honor (always seated to the right of the host) and continues clockwise.

The second version is for maidless service. Meat and plates are placed in front of the host who carves. Vegetables are placed in front of the hostess for serving, and guests at the table pass the plates. A modern-day interpretation of this style of service is simpler, especially when carving is done before the meat is brought in.



All food is then served by the hostess from her place at the table. The first plate is passed to the guest of honor (seated at the host's right). Other dishes are then passed to guests, working back toward the hostess. It is unnecessary to serve ladies first in either of these two services.



Whether you prefer the traditional or popular buffet service, an attractive correct place setting marks you a gracious hostess.



Wine glasses (if served) are on the table at the beginning of the meal, and they are set to the right of the water glass, which lies above the tip of the largest knife.

Cigarette smoking at the table is an accepted habit. Small glass ash trays and a supply of cigarettes wthin easy reach are a requisite, although (borrowing a Continental custom) guests do not spoil a fine meal by smoking between courses, but wait for coffee and dessert. Cigars should never be served while ladies are at the table, although nowaday women seldom leave the table at the end of dinner. They either have their coffee at the table with the men, or everyone moves to the living room for coffee.

B. Serving the "Buffet" Way

Buffet entertaining is probably the most delightful and easiest way to serve a meal today. As formal service declines, this "free and easy" means of party-giving is gaining popularity whether for four guests or forty. Planning a perfect buffet encompasses two elements.

First (and foremost) is the menu. The clever hostess will keep her buffet menu simple, build it around one important dish with suitable accompanying dishes. As examples, a favorite casserole dish, baked in a handsome glass casserole that can be brought right to the table, served with a tossed green salad, hot rolls and beverage. Or a rib roast, garnished with two vegetables and a simple salad. The variety is endless, but the rule of simplicity should prevail. If guests are serving themselves buffet-style, they prefer foods that are easily handled.

Second (but equally important) is comfort. For the convenience of guests, always arrange your buffet with a *definite* traffic pattern, that is a direction for movement so that guests will serve themselves in a logical way. Whether your table is square, round, or oblong, there must be an orderly arrangement of serving tools and food, which can flow from left to right, right to left, all around the table or working inward toward the middle (in the case of a long table set for a very large group).

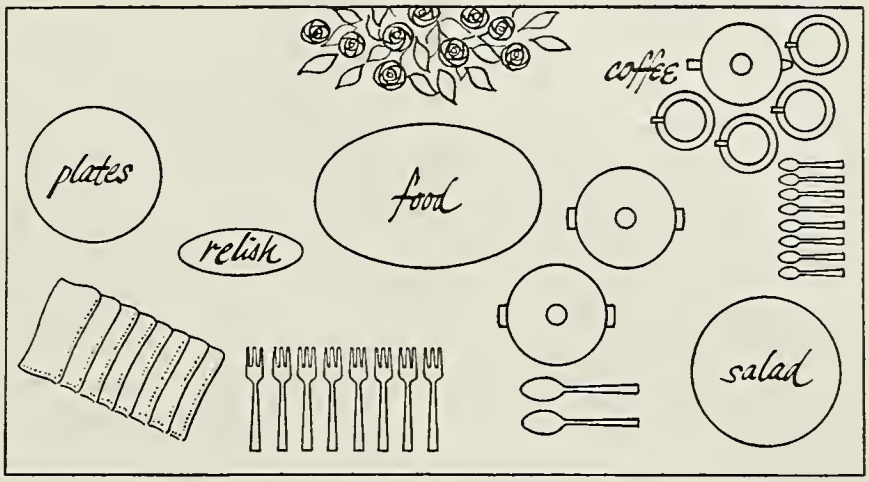
Begin with napkins, the first objects to be picked up. Next will come plates and silverware. Now the guest is ready for food, whether serving himself or being served to his plate. The main hot dish, either casserole or meat, is followed by vegetables and salad. Bread or rolls and butter will be the last things added to a buffet plate.

It is permissible to have already-filled water goblets on the buffet table,

and if space permits, possibly even coffee. A more pleasant arrangement will be to provide coffee and dessert in another location after the meal.

To continue on the topic of comfort and convenience, plan seating of some type for every guest. If at all possible, attempt to have a flat surface to place their plate, so the meal does not involve a balancing act. Card tables may be set up ahead of the meal period; small nests of stacking tables are useful, even coffee tables, end tables and desk surfaces can be used.

In the maidless home, the hostess should keep a watchful eye on guests for suggested return to the table and removal of plates after the meal.



In the buffet setting, simplicity and convenience are the keynote.

C. *Setting the Style*

The basic rules for setting a table and the proper serving of meals do not change, but the way the table *looks* can make all the difference. Here, imagination and taste hold forth, for even the finest foods and the loveliest silver and china are wasted if not presented attractively.

Color is the cue to a beautiful table, and it's much like planning a room. Any homemaker who has a sense of style and color knows that all room schemes begin with a basic background tone and are spiked with one or two accent colors. Cool, muted colors produce a formal, quiet air and bright, gay colors create a warm atmosphere. The choice then is whether to set a dignified table or a warm, friendly one.

Any desired effect may be achieved on a table through color and the adroit use of accessories, and the cost is not a major factor. Glassware, linen, lace, pottery and china created by machine-made processes have made it possible for every home to boast a variety of handsome table accessories.

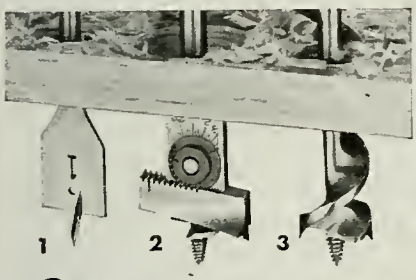
Begin planning a table setting with the cloth. This is the background color and will enhance everything put upon it. Table mats are gaining in favor, but whatever is chosen, it immediately becomes the background. Next plan the centerpiece or decoration. Here is the focal point which sets the mood for the table. Keep centerpieces low and flat if for a seated meal, in order that guests may see one another as well as the decor. For buffet serving, place decorations well behind the food, or even on the wall above the table.

As the season for entertaining fast approaches, we hope these few pointers will add something to your confidence as a hostess and pleasure in offering your guests your best.

Correction

On the "Official Page" of the October Carpenter the Editor reported the password for the fourth quarter of 1961 had been published. This was an error. Due to our move from Indianapolis to Washington a new password was not issued.

Please use the password for the previous quarter. The next quarterly circular and password will be sent in December 1961 for the first quarter of 1962.



3 easy ways to bore holes faster

1. Irwin Speedbor "88" for all electric drills. Bores up to 5 times faster in any wood, at any angle. Sizes ¼" to 1", $.75 each. Sizes 1⅛" to 1½", $1.25 each.

2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Diol expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, ⅞" to 3". Only $4.00. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, ⅝" to 1¾". Only $3.60.

3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes ¼" to 1½". As low as $1.05 each.

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Strait-Line Chalk Line Reel Box only $1.25 for 50 ft. size

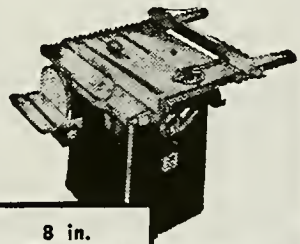
New and improved Irwin self-chalking design. Precision made of aluminum alloy. Practically damage-proof. Fits the pocket, fits the hand. 50 ft. and 100 ft. sizes. Get Strait-Line Micro-Fine chalk refills and Tite-Snap replacement lines, too. Get a perfect chalk line every time.



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UNITED NATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

groups as the John Birch Society, these zealots have taken unto themselves and dishonored the honorable political label "conservative."

As Walter Lippmann recently pointed out,

"The true conservatives, of whom the greatest in this century is Churchill, are indissolubly at one with the constitutional sources of the nation's life. For them the nation is a living thing which grows and changes, and they think of themselves as participating in this growth and change. Because they themselves are so secure and certain about what is essential and fundamental, the most intelligent conservatives are liberal in temper and progressive in policy.

"But these reactionary radicals are against the consequences of modern science and technology which have brought into being a concentration of masses of people in cities, masses of people uprooted from their ancestral ways of life. These radical reactionaries are against the welfare state which provides these urban masses with some of that personal security which their ancestors in the country made in their communities. And they are against the regulation of this enormously complex economy, though without regulation it would churn itself up into crisis and chaos.

"The reactionary radicals, who would like to repeal the 20th century, are, so they tell us, violently opposed to Communism. But Communism also belongs to the 20th Century and these reactionary radicals do not understand it and do not know how to resist it. Thus they do not want the alliances with which we have contained Communism in Europe at the armistice lines of World War II. They are against foreign aid which is used to help new countries and weak countries help themselves without succumbing to Communism. They despise the United Nations which has so much to do in opening up for the new and inexperienced countries the roads to freedom. They do believe loyally in American military power. But they do not understand it. They do not understand that the United States, though very strong, is not omnipotent, that we cannot set the world in order and achieve total victory over Communism by issuing ultimata. Their irresponsibility in foreign affairs is such that if the President did for the country what they say he ought to be doing, there would be going on at one and the same time another Korean War in Southeast Asia, a somewhat smaller Algerian War in Cuba, and a thermonuclear war about Berlin."

The time has come when free men and those who yearn to be free must stand up and be counted. The United Nations needs throughout the free world an alert, intelligent, critical public opinion. The policies of United Nations can then become truly reflective of the best aspirations of man.



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Random Reading—Part II

READ BETTER . . . . . FASTER!

The "dog paddle" approach to reading (word by word) may be all right for beginners, but if you are to stay afloat in the ever increasing flood of reading material then you will require more efficient skills. Here are some pointers that will put you well out in front in both speed and comprehension!

HOW WELL DO YOU READ?

IN the first article of this series we discovered how fast you read and how this rate compared with the average reader, but what about your other reading skills? Do you have any of these reading problems?

1. Are you conscious of hearing each word in your mind as you read?
2. Do you often have to re-read sentences, even paragraphs, for full comprehension?
3. Do you glance over each article from beginning to end before starting to read it?
4. Do you enjoy reading?
5. Do you always read the table of contents before you begin to read a publication thoroughly?
6. Do you often read part way through an article, then decide it holds little interest for you and go on to another?
7. Would it take you more than an hour to read thoroughly all you wanted to read in *The Carpenter?*
8. Are you easily distracted when you read?
9. Do you read *The Carpenter* (and other publications) systematically, covering each section in order of its importance to you?
10. Are you satisfied that you've understood and retained the important points of an article, even when you have read it all very rapidly.

As a skilled reader your answers would be "No" to 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8.

ARE YOU PHRASE READING?

We have already discussed the value of phrase reading and several techniques to help you acquire this new skill. It is the most important step to greater reading efficiency.

Another technique to help you with the phrase reading habit is called "space reading". When you look directly at an object then it is difficult to see the area around it. When you look slightly above it then your eyes absorb much more of the surrounding area. This is also applicable to phrase reading. It is difficult to see a group of words looking directly at the word in the center, but if you look slightly above the center word then you can much more easily see the surrounding words. Try this experiment. At first, focus on the center of the phrase and then focus on the small x just above the phrase.

x
The only way
x
to increase reading speed
x
is by constant practice.

This is not an easy habit to acquire but do you see how much easier it is to read in phrases by focusing your eyes just above the words in this manner?



DO YOU STILL DEPEND ON SAY OR HEAR READING?

As we mentioned in the previous article, you may be conscious of moving your lips as you read or of hearing the words in your mind's ear. Of course, if you have acquired the phrase reading habit then you are already becoming more dependent on seeing the words rather than saying or hearing them. The following exercise will help you determine if you still depend on the latter.

Repeat aloud, over and over, until it becomes almost automatic, some nonsense chant, such as "one, two, three, four, one, two, three, four, one, two, etc." Then begin to read while still chanting aloud. If you depend on hearing and saying the words you read, then the print will seem quite meaningless.

In order to become a visual reader, keep up this "mumbling" practice. You will soon find that you are able to direct your mind to what your eyes are reading, while your voice and ears are busy with the chant. When this happens, you are on your way to real reading efficiency.

PUSHING AHEAD

It should be stressed that many people are hesitant to make use of speed reading techniques for fear they will lose too much in comprehension. As a result, they make a half-hearted approach that only further frustrates their ambition to become skilled readers. To be sure, at first you will be thinking so much about the technique itself that your comprehension will drop. It might be compared to learning to type. At first your fingers are all thumbs and you are so busy concentrating on putting the right finger on the right key that the result is generally unreadable. After a little practice, the fingers strike the right keys without any conscious effort and you are able to skim along worrying only about the content and not the process.

This same method applies to reading, though the skills described do not require nearly as much practice. It is very important to push yourself up to maximum speeds. If you read at 500 words per minute one day and 700 words per minute the next, then when you slow down to 500 again, it is a more comfortable rate, etc. Naturally there is a limit, but good judgment will tell you when you are using a regular rhythm of phrase reading and when you are merely skip-jumping around with no semblance of order. Don't worry too much about comprehension at first. That will come in its own time. Actually you will comprehend a lot more than you think you do. We have had students forced to read at 500 or 700 words per minute who claimed they didn't remember a thing. Upon being questioned about various pertinent points in the reading they were amazed that they had understood more than they realized.

SELF PACING

Adjust your reading pace to the material at hand. Just as a car does

not approach all speeds at the same gear, you should not approach all reading material at the same rate. Practice setting your reading pace the same way you change gears in your car.

Low gear: Important and difficult new concepts in your field. Reading material you need, the terminology of which is strange to you.

High gear: Fairly routine articles in your own area of knowledge. Non-technical but important topical material. Departments in *The Carpenter* (slowing into low if the terminology becomes difficult).

Overdrive: Reviewing material already familiar to you. Fast glimpses of main ideas in an article. (Skipping and skimming).

As you develop a smooth rhythm of phrase reading then also practice shifting gears, reading fast or slow depending on the material. Learning to adjust rapidly to the nature of the material at hand will give you a greater feeling of control and the resulting efficiency will allow you to do all work with greater confidence.

A GOOD READING ENVIRONMENT

It seems almost pointless to mention this important element in acquiring good reading habits. Anyone knows he needs adequate lighting and becomes annoyed at being told anything so routine and trite. Annoyed or not, this one factor alone can increase eye fatigue and ruin any other reading skills you may have. Choose a location for reading and research where there is little or no interruption.

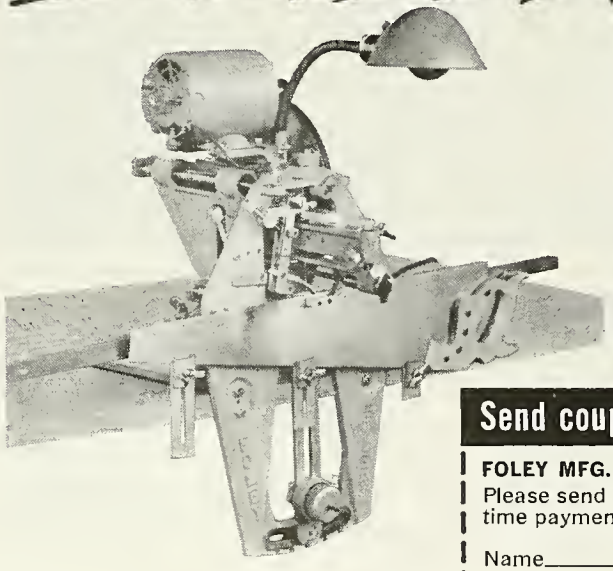
The overstuffed living-room rocker may be fine for relaxation and comfort, but not for reading. Try for a compromise between relaxation and tension. A little tenseness helps you to stay alert. Finally, try to make your reading time and place the same each day. You will begin to associate the time and place with concentrated reading efforts.

In the next article, we will concentrate on comprehension techniques. In the meantime, practice the speed techniques described. The resulting efficiency will amaze you. (The third and final article on Faster Reading will appear in the December issue of *The Carpenter.*)

READING KIT

A 64-page do-it-yourself book, which tells you the how, what and why of reading improvement with self gauge to determine your reading rate, is available for $2.00 ppd. from the Developmental Research Institute, Inc., Dept. R, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 36, N. Y.

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Carpenters March in New York





New York City's 1961 Labor Day parade was the largest parade ever staged by the labor movement in New York.

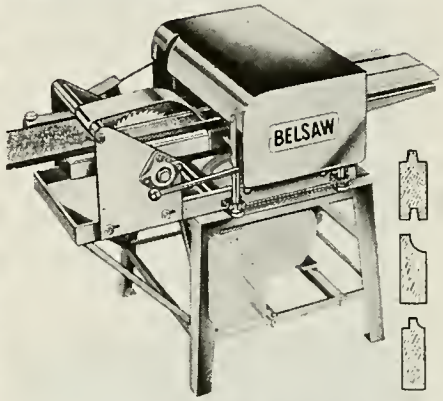
Charles Johnson, Jr., President of the New York District Council and Member of the General Executive Board says, "Carpenters of New York City were one of the outstanding groups and, we believe, had one of the finest floats.

"In the year 1960, the New York District Council won the award for the largest number of men in the Parade. The awards for 1961 have as yet not been awarded by the New York City AFL-CIO. We are in hopes that the Carpenters will again receive the award for attendance and possibly, also for having the best float."

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By FRED GOETZ

"The things we did last summer, I'll remember all winter long."

These lines from a popular song a few years back speak graphically of the warm weather fishing fun had by the Carpenter angler and the members of his family.

In keeping with that theme we're dedicating this issue of Outdoor Meandering to the memory book, recollections of pleasant days on lake and stream—and a few fish.



Donald W. Deiter of 922 E. Yampa Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado, a member of Local 515 for a quarter of a century, and his family dearly love the angling pastime.

Here's a photo sent in by Don that speaks for itself—Mrs. Deiter and the two youngsters returning from a fishing junket, Twin Lakes, Colorado, on Labor Day—a string full o' rainbow trout.

John Okinga of Del Paso Heights, California, a member of Local 586, says one of the greatest of his past-summer fishing thrills involved "Alosa Sapidissima — otherwise known as shad, the anadromous member of the herring family with wings for fins and mouth as tender as charred tissue paper. Ever try to keep a hook in their mouth?



Here's Johnny with a stringer full o' the speedsters, a nice catch that he eased onto the banks of the American river, California.

He did it the hard way—on light tackle with flies.

Best time to fish for Shad in the American, says Brother Okinga, is around the first ot May.

Who Did It?

Some anglers try for years to catch one of the most elusive and cagey of all lunkers—the musky, king of the pike clan.



Joe Boldon and the Missus caught one on a summer float trip—a 25 pounder—and sent in the above piscatorial proof of the puddin'.

Joe's a member of Local 2135 out of Chippewa Falls. Just for the record, Joe, which one of you fisherfolk hooked the monster?

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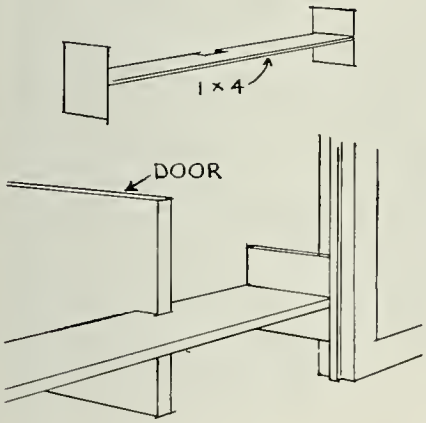
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Enclosed find check..Money order..No COD's



THE CARPENTER will pay $5.00 for each job pointer accepted and published. Send along your pet trick for making a job easier. It can earn you five dollars and the gratitude of your fellow members. Include a rough sketch from which we can make a drawing. When the same idea is submitted by more than one reader, the letter bearing the earliest postmark will be awarded the check.

Door Vice



This simple jig can be made out of scrap material and can be placed in a door frame after it has been set.

Herman Turley
(L. U. 1742)
R. R. 2
Jasonville, Ind.

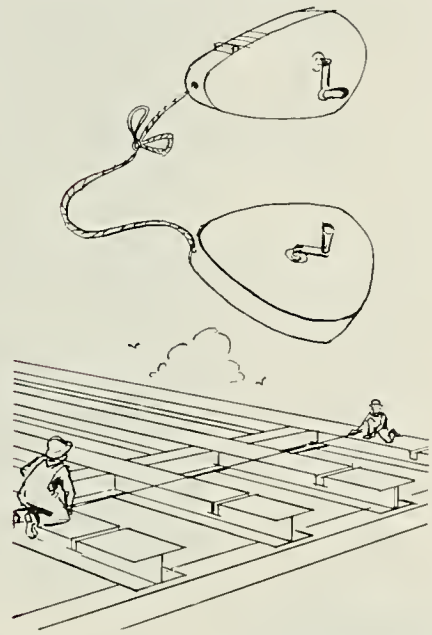
Hinge Butt Gauge

I use a hinge butt gauge to mark and score doors when cutting for carpet clearance or other allowances. If you have quite a few doors to cut this is quite a time saver.

Eric Hallguish
35 San Rafael
306 Kent Avenue
Kentfield, Cal.

Step Saver

When a series of chalk lines must be struck over a fairly long span many steps can be saved by using the following method. Use two chalk lines instead of one by tying the ends together. Strike lines with one until the lines become faint then as you wind in this chalk the other is unreeled and ready for use.



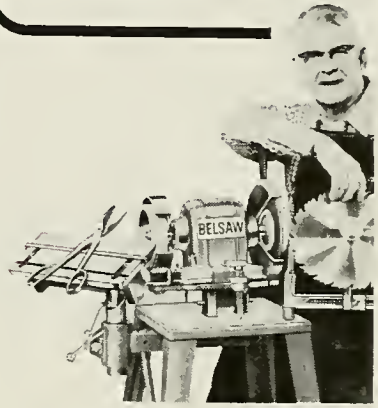
Edward Peternel
(L. U. 2274)
Box 163
Imperial, Pa.

Quickie-Square

6′ folding rule can make a quick substitute for a square by placing the end of the rule on the 20¼ mark of the rule.

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COL at New Record High

Take-home pay and the buying power of factory production workers dropped during September for the third straight month as the cost of living hit a new high.

The Department of Labor blamed the drop in factory wages on reduction in hours of work resulting from strikes in the automobile industry, men thrown out of work by Hurricane Carla, and the observance of religious holidays during the month.

The boost in living costs was blamed on seasonal increases for apparel and continued higher costs of services such as medical care, reading and recreation and personal care.

Average take-home pay of a factory production worker with three dependents amounted to $82.44 a week and of a worker without dependents $74.85. This showed a loss over the month of about one dollar. On top of this came a boost in living costs which contributed to a 1½ per cent loss in buying power.

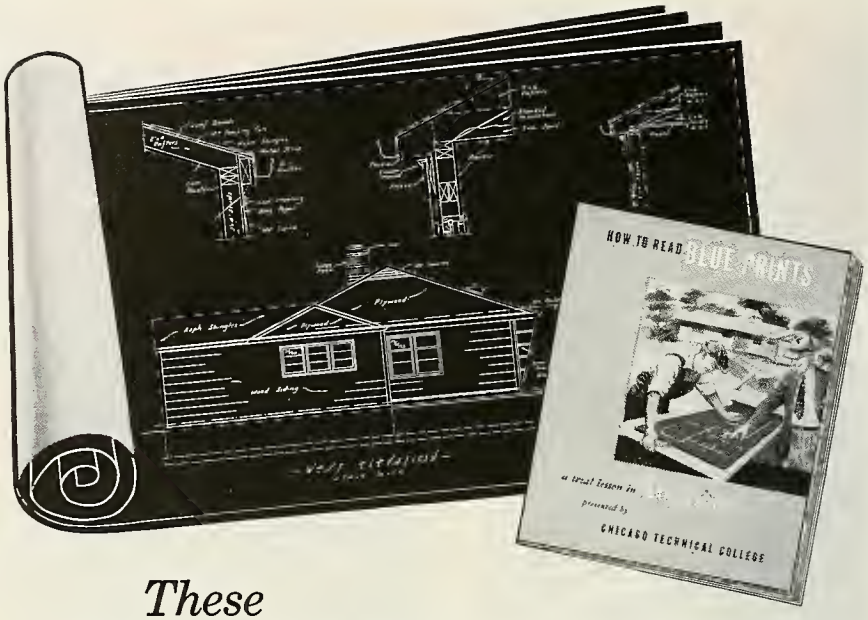
Compared with a year ago, take-home pay was up $1.25 a week as a result of higher hourly earnings while buying power was up ½ per cent. Gross pay—before taxes and social security are taken out—take-home pay and "real" pay, however, have shown a downward trend for the past three months.

The only item that showed a drop in the cost of living was food, which dropped one-tenth of a point due to a seasonal decline in the price of fruits and vegetables. All other items showed an increase which resulted in a two-tenths rise to boost the Consumer Price Index to the record high of 128.3.

Biggest increase came in apparel for women and girls, which went up 1.9 points. Men's and boys' apparel increased by eight-tenths of a point.

Medical care continued its long and steady climb as did public transportation. Residential rents rose by two-tenths over the month, the largest increase since October 1960.

As a result of the September index, one or two cent an hour wage increases are scheduled for 86,000 workers on the basis of a quarterly review of their cost-of-living escalator allowances. About 51,000 employees of transportation and aircraft manufacturing corporations will receive one cent increases. Most of those getting two cents are in aircraft manufacturing. (PAI)



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As you know, the ability to read blue prints completely and accurately determines to a great extent how far you can go in building. What's more, you can learn plan reading simply and easily with the Chicago Tech system of spare-time training in your own home. You also learn all phases of building, prepare yourself to run the job from start to finish.

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For over 57 years, building tradesmen and beginners alike have won higher pay with the knowledge gained from Chicago Tech's program in blue print reading, estimating, foremanship and contracting. Through step-by-step instruction, using actual blue prints and real specifications of modern, up-to-date buildings, you get a practical working knowledge of every building detail — a thorough understanding of every craft. And as a carpenter or apprentice, you already have valuable experience that may let you move up to foreman even before you complete your training.

Don't waste a single day. Start preparing right now to take over a better job, increase your paycheck and command greater respect as the "boss" on the job. Find out about Chicago Tech's get-ahead training in building. Send for your free blue prints and trial lesson — today!

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Occupation_____

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Rockefeller at Convention

The New York State Council of Carpenters recently concluded their Fifty-fifth Annual Convention in the City of Niagara Falls, New York. The Convention opened on Wednesday, September 27, and continued through and adjourned on Saturday, September 30.



Charles Johnson, Jr., President of the New York State Council and Executive Board Member, is shown with New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller at the N. Y. Carpenters' Convention.

On the afternoon of the opening day of the Convention, Governor Nelson E. Rockefeller addressed the Convention for approximately thirty minutes. He touched on many subjects of national importance to all Union men. Others addressing the Convention were Industrial Commissioner Catherwood of New York State and our own General Secretary Richard E. Livingston. The Convention was the largest in attendance in the history of the Carpenter Labor Movement with the State of New York with over 240 Delegates representing the Carpenter Local Unions in the State of New York and seven Fraternal Delegates from sister State Councils. President Chester Bartolini of the California State Council attended as the Fraternal Delegate from that State Council. Others were as follows: Fraternal Delegates, J. Earl Welsh, Illinois; Arthur Davis, Jr., Connecticut; Valentine Codding, Massachusetts; Russell S. Voorhees, New Jersey; George M. Walsh, Pennsylvania. Visitors and guests numbered 195.

Prominent Legislators and Unionists Honor Labor Day Founder, P. J. McGuire

Political differences were set aside Monday, September 4th, in order to pay homage to our Brotherhood's founder, who is also the Father of Labor Day. Hundreds of persons gathered at his burial place in Arlington Cemetery in Pennsauken, N. J. This is the 67th year for the commemoration ceremonies, and the number of persons attending has increased over the years.

An unusual feature of this year's ceremonies was the presence of two gentlemen whose views ordinarily do not coincide: Senator Harrison A. Williams, Democrat, and Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican. Their speeches are among those of the notable speakers whose comments are summarized below:

- U. S. Senator Williams, (Democrat, N. J.)

Senator Williams pointed out that Labor in this country has led the way in upraising all the other segments of our working force, thus improving our whole economic system. In turn, these accomplishments have worked toward benefiting workers all over the world, helping them to better their conditions.

He added that these nations are looking to the American labor movement for further guidance and encouragement.

- U. S. Senator Case, (Republican, N. J.)

Senator Case told the audience that Organized Labor has given, among other things, dignity to the average worker. He stated that just this one contribution has been the single greatest factor in proving to the world the falseness of the "Iron Law of Communism"—their theory that the working man can achieve progress only through Communism.

Bro. Blaier welcomed the distinguished speakers, and complimented all those in the audience for their sincere and whole-hearted participation in these Labor Day ceremonies.



Featured speakers at the McGuire Memorial Services were the two United States Senators from New Jersey. Grouped around the impressive statue of P. J. McGuire are, L. to R.: Joseph McComb, President of the Camden Central Labor Union; U. S. Senator Harrison A. Williams; Catherine Caya and Lillian McGuire, daughters of the "Father of Labor Day"; U.S. Senator Clifford P. Case (nearly hidden); and 2nd G.V.P. O. Wm. Blaier.

Oklahoma Brothers Hit The Enemy



The proponents of Right to Work legislation have centered their attention and efforts in the state of Oklahoma. During the last legislature, Labor in Oklahoma fought this drive to a standstill and the legislature adjourned after having some three or four Right to Work bills killed in committee.

However, since the adjournment of the legislature, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce along with the National Association of Manufacturers have hired a leader for their campaign in the state paying him some $18,000.00 a year plus expenses. Their plans are now to soon start an initiative petition asking for a vote of the people. Labor in Oklahoma is exerting every effort at their disposal to combat this initiative petition route.

The picture above was taken at the Tulsa State Fair. This exhibit was viewed by almost a million people. Over 350,000 pieces of Anti-Right to Work literature were handed out furnished us by AFL-CIO. This display was furnished by the headquarters AFL-CIO and at this particular time was being manned by Carpenters' Local Union #943 and Laborers' Local Union #1202 of Tulsa. Thousands and thousands of people registered for free prizes given by the different local unions affiliated with the Building Trades and Central Body. From left to right in the picture; James A. Gillen, Business Agent, Carpenters #943; Bob G. Burress, Business Agent, Laborers #1202; and James V. Updike, Ass't. Business Agent, Carpenters #943.

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All's Well in the West

The Third Annual Western States Apprenticeship contest was held in Reno, Nevada, on August 10 and 11, 1961.

The sponsors were the Associated General Contractors of America, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Home Builders of America.

Brother Paul Rudd, President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, has submitted a glowing report. He says it was the most successful contest to date. The winners of the contest were:

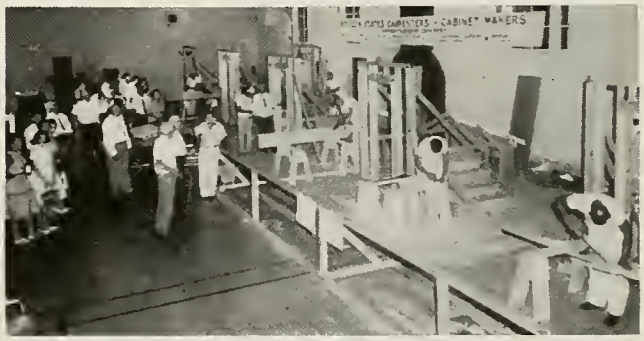
Carpenters—No. 1 Winner, Raymond Hatch, Washington; No. 2, Duane Jenness, Arizona; No. 3, Gordon Cook. Nevada; No. 4, Wilford Newman, Oregon; No. 5, Vern Dolmage, California.

Cabinet Makers—No. 1 Winner, James Posey, California; No. 2, Charles Smith, Oregon; No. 3, David Woodbridge, Arizona; No. 4, George Sharpe, Washington.



L. to r. seated, Gordon Cook, L.U. 971, Reno, Nevada; Charles Smith, L.U. 1120, Portland, Oregon; James Posey, L.U. 2020, San Diego, California; Raymond Hatch, L.U. 131, Seattle, Washington; and Duane Jenness, L.U. 857 Tucson, Arizona.

Standing l. to r. George Sharpe, Jr., Mlm. L.U. 1689, Tacoma, Wash.; Wilford Newman, L.U. 2133, Albany, Oregon; Vern Dolmage L.U. 1296, San Diego, Calif.; David Woodbridge, L.U. 2093, Phoenix, Arizona.

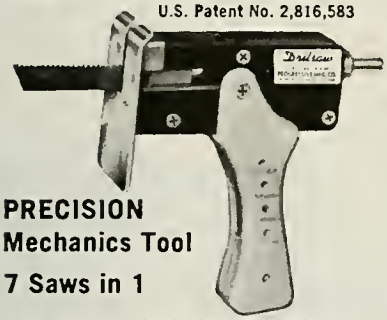


The Carpenters' manipulative project is shown at the Western States Apprenticeship Contest.



Local 1331, Barnstable County and Hyannis, Mass, proudly display the new Headquarters.

THE AMAZING
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Drilsaw
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PRECISION Mechanics Tool
7 Saws in 1
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(5 extra blades if you pre-pay)
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Graduates Hear Stevenson



First General Vice President John R. Stevenson journeyed to Florida to honor the graduates of the Twelfth Annual General Apprenticeship Class in Jacksonville.

Rear row left to right—Andrew R. Bernard, Area Representative, Department of Apprenticeship, Florida Industrial Commission; John Maxim, Financial Secretary Carpenters Local Union #627 and Treasurer of Jacksonville General Apprentice Committee; Louis E. Toth, Instructor; Louis W. Piper, Instructor; T. S. Carlton, Southern Organizer, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; William E. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer Florida Federated Labor Council; Charlie Howell, Business Representative of Local 627 and Vice President, Jacksonville General Apprentice Committee; Oren C. Spicer, Business Representative-Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity; Thomas A. Thompson, Instructor; Albert Carver, Instructor.

Front row left to right: Graduating Apprentices, Joseph R. King; Harlon Joiner; J. Claude Roberts; John R. Stevenson, 1st General Vice President; Robert C. Boteler; Paul W. Carter; George W. Ammons.

Local 242 Pays Tribute



Carpenter's Local Union 242 recently honored its fifty-year members with a party and presentation of fifty-year pins. Seated are the fifty-year members: (from left to right) Carl Heid, Alex Spakowski, Joseph Scheff, Henry J. Mock, and Louis Bruhl.

Standing are: (from left to right) Fred A. Mock, Business Representative of L.U. 242, George Vest, Jr., Business Representative, Carpenters District Council, Alex Robertson, Business Representative Carpenters District Council, Ted Kenney, President Carpenters District Council, and Charles A. Thompson Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters District Council.

Local 159 Is Proud of Kenneth

Frank Mijeski, member of Local 1509, Miami, Fla., has reason to be proud of his teen-age son, Kenneth, who was sent to Chile as a member of the Red Cross International Summer Student Program.

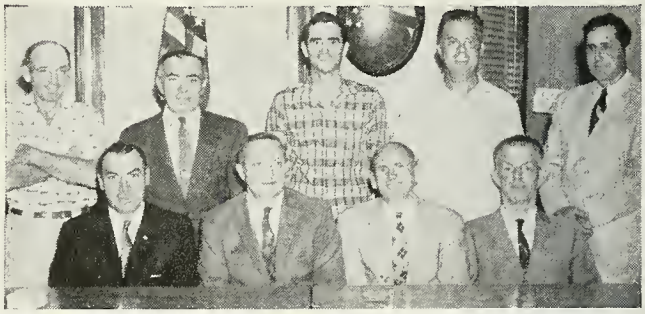


Frank Mijeski, member of Carpenters Local 1509, Miami, Fla. and son, Kenneth on Miami construction job. Kenneth was one of 27 students on a Red Cross study visit to Chile last summer.

One of a select group of 27 American young leaders, Kenneth Mijeski has been active in Red Cross work in the Miami area for several years. He is a graduate of the Red Cross First Aid Course. He speaks Spanish well, was president of his high school class and hopes to enter the U. S. Air Force Academy.

During his time in Chile with the Red Cross group this past summer, young Mijeski made a very favorable impression on the Chilean people with whom he met and worked. Red Cross leaders are high in praise of his contribution to hemisphere understanding.

Local 1038 Elects



Pictured are the new officers of Local 1038, Carpenters & Joiners of America, A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Seated, left to right are Robert McConnell, president; Maurice Tartakoff, financial secretary; Roger TerBush, recording secretary and Ralph Gilbert, trustee. Standing are Carl Geiselhart and Ben Pollack, trustees; Edmond Van Sleet, conductor; Franklin O'Bryon, delegate; and Salvadore DeLeo, warden. The local, which was established here in 1913 and has 72 members, is affiliated with the Hudson Valley Council of Carpenters. Officers not pictured include Roy Conklin, vice president; Robert Ballentine, treasurer and Louis Greenstein, delegate.

Christmas Suggestions

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members of any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union. All prices include Federal Excise Tax.

Members Will Be Proud To Wear Them

TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at $1.50.

CUFF LINKS



Beautiful
Cuff Links
with Emblem.
Excellent materials and
workmanship.
Pair
$2.50



OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

ACTUAL SIZE

Screw button back. Attractive small size.
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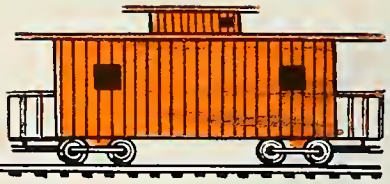
ALL PRICES INCLUDE FEDERAL EXCISE TAX



The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service within our organization and as special recognition for extra-ordinary duties performed.
IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. Two Qualities: 10-K Gold, $25.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each. Rhodium Finish.

Send order and remittance to:
R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N. W. Washington 1, D. C.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

It Just Takes 10c to Join The Fight Against Cancer



THE Executive Council of the AFL-CIO formulated a highly impressive program in its fall meeting. We designated November as "Labor's March on Cancer Month." The project will be to raise $1,000,000 for the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation.

Every union member is being asked to contribute just 10¢ to this drive. If every member of organized labor in America gives his dime we will achieve the $1,000,000 goal.

It seems to me fitting that this drive should be in the name of Eleanor Roosevelt. In the years of Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency, organized labor in America made great strides. In the years of her widowhood this famous lady has greatly enhanced her husband's name. She is recognized throughout the world for her service to humanity. For many years now she has devoted much of her energy and time to raising money to help destroy the deadly effects of cancer.

I need not tell you how urgent the need is to extend cancer medical research. In the last few years medical science has made great strides. Great stress is placed upon early detection and correct diagnosis. Today many people win the battle with cancer. It is still true, however, that many millions die because medical science does not have all the answers. Many experts tell us that medical science appears to be approaching a great "breakthrough" in cancer. This will be a turning point such as we have had in the past with smallpox, diphtheria, influenza and polio. It is entirely possible that this specific $1,000,000 can be instrumental in turning this historic corner in the fight against cancer.

Labor's March on Cancer, in cooperation with the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation, not only gives your family a chance to chip in your dimes to help finance this work; it also offers what could be a life-saving opportunity to learn how to guard your family and yourself against this dread disease. As well as fund raising, this campaign is educational in a very important way. It's aimed at saving an estimated 2½ million lives of American workers and members of their families who could die needlessly from cancer.

I say "needlessly" because medical experts estimate that one out of three people who get cancer presently is saved by modern detection and treatment techniques. The vital fact is that this figure could be raised to one out of two lives saved if the public were fully informed about the need for annual cancer checkups, where to get them locally, and how to watch for cancer's danger signals between checkups. If detected early, cancer stands a decent chance of being cured.

During the month of November you are being asked to give this 10¢ through your Local for this drive. The AFL-CIO Executive Council plans to present a check for $1,000,000 to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at our December meeting. I hope that when each member of the Brotherhood sees the photographs in the newspapers and on television of Mrs. Roosevelt accepting this check, he will know that the check contains his dime.

All that is asked each member of the Brotherhood is one thin dime, but these 10,000,000 dimes might well produce a landmark in the great fight against pain, tragedy, and untimely death.

I know that each of you will do your part.



Plane Gossip



What A Pane!

Wisdom re-visited: "People who live in glass houses shouldn't."

In Union There Is Strength

Not-So-Clear Thinking!

The big industrialist had married a sweet young thing and built a beautiful house on a tall cliff overlooking the beach. Late one night the 'phone rang and he answered it. After listening for a second he said: "Yes, it certainly is" and hung up.

"Who was it?" asked the beautiful young wife.

"He didn't say," replied the old fellow, "but I know it was the Coast Guard . . . they wanted to know if the coast was clear."

Buy Only Union-Made Tools

This Is For The Birds!

An old maid complained to the police about the man next door, saying that he had a pet mynah bird he was teaching to curse and swear. Every day, she said, he would go to work and leave the window open and she had to listen to the bird swearing and using four-letter-words. The police investigated, found it was true, and arrested the man. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years in the pen; for contributing to the delinquency of a mynah!

R U Registered 2 Vote?

Handy Hannah

We had a gal in our home town who was picked up so often she began to grow handles.

Be Active In Your Union

Red-hot Incentive

The little pigeon sat on the airport fence, enviously watching the jets land and take off.

"My" he sighed. "I wish I could fly that fast!"

"You could, boy" replied a blackbird sitting alongside, "If YOUR tail was on fire!"

Body and Sole!

The practical joker, best man at a wedding, got to the groom's shoes ahead of time. On the sole of the left one he wrote "HE" and on the sole of the right one he wrote "LP!" No one noticed anything wrong until the couple knelt at the altar for the ceremony and the upturned soles of the groom's shoes flashed this message down the aisle:

"HELP!"

Unionism—Basic Americanism

". . . Nothing But the Tooth"

There's a hot rumor going around that they kicked the son of a cannibal chief out of an exclusive Eastern boarding school. They caught him buttering up a couple of teachers.

Boost Your Union Label

This'll Bug You!

The bartender saw a grasshopper perched on the bar and said: "Hi there, little fellow! We've got a drink here named after you!"

"Golly" replied the grasshopper to the amazed mixologist, "You mean you've got a drink called 'Irving'?"

Union Dues—Security Investment!

Friendly Fellow!

A few minutes later a customer walked in and said: "Give me a zombie." A drunk down the counter roused up and mumbled: "Be my guest . . . I married one!"

TRUE LOVE

True love from a maid may never fade
Nor the love of a staunch, true man.
The love of a beautiful, new-born babe
Has existed since Time began.

But the greatest love; the love of all loves,
Even greater than that of a mother.
Is the tender, infinite, passionate love
Of one drunken bum for another!

Nobody Saw A Menu!

A shapely miss, taking a sunbath on top of a hotel roof, noticed it was the highest building around and decided to get "tanned all over." Within a few minutes she heard feet pounding up the stairs. It was the hotel manager, who complained bitterly.

"But why should you complain?" she asked, drawing the towel tighter, "I'm not bothering anybody up here!"

"Lady, you're so wrong!" replied the manager. "You're on the dining room skylight!"

Be Union—Buy Label

Stop and Go-Go-Go!

The secretary in our local union office says she's having trouble finding the right boyfriend. "Either they're so slow you want to scream or so fast you have to!"

Attend Your Union Meeting

It Hasn't Bean Charming!

A wife is a woman who will say: "Whassamatta with you? Monday you said you liked beans. Tuesday, also, you liked beans. And Wednesday, too, you liked beans. All of a sudden, here it is Thursday and you don't like beans! You crazy or sumpin?"

Unionism Is Protection

Real Handy Man

The young kid was watching a TV story about burglars and turned to his mother to ask: "Mommy, what's a second-story man?"

"Your father's a second story man" she replied. "If I don't believe his first story, he always has a second one ready!"

Unionism Doesn't Cost—It Pays!

Try This For Size

Our boss is so stupid he won't hire anybody but fat men; he figures they'd find it tough to stoop to anything low.



DON'T HESITATE TO STICK YOUR NECK OUT—

COMPLAIN ABOUT FLIMSY SCAFFOLDS

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA — AFL-CIO —

DO IT AT ONCE . . .
TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

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FOUNDED 1881

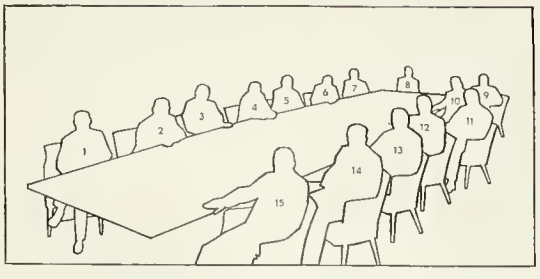
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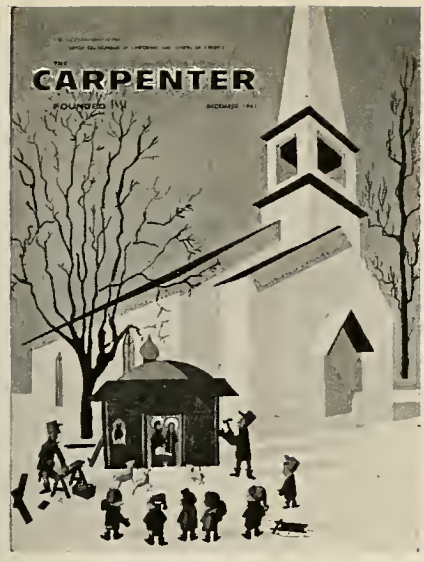


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    Third District



THE COVER

December is the final month of the year but it is the beginning not the end. The reason being that Christmas comes in December. This great feast marks the birth of Christ and on this occasion men always resolve to renew their efforts to be better men. In 1961 the clouds of war partially hide the Star over the Crib. Yet we pledge to Him that we will continue to seek the dim and misty path to peace. It is said this great day is for children—and that is true. This does not exclude those of us who have put away our toys. In fact, it includes the entire human race because on this beautiful day we recall that all men are children of God.

THE CARPENTER
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

VOLUME LXXXI *James A. Eldridge, Editor* **NO. 12**

DECEMBER, 1961

1961 has nearly run its course. Each individual will decide for himself whether it was a "good year" or a "bad year". In general the human race—at least those who live in the free world—probably think the verdict lies in between the two extremes. There is no war but there is no peace. Millions are unemployed and we will enter 1962 carrying many of the burdens of "the unfinished business of democracy". No man can be indifferent to the needs and wants of his fellow human beings. In an age of abundance and in an era of industrial prosperity far too many human beings have too little of the good things of life. Let our Christmas prayer be that 1962 will bring us the grace to be the kind of men worthy of the honor of receiving the Prince of Peace.

The final issue of THE CARPENTER for 1961 addresses itself to stories and features of direct interest to the Brotherhood. Wood—its use now and in the future—is of vital concern to our livelihood. The lead article stresses wood's role. The stories and reports following bring our readers up to date on activities in our new headquarters and in the locals and in the field.

THE CARPENTER looks forward to 1962. The journal, now in its 81st year, sees many things to be done in the field of organized labor. With youthful enthusiasm and idealism let us push forward. Happy New Year!

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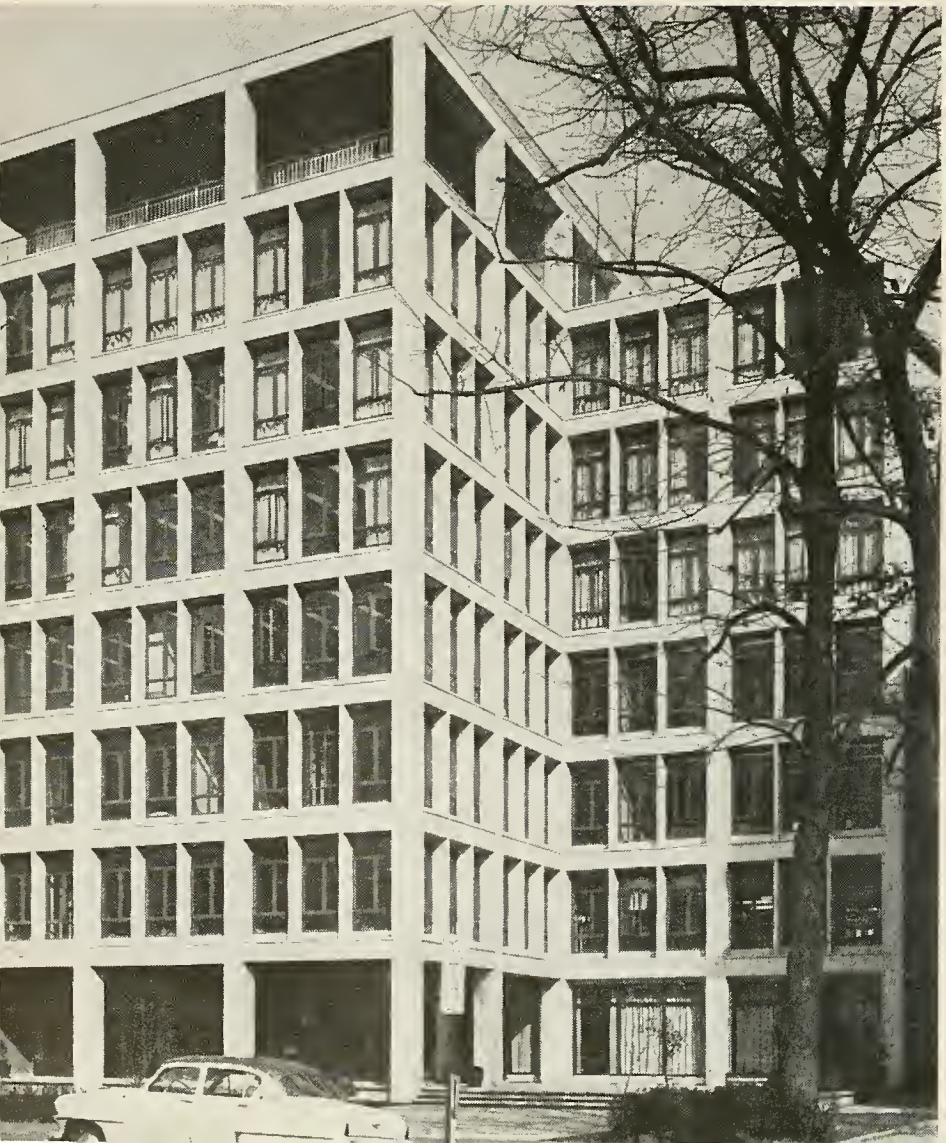
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New Forest Industries Building Is Showcase For

WOOD



CARPENTERS had a field day working on the recently completed million and a half dollar Forest Industries Building in Washington, D. C., new home of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and the Timber Engineering Company. The beautiful structure is at 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N. W. For, as J. F. Mattingly, carpenter foreman on the job, says, "This building has utilized more wood, both rough and finish, than I have ever seen." And Mr. Mattingly is not exaggerating, for over 100,000 board feet of lumber were used including nineteen different species for paneling, ceiling, floors, cabinetry, windows and even elevators and closets. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Mattingly with a laugh, "one of our biggest problems was keeping one species separated from the other and making sure they all went where they were supposed to go. Actually, though, this is a really unique building aside from all the wood used, because it's used in an office building. In most office buildings wood is used to make a great splash in the main entrance, while the rest of the building is of ordinary masonry construction. But here, even the elevator lobbies are paneled—that's something you don't ordinarily see."

Thomas V. Higgins of the George Hyman Construction Company and



2nd Gen. Vice-President O. William Blaier, Carpenters' Brotherhood, is welcomed to the building by Mr. Henry Bahr, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturing Association.



Natural beauty of West Coast Hemlock dignifies this 7th floor office area. Other species used in the adjoining areas include Southern Pine and Redwood boards as well as Walnut plywood.

The beauty of Incense Cedar paneling is vividly shown in this shot of a 6th floor office area.



overall Superintendent of the project broke in and said: "Something else that's really unique about this building is the complete use of all wood windows." Asked why more wood windows were not used in office buildings, Mr. Higgins said that cost of maintenance seemed to be the biggest factor. But as far as actual installation and purchase cost, all wood windows are just as cheap to use as metal windows. "That's right," said Mr. Mattingly, "when I built my own house I checked all the different window units as to cost, and found prices differed very little. The only trouble we had with windows on this job was installing them beside cast stone. The stone was not cut straight and we had to do some fitting." All fixed windows in the building are of Redwood; the others are of Western Pine.

The carpenters working under Mr. Mattingly took more than usual interest in installing the beautiful wood paneling throughout the building. A case in point is George Coker and Jim Wine of Local 1665 who installed most of the paneling in the executive offices on the seventh floor. "This type of work," said Mr. Coker, "requires patience, knowledge and skill. You've got to know what you're doing and be interested in what you're doing to do a good job. Jim and I spent a lot of time matching the color and grain of these panels." He pointed to a magnolia paneled office having matching end and side walls and carefully balanced in both grain figuring and coloring. "We took a great deal of pride in matching those panels. As a matter of fact, we took pride in all our work here. There's more beautiful woodwork in this building than has been seen in Washington for a long time. It was a real pleasure to work with it. Of course wood has that quality that makes people respect it even if they just look at it."

Visitors to the new building can readily see why Mr. Coker feels the way he does. From the lobby to the eighth floor, wood in one form or another can be seen in its most eloquent trappings, some of it used in entirely original ways.

The main lobby of the building is paneled in beautiful California Redwood. To give added strength and character to the overall surface design, the architect framed passageways with 3″ Redwood trim.

Overhead is a naturally finished ceiling of Sugar Pine constructed in a unique and modern manner. Instead of the usual flush ceiling arrangement, the architect allowed dados between each piece of wood strip ceiling to extend downward 1½″ and measure



Warren Crabtree (Local 1665) affixes batten to Walnut paneling on 8th floor. A similar construction method is used on the ceilings of the 8th floor conference room and main lobby.

Kenneth W. Keats checks Oak unit blocks for defects. Approximately 25,000 sq. ft. of flooring were used through the Forest Industries Building.





George M. Coker joining a piece of Walnut paneling. Protruding dados have not yet been installed.

James P. Wine (left) and George M. Coker (both Local 1665) install doors in Cherry cabinets used for storage. Each office where paneling was used has a matching storage cabinet of the same species as the paneling.



Carrol W. Lewis (Local 132) checks gum paneling used in executive office on the 7th floor.





Lawrence H. Vehrs (Local 132) sets a Cherry cabinet. Wood cabinets were used in each office having paneling.



Mike Tighe (Local 132) scribes a notch in Walnut paneling used in the 8th floor conference room.

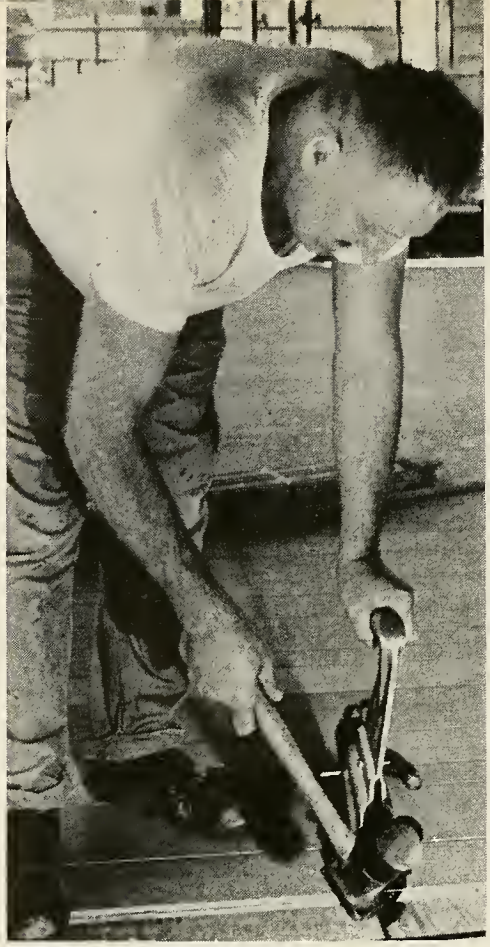




Edward F. Giddings (Local 1631) notches random width oak flooring for recessed electrical floor units. A total of five different floors were used throughout the Forest Industries Building.



Carpenter foreman J. F. Mattingly (left) and Walter Arner (Local 132) mitering Walnut molding for use in the 8th floor conference room. Framing around light fixtures in the background are the finished product and are used throughout the room.



Leonard D. Hicks (Local 132) lays random width flooring in 8th floor conference room.





Carpenter's apprentice laying Maple block flooring.

4¼″ center to center. The preciseness with which the ceiling had to be installed required the utmost skill from the carpenters. As one of them put it, "If we'd been off as much as ⅛″ it would have ruined the entire effect."

In one of the fifth floor office areas, clear Southern Pine paneling is used to its fullest advantage, blending in naturally with the Ash paneling of the elevator lobby and hallway. This area serves as an excellent example of how proper sawing, finishing and installation can greatly enhance the appearance of wood. Flat sawn, the rich Pine paneling creates a beautifully patterned effect made more appealing by an excellent finish.

On the sixth floor, paneling of Incense Cedar, Idaho White Pine and Ponderosa Pine can be found in abundance. Of particular notice is the Cedar which not only makes an interesting contrast to the Sugar Pine in the hallway, but serves as an unusual display for this kind of wood. Incense Cedar is generally used in the manufacture of pencils, and is not ordinarily used in paneling. This is unfortunate because the fine, uniform texture and straight grain of the wood creates a strikingly beautiful atmosphere in a room where it is used.

The central reception room on the seventh floor Executive Suite exhibits West Coast Hemlock while adjacent reception areas feature Southern Pine and Redwood boards as well as Walnut plywood, which complement each other and set a warm and friendly tone in the entire area. Nearby offices are paneled in Walnut plywood, Cherry, Magnolia, Cypress, Gum, Oak and Maple. An adjoining conference room is in Southern Pine.

White Fir and Walnut dominate the eighth floor with contrast afforded by a nearby library done in Cherry. Paneling in the hallway is of Walnut and is installed similarly to the Redwood in the main lobby.

In this case, a 1⅛″ x 2″ batten extends approximately 2″ from the rabbet giving the wall surface a shadowed rythmic effect and offering subtle relief from the ordinary solid illusion of standard paneling.

In the rented areas of the second, third and fourth floors, Southern Pine, Western Red Cedar and Douglas Fir, respectively, are used in the hallways.

Because of the numerous species involved, architect Don Lethbridge of Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon, Washington, D. C., used both random width boards and plywood paneling for contrast. He also employed a recessed shoe moulding which can be used with either solid paneling, plywood or dry wall; all unpaneled offices in the building are of drywall construction.

Five types of flooring were installed in the building, utilizing two species (Oak and Maple) and approximately 25,000 square feet of flooring.

The first is in the main lobby where a unique parquet floor consisting of hundreds of quarter sawn pieces of Oak are set in the manner of mosaics. When manufactured, these quarter sawn pieces are held together by paper attached to the surface side in blocks 2′ square. During installation, each block is laid over a plywood subflooring and is rigidly adhered by a polyvinyl adhesive. Once adhered, the binding paper is peeled off, preparatory to the finishing operation. This is a very quick installation method and a large size floor can be laid in a relatively short time.

On the fifth floor a brand new type of flexible oak flooring never before used for commercial purposes can be found. Measuring ⅛″ in thickness, 9″ x 9″ squares of laminated 2-ply



Carpenters installing Pine battens in ceiling of 8th floor conference room.



George M. Coker (left) and James P. Wine (right) discuss matching grains of magnolia paneling in 7th floor office.



William Pittman (Local 1590) adjusts battens on the Pine ceiling of the 8th floor conference room.

high-grade Oak are applied directly to concrete by means of a flooring adhesive. As with the lobby floor, no subflooring is used and the installation is simple and fast. This particular flooring is the product of a leading floor manufacturer and is, in effect, being job-tested in the Forest Industries Building.

The office areas of the sixth floor consist of 9″ x 9″ 3-ply prefinished Oak squares, ½″ thick, laid in mastic. Generally used in apartment buildings, carpenters could not recall this type of flooring used in an office building. Kenneth W. Keats, Local 1631, believes that because of the simplicity of installation, and the ease of repair and maintenance, this type of plywood flooring might eventually replace standard strip flooring.

A fourth type of flooring can also be found on the eighth floor in the main conference room. Here a beautiful random width Red Oak plank floor gives sound evidence of how a wood floor can doubly enhance the beauty of a room. The ceiling of the room is of Western Pine and is installed in the manner of the ceiling in the main lobby.

All elevator lobby floors are composed of 9″ x 9″ squares of 25/32″ White Oak block flooring splined by a metal band. Unlike the flooring used on the seventh and part of the eighth floor, which were finished on the site, these blocks were prefinished by the manufacturer.

Most of the first floor area, including a beautiful snack bar and lunch room, uses 9″ x 9″ squares of 25/32″ Northern Hard Maple block flooring. As with the Oak, no subflooring was used, and the blocks were splined with a metal band.

Carpenters on the job were amazed at the amount of wood used in the construction of the Forest Industries Building. But to the owners, the explanation is simple. In addition to representing 16 regional associations which, in turn, represent lumber mills all over America, the people of NLMA and TECO, like carpenters, make their living from wood and wood products. For this reason, and because they sincerely believe that wood is a superior building and decorating material, they use and promote wood as much as they can, not only as officials of an association but as individuals. Since 1959 the National Lumber Manufacturers Association has sponsored a National Wood Promotion Program designed to "create a greater acceptance of wood in the form of lumber and building products for every practical purpose on the part of the people who design, build, specify and buy." Through national advertising and other means the NLMA is attempting to call national attention to the superior qualities of wood in home and commercial construction.

Since the results of their effort affect carpenters all over America, it is only fitting that carpenters should support the national program as individuals. How? Simply doing as the people at NLMA and TECO do—recommending and using wood and wood products whenever and wherever possible. In other words, if you can buy or use the same thing in wood, why use a substitute? In the long run, it means that the industry supplying you with the material from which you make your living will be strengthened and assured a continuity of supply.

As the slogan for the National Wood Promotion Program indicates, "THERE'S NOTHING IN THE WORLD LIKE WOOD." You can lend credence to this idea by personally supporting the product which affords you your livelihood.



WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

JFK's FIRST YEAR. The first year of the Kennedy Administration is now rapidly coming to an end. It has been a year of undoubted achievement. Recovery from the last Eisenhower recession has been one of its highlights and a considerable program of social advancement has been one of its others.

Yet, for the nation, the Administration itself, and for organized labor, it has been a year of nagging, frustratingly high levels of unemployment that show few signs of dropping significantly unless drastic counter-measures are taken.

The loss of jobs, particularly in the manufacturing sector of the economy in automobiles and steel, in meat packing and communications where automation has been heavy, is the one stark fact that still faces the labor movement and the workers who are its flesh and blood.

The nation has gone through an important period of recovery. Total output of goods and services has increased at a rate that may reach 7 per cent for the last quarter of the year. Industrial production increased by 9 per cent from January to September. The annual rate of new housing starts rose by more than 20 per cent during the same period.

PROFITS UP. Personal income during the first nine months of the year rose 4% or about $50 after taxes for every man, woman and child in the country. Corporate profits after taxes rose by approximtely 20% during the same period—an ironic commentary on business complaints that it is being taxed to death and given no incentive. Gross National Product was running at a $540 billion rate—up $50 billion.

Jobs went up, too, by 3,400,000 from January to October, but in the face of all this, the stubborn fact remained that unemployment remains just under 4,000,000.

ECONOMIC PARADOX. American labor leaders have been acutely aware of this paradox of an economic recovery that is not matched by jobs. AFL-CIO President George Meany has repeatedly pointed out the need for stronger recovery action—a temporary lowering of taxes on the lower levels to stimulate purchasing power, Federal encouragement of public works on the state and local level, an improved unemployment compensation system.

It isn't that the Kennedy Administration has failed to recognize the danger either. In speech after speech, Administration officials, including Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg and Walter W. Heller, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, have called attention to the heavy jobless rate.

MEANY SERVES. President Kennedy, himself, made his position clear in appointing a President's Committee on Youth Employment which includes such labor representatives as President Meany and President Cornelius J. Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

"Although there are bright spots in the employment situation nationally," the President said, "I am not satisfied with an unemployment rate which has remained at about 6.8 per cent seasonally adjusted for the last eleven months.

LAGGING GROWTH. However genuine the obvious concern of the Administration over the persistently high jobless rate, there is considerable doubt in labor leadership that the front on which it is being tackled is "broad" enough.

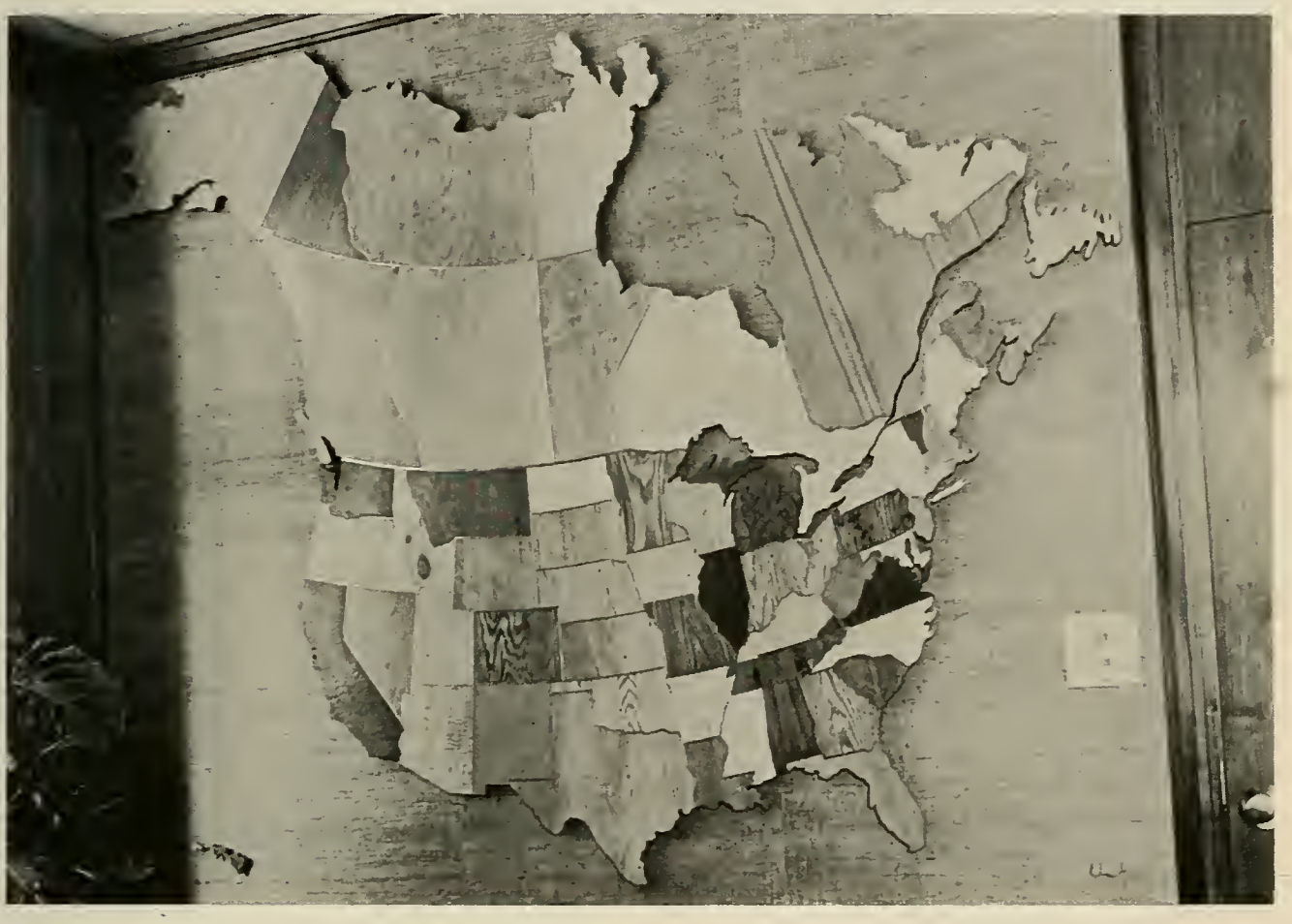
Labor economists have been insistent that a far greater rate of economic growth than we are now having is needed, that unless our economy spurts rapidly ahead we are not going to have the millions of jobs that our growing population needs over the next ten years.

Unused plant capacity, failure of the economy to expand at a rapid enough rate, failure to push public works and tax reforms that would greatly strengthen buying power are all points that have been stressed many times.

The U. S. and Canada in Wood

This magnificent map in wood is located in the office of General President M. A. Hutcheson in the Brotherhood's new Washington headquarters. It was designed by Lucio Savoya, a member of the staff of Holabird and Root, the architects.

When the late afternoon sun comes through the west windows the map takes on an added luster. The exquisite colors of the various woods shimmer in the golden light. The rich, warm tones of the woods makes this one of the building's handsomest corners.



U. S. A.

1. Me.	Basswood
2. N. H.	Sweet Birch
3. Vt.	Charter Walnut
4. Mass.	Scarlet Oak
5. R. I.	White Oak
6. Conn.	Calico Elm
7. N. Y.	Yellow Birch
8. Pa.	Wormy Chestnut
9. N. J.	Tulip Tree
10. Del.	Quartered Walnut
11. Md.	Maple Fiddleback
12. Va.	American Walnut
13. W. Va.	Red Birch
14. Ohio	Catalpa Chestnut
15. Ky.	Birdseye Maple
16. Tenn.	Arom. Red Cedar
17. N. C.	Hard Maple
18. S. C.	Yellow Poplar
19. Ga.	Cherry Elm
20. Fla.	Cypress
21. Ala.	Red Gum
22. Miss.	Holly
23. La.	Sycamore
24. Ark.	White Ash
25. Mo.	Brown Elm
26. Ill.	Black Walnut
27. Ind.	Shingle Oak
28. Mich.	Cherry
29. Wis.	Butternut
30. Ia.	Curly Maple
31. Minn.	Olive Ash
32. N. Dak.	Cottonwood
33. S. Dak.	Hackberry
34. Nebr.	Northern Gray Elm
35. Kan.	Hickory
36. Okla.	Coffeetree
37. Tex.	Pecan
38. N. Mex.	Edge Grain Fir
39. Colo.	Douglas Fir
40. Wyo.	Ponderosa Pine
41. Mont.	Western Red Cedar
42. Idaho	Knotty Pine
43. Utah	White Pine
44. Ariz.	Aspen
45. Calif.	Redwood
46. Nev.	Canyon Live Oak
47. Ore.	Myrtle
48. Wash.	Claro Walnut
49. Hawaii	Koa
50. Alaska	Sitka Spruce
51. Puerto Rico	Satin Wood

CANADA

52. Yukon	Madrone
53. British Columbia	Pacific Yew
54. Alberta	Red Alder
55. Saskatchewan	Black Cottonwood
56. Mackenzie	Hemlock
57. Keewatin	Northern White Pine
58. Manitoba	Gray Birch
59. Ontario	White Birch
60. Quebec	Cedar
61. Labrador	Poplar
62. New Brunswick	Beech
63. Nova Scotia	Sassafras
64. Newfoundland	Black Ash

Note: The selection of these woods, each found in the state or province represented, attempts to satisfy basic requirements that each species shall contribute through natural color and tone to the overall artistic effect and, at the same time, emphasize with graining, the boundaries of individual geographic areas.

EDITORIALS

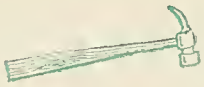


THE FIRST YEAR

With this issue of *THE CARPENTER* we conclude our first twelve months of cooperation with Merkle Press in Washington, D. C.

At the time the decision was made to move our International Headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, the Officers and Board of the United Brotherhood realized a new printing set-up for *THE CARPENTER* would be necessary. On January 1st of this year Merkle Press became the official printer of our journal. Under this arrangement, *THE CARPENTER* is able to have a new format, more extensive use of color, and better photographs.

The arrangement has been a happy one. Many members of the Brotherhood have expressed their delight with the *new CARPENTER*. In turn, the Officers of the Brotherhood and the editorial staff of *THE CARPENTER* are most grateful to Mr. E. A. Merkle and his splendid staff for their help in keeping *THE CARPENTER* in the front ranks of American Labor publications.



OUR KIND OF BISHOP

The Roman Catholic Bishop of El Paso, Texas, has done a highly commendable thing. The Most Reverend Sidney M. Metzger has issued a directive to the priests under his supervision instructing them to accept bids on construction only from contractors employing union labor.

In a Labor Day message, the prelate had said that wages and employments have not kept pace with industrial progress in the Southwest and praised the policy of government bodies in paying the area-determined prevailing wage for work.

Bishop Metzger quoted from three papal encyclicals on the rights of labor in his Labor Day message, saying they were particularly "pertinent" in the El Paso area.

Emphasizing a quotation from Pope Pius XI on the injustice of denying workers the right to form unions, Bishop Metzger said it is "almost inconceivable that even Catholics at this late date can view with suspicion the efforts of workingmen" to form unions.



OUR NEW HOME

The headquarters of the International Brotherhood is now pretty well established in our new home in the nation's capital. Since Labor Day the housekeeping tasks have been formidable, but now everything seems pretty well in place; and our veteran staff members are finding their way around Washington as easily as they did in the hometown of Indianapolis. The new staff members are rapidly becoming part of the family. Many labor leaders, other unions, public officials, and our own locals have given us a warm welcome. Typical of these is the letter written to us by Local 1590:

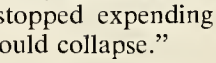
"Carpenters Local 1590 of Washington, D. C. welcomes the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the nation's capital. We extend our congratulations and best wishes to you and all our general officers in your new headquarters."



NOTE FOR GOLDWATER

Senator Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.) loves to shed tears about government spending but he would probably be just as happy if the citizens of his state didn't know that they receive from the Federal government almost twice as much as it pays in taxes.

A banker frankly admitted: "If the Federal Government ever stopped expending funds in Arizona, the economy would collapse."



WELCOME LETTER

The CARPENTER likes to receive mail. The staff is particularly happy when one like this comes in:

Dear Sirs:

For several months now, my husband and I have been going to write you to thank you for *THE CARPENTER*. We really think you are doing a wonderful job—and have so marvelously lifted carpenters to some really fine and challenging reading. We're both attempting the reading course you are doing in three parts.

Thank you so very much for all of your good efforts.

/s/Mr. & Mrs. Robt. Hagstrom
Carpenters' Local 957
Stillwater, Minn.

P.S.: Your covers are beautiful!

FORWARD MARCH

People associated with unions get used to hearing them attacked. Our critics frequently say that union members are always looking for something for nothing. Seldom do you read or hear about union activities in which unions and their members put back unto into our society. Yet any fair-minded labor historian will agree that from the early days of unions in this country they have been concerned with the great issues of our society. In fact, the record will show that frequently the unions lead the rest of America in much-needed social changes and long overdue reforms.

All this comes to mind because it has been announced the AFL-CIO will once more lend its support—indeed will lead the way—as U. S. educational leaders seek to widen the paths to higher education for more young citizens.

The AFL-CIO will sponsor, in cooperation with the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, a national conference on equal opportunity for higher education. The sessions will be held January 4 and 5 in Washington, D. C.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said the purpose of the conference "will be to consider what barriers limit the general availability of higher education and to propose methods of removing those barriers so as to guarantee equal opportunity to all children."

Principal speakers will include Michigan State University Pres. John R. Hannah; Russell Thackrey, executive secretary-treasurer of the land grant colleges association; President Samuel D. Proctor of North Carolina A & T College; John Stalnaker, head of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation; University of Minnesota President O. Meredith Wilson and U. S. Commissioner of Education Sterling McMurrin. Meany himself will address a dinner session January 4.

Discussion leaders will include trade union officers who serve on the boards of trustees of colleges and universities.

Human progress is our most important product.



IT'S A PITY

In our view, General Edwin Walker is a tragic figure. This patriot has a distinguished military record. The adult years of his life have been given to the service of his country. Somewhere along the line, the General either forgot the basic lessons in civics or he was misled. The result is that he has violated some basic American ground rules. He attempted to make the military point of view more dominant than civilian control. Now he feels compelled to leave military life and forgo the compensations of his long service.

Senator Stephen Young of Ohio sums it up this way: "The wise men who wrote the Constitution of our country provided that civil authority must always remain supreme over military authority. The business of military officers is defense—not politics, not policy making, not propaganda. Officers in our armed services may condemn communism as a form of government or draw unfavorable comparison between the Communist system and our system. They may not sound off on foreign policy, nor make political speeches, nor direct soldiers how they and their dependents should vote.

"General Walker was off base. In fact, he violated the Military Code when he engaged in political activity and urged men under his command how they and their dependents should vote. This officer admitted membership in the John Birch Society and selected its literature for reading by his soldiers.

"When placed on trial, he pleaded the army Fifth (Article of War 31), refusing to answer some questions. . . . As a private citizen, this former general may be as eccentric politically as he chooses. Every officer of our armed forces must accept the restrictions imposed on his position by custom and the Constitution.

"Recently army officers, by force and violence, took over the government of Ecuador. A few months ago, French generals revolted against De Gaulle and blood was shed in suppressing this revolt. In Brazil, army and navy officers usurped civil authority, interfering with the orderly succession to the presidency . . .

"On the subject of muzzling of the military, former Admiral Arleigh Burke, whose speeches were on occasion censored in the Eisenhower Administration, recently said, 'There are certain things which military men should not say. There are certain things which if said would do harm to the government. So there is no objection to having speeches cleared. I don't think that military leaders are muzzled'."



IT'S OUR JOB

Every person connected with the Brotherhood is responsible for our public relations. We all gripe about the criticisms of labor. What do we do about it? In our own communities do we try to tell labor's story? A good case in point is "The Oregon Story". In the September and October issues of this journal the Oregon school building program was reviewed. It graphically told of the effective use of wood to cut costs and yet provide a maximum of beauty and safety. Reprints of "The Oregon Story" are available FREE. If every member of this Brotherhood saw to it that just one copy of this reprint reached one key school official in his community by January 1 there would be nearly one million school officials thinking in terms of wood.

How about it? Have you done your part? Write to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D. C. for your FREE copies of "The Oregon Story".

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Accredited National Home Study Council

The House That Canada Built

Construction and decorating woods from across Canada will be displayed in a two story structure in the Canadian Government exhibit at the National Association of Home Builders Show in McCormick Place, Chicago, December 3-7.

Visitors to the exhibit will be able to see a broad cross section of Canadian woods installed as they would be in a modern home. Posts and beams, handsome veneers, cedar shakes, and a variety of floorings are only a few of the items in the exhibit.

Each species has been carefully chosen for its unique properties and then installed in its proper use. The great variety of characteristics make wood in general an unequalled building material.

Species used in solid wood panelling are Western Red Cedar, White Pine, Yellow Cedar, Red Pine and Western White Spruce. Stair treads are of Northern Hard Maple. All posts, beams and staircase stringers are of Pacific Coast Hemlock, and joists and studs from those giant western trees, the Douglas Fir, stronger pound for pound than steel or concrete.

Western White Spruce decking has been used in the second floor ceiling and Western Red Cedar decking for outside siding.

Canadian birch will be seen in herringbone, block and strip flooring as well as in the staircase railing.

The exhibit was designed and built by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission using materials supplied by members of various Canadian lumber associations.

Industrialists Invited To AFL-CIO Convention

Six top American industrialists, all members of the President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee, have been invited to be guest observers at the Fourth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO opening in Miami Beach December 7 by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Meany sent his "most cordial invitation" to Henry Ford II, chairman of the board, Ford Motor Company; Joseph Block, president, Inland Steel; Thomas J. Watson, president, International Business Machines; Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., president, Reynolds Metals; Elliott V. Bell, editor and publisher, Business Week magazine, and John Franklin, president, U.S. Lines.



Canadian SECTION

Ontario Federation OKs Drive Against Reds

OVERWHELMING endorsement of efforts by the United Steelworkers and the Canadian Labour Congress to "liberate" miners, smeltermen and refinery workers from the Communist-led Mine-Mill was given by 725 delegates to the fifth annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour. Impassioned oratory on the issue made the debate a highlight of the OFL's three-day convention in the Cleary Auditorium here.

A resolution submitted by Local 444, UAW, condemned Steel and the CLC for what it termed "raiding" and "trade union cannibalism" in providing an opportunity for Mine-Mill members in Sudbury and Port Colborne, Ont. and Thompson, Manitoba to rejoin the ranks of labour within the CLC. Speaker after speaker took the floor to oppose the resolution, a large number of them from UAW locals seeking to disassociate themselves from the Local 444 charge.

Fifteen Votes Were Against

With about 15 dissenting votes, the convention vigorously approved rejection of the resolution. A companion resolution which was approved with only two dissenting votes gave "unqualified support to the CLC and the Steelworkers in the worthy objective of destroying the nickel curtain which has kept the workers in isolation from their rightful place in the house of labour."

Murray Cotterill, Toronto Labour Council, said the Mine-Mill members were "voting with their feet" in walking out of the red-led union in droves. Delegates were told that 1,100 of the 1,700 former Mine-Mill members in Port Colbourne had signed Steel cards in an organizing campaign of a few weeks. In Sudbury, thousands of members had been signed to the Steel union in a drive by only three Steelworker organizers.

The debate had national significance in that it met head on a Communist-inspired campaign which is being promoted to take the heat off Mine-Mill. It is highly probable that well over two-thirds of Mine-Mill's 33,000 Canadian members will switch affiliation to Steel to return to the family of labour.

A major issue approved by the convention was an increase in the monthly per capita of OFL affiliates from three cents to five cents. A proposal to hold conventions of the Federation every two years instead of annually as in the past was rejected when it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority required by the constitution. Opposition to an increased per capita was voiced by some affiliates to enable them to give financial support to the New Democratic Party. A majority of speakers commended the services provided by the OFL to affiliates and approved the increase as necessary to maintain and expand services.

Support Given Hotel Strike

Unanimous support was given to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees on strike at Toronto's Royal York and delegates donated $1,000 to bolster the strike fund of 700 workers who are seeking a fair contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway management of the hotel.

The OFL was asked to call on affiliates to urge more unions to refuse to provide service to the hotel and the CLC was urged to continue rallying maximum support to bring the dispute to a successful conclusion. Archie Johnstone, vice-president of the Hotel Workers, charged that the strike was imposed by management on his union and that "the CPR is acting as the hatchetman for the Canadian Manufacturers Association" in a union-busting drive.

The recent decision of Magistrate Thomas Elmore of Toronto, which in effect makes strike action illegal, was strongly condemned by delegates. Support by the OFL of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers in appealing this decision to higher courts was urged and amendments to the Ontario Labour Relations Act to negate the ruling were called for in a strongly-worded resolution.

Delegates Seek Special Session

Delegates asked that a special session of the Ontario Legislature amend the Act to clearly establish employees' right to organize, bargain collectively and strike, if necessary, without loss of any rights or privileges they may have enjoyed prior to the conclusion of any new or renewed collective agreement. Dave Archer, OFL president, said that Elmore's decision "hits at the very root of labour relations in this province."

John Bruce of the Plumbers' Union echoed the sentiments of a number of delegates when he said that the impact of the decision on the labour movement might make it a turning point in the history of organized labour, comparable to the "Tolpuddle Martyrs" case in Britain in the last century.

Delegates also approved a resolution calling for legislation to outlaw the use of strike breakers.

Other matters dealt with by the convention included resolutions on workmen's compensation, welfare, unemployment, safety, education, minimum wages and pensions.

Soviet Union Gets Warning

In a wide-ranging speech William Dodge, CLC executive vice-president, outlined the role played by the CLC in serving the Canadian labour movement and dealt with the question of the relationship of French and English speaking Canada. In a condemnation of Soviet nuclear tests which he described as a deliberate attempt "to poison humanity", Mr. Dodge said that all countries of the world must, through the United Nations, "let the Soviet Union understand that their actions in this instance are regarded as a measure of the political ideals for which they stand."

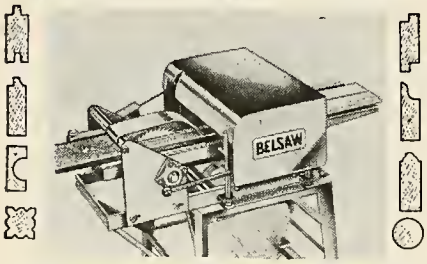


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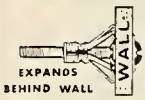
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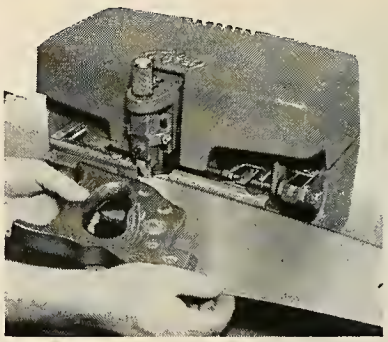


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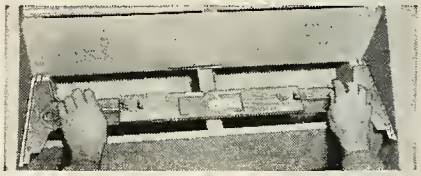
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STATEMENT

of the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

to the

CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

in regard to

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND LOGGERS

On August 11, 1961, the United Brotherhood received from the Canadian Labour Congress (hereafter referred to as the CLC), a letter dated August 8, 1961, with which was enclosed "a copy of charges filed with the CLC by the International Woodworkers' of America (hereafter referred to as the IWA) against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America under Article III, Section 4 and Article IX, Section 6 of the CLC Constitution."

The "charges" are entitled "Presentation of the International Woodworkers' of America to the Canadian Labour Congress." These "charges" set forth the two Sections of the CLC Constitution referred to (Article III, Section 4 and Article IX, Section 6); request the CLC to suspend from membership the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America "for its current activities in respect to the logging operations in the Province of Newfoundland"; and then continue with a long, loosely worded, frequently inaccurate and poorly documented "presentation" of the IWA's claims. This latter statement, essentially, is a statement of the IWA's view of the history of the attempts made to organize the Newfoundland loggers by IWA and the United Brotherhood, and a statement of the IWA's opinion as to when, where and how the United Brotherhood should be permitted to carry on the traditionally successful organizing efforts which have made it one of the outstanding organizations in the labor movement in the United States and Canada.

The United Brotherhood wishes to outline its position to the CLC in regard to these "charges" and to state briefly the facts which it is prepared to establish when the meeting of representatives of the United Brotherhood and the IWA at CLC headquarters (which was proposed in the August 8, 1961 letter of the CLC) is convened.

THE CLAIMS OF THE IWA

As noted above, the IWA has accused the United Brotherhood of violating Article III, Section 4 and Article IX, Section 6 of the Constitution of the CLC. Those Sections read as follows:

Article III, Section 4

"Each affiliate shall respect the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and no affiliate shall raid the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate. When a complaint has been filed with the President by an affiliate alleging a violation of this Section by another affiliate, the President or his designated representative shall endeavour by consultation with the appropriate officers of both affiliates, to settle the matter by voluntary agreement between such affiliates. In the event no such voluntary agreement is reached within a reasonable time the President shall report to the Executive Council with such recommendations as he may deem appropriate. Upon such report being submitted, the Executive Council shall consider the same, shall hear the appropriate officers of the affiliates involved, and shall make such decisions as it believes to be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Section. In the event an affiliate shall fail to comply with such decision, the Executive Council shall submit the matter to the Convention for such action as the Convention may deem appropriate under the provisions of this Constitution."

Article IX, Section 6

"The Executive Council shall have the power to conduct an investigation of any situation in which there is reason to believe that any Congress organization may be dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by any corrupt influence, or that its policies or activities are contrary to the principles or policies of the Congress. Upon the completion of such an investigation, including a hearing if requested, the Executive Council shall have the authority to make recommendations to the organization involved. It shall have the further authority upon a two-thirds vote of the Council to suspend any organization. Any action of the Executive Council under this Section may be appealed to the Convention." (Underlining as in IWA "presentation")

The IWA, in its "presentation" (page 2), sets forth its claim that the United Brotherhood violated Article III, Section 4 as follows:

"1. That within the framework of the facts as they relate to Newfoundland, the International Woodworkers of America has an established collective bargaining relationship on behalf of the loggers of Newfoundland.

2. That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have in effect raided the established collective bargaining relationship.

3. That any other interpretation of this Constitution is a violation of its letter, intent, and spirit."

The IWA's claim of violation of Article IX, Section 6 (beginning at page 10 of its "presentation") is less clearly defined. It appears, however, to be the position of the IWA that the policies or activities of the United Brotherhood are contrary to the principles or policies of the CLC, because:

1. **It is the policy of the CLC to support the IWA in Newfoundland, rather than the United Brotherhood, and the United Brotherhood, by attempting to organize the Newfoundland loggers has "sabotaged" that policy (IWA "presentation," page 12);**
2. **The United Brotherhood has "had something to do with" the Newfoundland Brotherhood of Woodworkers (hereafter referred to as the NBWW), contrary to a Resolution adopted by the CLC Executive Council on March 17, 1959 (IWA "presentation," pp. 12-17);**
3. **The "general attitude" of the United Brotherhood has been one of "defiance of the Constitution" of the CLC.**

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD

The position of the United Brotherhood as to these "charges," and generally in regard to its right to organized the loggers in Newfoundland, can be outlined quite briefly:

In regard to the claimed violation of Article III, Section 4, the United Brotherhood's position is as follows:

(1) The United Brotherhood denies that the IWA has "an established collective bargaining relationship" on behalf of the loggers of Newfoundland.

(a) Any such relationship which may have existed in the past, as the IWA admits, has been destroyed (IWA "presentation," p. 7).

(2) The United Brotherhood has not, in any sense of the word, "raided" the IWA in Newfoundland.

(a) The CLC has specifically admitted the right of the United Brotherhood to organize the loggers of Newfoundland;

(b) The CLC and the IWA have both conceded that the organizing activities of the United Brotherhood in Newfoundland are not "raiding" by proposing a vote by the Newfoundland loggers in which they would have an opportunity to express a choice between the IWA and the United Brotherhood.

(3) The United Brotherhood is now and has for almost twenty years been engaged in legitimate organizing activity among the loggers in Newfoundland and its jurisdiction to organize the loggers and to organize in Newfoundland cannot be seriously questioned.

In regard to the claimed violation of Article IX, Section 6, the position of the United Brotherhood is as follows:

(1) There is no justification for the CLC to give preference to one of its affiliates, namely the IWA, over another of its affiliates, namely the United Brotherhood, by the grant of funds and other support to aid the IWA to organize the loggers of Newfoundland.

(2) The United Brotherhood has had no dealings with the NBWW looking towards affiliation of that organization with the United Brotherhood or which could in any manner be considered in conflict with the Resolution of the Executive Council passed on March 17, 1959 in connection with the NBWW.

(3) The claim that the "general attitude" of the United Brotherhood has been one of "defiance to the Constitution" of the CLC is contrary to fact and contrary to common knowledge.

The United Brotherhood further states as follows:

(1) The loggers of Newfoundland have expressed a clear preference for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America;

(2) The IWA, in its operations in Newfoundland, has clearly violated the principles of the CLC and all organized labor by its distribution of disgraceful and scurrilous campaign literature by which it apparently hoped to advance its own interests in Newfoundland, but which it knew could have the effect only of undermining the traditional respect with which the labor movement in Newfoundland has been held.

(a) It is significant that the United Brotherhood by its faithful representation of its members in Newfoundland over a long period of years is to a great extent responsible for the high respect with which the labor movement has been held in Newfoundland.

(3) The United Brotherhood cannot be held responsible for any alleged activities of the AND or any other employer.

(4) The proper construction of the Constitution of the CLC and the proper application of CLC policy requires dismissal of these charges and requires, further, that the CLC lend its support equally to the IWA and to the United Brotherhood, if it is to participate at all in the organization of the loggers in Newfoundland, and further requires that the CLC refuse to join in any attempt to circumscribe the traditional jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood.

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

Although the United Brotherhood has been active in Newfoundland since the early 1940's, and has had Local Unions established there for many years, its current campaign to organize the Newfoundland loggers began in 1955.

The efforts of the United Brotherhood resulted in a proposal during the summer of 1955 by the Newfoundland Lumberman's Association to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The efforts of the United Brotherhood continued for more than a year thereafter during which members of the Newfoundland Lumberman's Association, as well as other organizations representing loggers of Newfoundland, expressed a strong preference for the United Brotherhood and details of affiliation were under frequent discussion.

It was not until late 1956 that the IWA took any active interest in organizing the Newfoundland loggers.

The organizing efforts of the United Brotherhood continued until the early summer of 1957 at which time the Newfoundland Lumberman's Association, with the approval of the majority of its members, affiliated with the United Brotherhood and the details of the affiliation were set forth in a letter of understanding dated July 13, 1957, from General Executive Board member A. V. Cooper to J. J. Thompson, then President of the Newfoundland Lumberman's Association.

Thereafter, in August 1957, two Local Unions were chartered by the United Brotherhood, one local Union 2564 was located in Grand Falls, Newfoundland, and the other, 2575, was located in Princeton, Newfoundland. These Local Unions were actively operating early in 1958.

DISCUSSION—ARTICLE III, SECTION 4

The IWA charges that the United Brotherhood is guilty of raiding "an established collective bargaining relationship" of the IWA in Newfoundland. This charge is so far-fetched that it merits little serious discussion.

In the first place, the proposition that a collective bargaining relationship exists between the IWA and the two Newfoundland pulp companies has no basis whatsoever in fact.

At one time, the IWA was certified to represent certain employees of the loggers in Newfoundland. That was several years ago. After it was unable to reach agreement on a contract, the IWA instituted a strike that failed. As an outgrowth of that strike action, the IWA was decertified and the two IWA locals were disbanded. Any semblance of a collective bargaining relationship that existed theretofore disappeared when the two IWA locals were decertified. The IWA itself admits that its collective bargaining relationship was "destroyed" by action of the Newfoundland government. But, whatever the reason, and whatever we may think of the action of the Newfoundland government, it stands as a fact that the IWA's "bargaining relationship" in Newfoundland was effectively ended.

It is significant to note that it was necessary for the IWA to set up a new local in March of this year, when it decided to resume organizing efforts in Newfoundland.

The IWA (p. 8 of its "presentation") states its position as follows:

"We do not argue, for example, where a strike has terminated in defeat, and the union involved lies dormant, that ten years later it can object to another affiliate entering that field, and claim the protection of the no-raiding Section."

We agree. But it is just unrealistic to preserve the jurisdiction of a dormant union for 10 months or 10 weeks as it is to preserve it for 10 years. The principle is the same. And following the collapse of its strike and its decertification, the IWA was certainly dormant, and remained so until March 1961. Nowhere in its Constitution is the CLC empowered to award jurisdiction or to choose between parallel unions. Neither has it constitutional authority for preserving jurisdiction for one union or another in any given situation where no strike exists. Yet, that would be precisely the effect of any CLC action which sought to establish the IWA in Newfoundland at the expense of the United Brotherhood.

No strike by the IWA exists in Newfoundland at the present time. The CLC declared the strike officially ended months ago. There were no pickets in evidence when the United Brotherhood committee visited Newfoundland. Neither were there any of the evidences of a strike. It is obvious that no strike exists.

During the IWA strike, the United Brotherhood did **not** attempt to interfere with the IWA. **After** the strike failed, the United Brotherhood entered the Newfoundland situation in good faith in response to numerous requests from many groups within Canada's newest Province. The General Executive Board appointed a Committee to investigate the entire situation. This committee was under no specific instructions as to the Newfoundland situation.

As evidence of its good faith, the first move the committee made was to call on the Canadian Labour Congress. The committee spent several hours with Brother Jodoin in his office discussing Newfoundland. This meeting was held on June 9, 1961.

Not once, but three times, Brother Jodoin assured the committee that there was no question of the right of the United Brotherhood to enter the Newfoundland picture. No mention was made of any existing collective bargaining relationship between the IWA and the companies.

Several weeks later, Brother Jodoin came to Unity House, in Pennsylvania where he met with General President Hutcheson, General Secretary Livingston, and General Treasurer Terzick of the United Brotherhood. At this meeting, he reiterated his stand; there was no question of the right of the United Brotherhood to resume organizing in Newfoundland.

It should be pointed out that at neither meeting did Brother Jodoin make mention of any claim by the IWA of an established collective bargaining relationship. What Brother Jodoin did mention at both meetings is that there could be possible repercussions if the United Brotherhood took over the independent union in toto, something the United Brotherhood had not the slightest intention of doing.

Armed with the assurance from the CLC that the United Brotherhood had "every right" to resume organizing in the Newfoundland woods, the committee traveled to Newfoundland. It talked to many people in and out of the labor movement. It interviewed as many loggers as it could reach. From all the evidence it could gather, it was obvious to the committee that considerable sentiment in favor or the United Brotherhood existed among the Newfoundland loggers.

To get a true expression of sentiment from the loggers the committee decided to conduct a mail vote. Some 5,000 ballots were printed and mailed out to as many loggers as the committee could find. The United Brotherhood went directly to the loggers themselves, and the loggers cast a majority of their votes for the United Brotherhood.

In the meantime, the Executive Council of the CLC called a special meeting for July 13 to take up the Newfoundland situation. United Brotherhood committee members were sent wires notifying them of the meeting. In most cases, committee members received their wires a scant two days before the meeting. No prior consultation regarding the suitability of the date was granted the committee. As a result, no one was able to attend.

At this meeting, at which the IWA was present but the United Brotherhood was not, the CLC Executive Council advanced a proposal that a vote be taken among Newfoundland loggers under CLC supervision with both the IWA and the United Brotherhood on the ballot. This proposal was accepted by the IWA but rejected by the United Brotherhood because its own ballots were already in the mail.

However, it is interesting to note that the IWA made no claim of prior collective bargaining relation-

ship at this time. It was content to go along if it could get on the ballot. Only after the United Brotherhood vote was completed and the vote count disclosed a majority in favor of the United Brotherhood was the alleged bargaining relationship issue raised. It is of the utmost significance to point out that the making of this proposal by the CLC and its acceptance by the IWA is wholly inconsistent with any IWA claim of an "established collective bargaining relationship" and with CLC recognition of such a claim.

DISCUSSION—ARTICLE IX, SECTION 6

It is not and cannot be the "policy" of the CLC to give preference to one of its affiliates over another. Both the United Brotherhood and the IWA are affiliates of the CLC. Each, therefore, is entitled to even-handed treatment from the CLC and any preference for one or the other must of necessity be inconsistent with CLC policy.

While it is true that CLC policy may properly protect an affiliate from interference during a strike or from the "raiding" of its "established collective bargaining relationships", and no "raid" presently exists.

Consequently, the IWA and the United Brotherhood stand entitled to equal consideration before the CLC and the CLC has neither the right nor the power to prefer one over the other in matters of organizing jurisdiction, financial support or other influence. To give serious consideration to the IWA request that the United Brotherhood in effect be punished for attempting to carry on legitimate organizing activity is contrary to the purposes for which the CLC exists and is an unauthorized and unwarranted attempt to establish jurisdiction.

There is no foundation, either, for the claim that the United Brotherhood has violated the letter or spirit of the CLC Executive Council Resolution passed on March 17, 1959 regarding the NBWW. The United Brotherhood "had something to do" with the NBWW only to the extent that overtures were made **by** the NBWW in which it apparently sought to deal with or affiliate with the United Brotherhood. The extent of the dealings which the United Brotherhood had with NBWW representatives was to advise them that the NBWW overtures could not be accepted or considered and to advise them that the best step they could take in the interests of the Newfoundland loggers would be to dissolve the NBWW.

The IWA claim that the "general attitude" of the United Brotherhood is one of "defiance to the Constitution" of the CLC is too specious to merit comment.

DISCUSSION—IWA CAMPAIGN LITERATURE

The United Brotherhood wishes to point out to the CLC the significance of the disgraceful and scurrilous campaign literature disseminated by the IWA in its organizing operations in Newfoundland. The facts of this matter are undoubtedly known, at least generally, to the CLC. The extent to which the IWA carried its vicious campaign is well documented by the files of the United Brotherhood. We are prepared to exhibit copies of numerous documents for which the IWA cannot disclaim responsibility. These documents are not attached to this statement because their contents are well known to the IWA, and because their vicious and scurrilous nature makes them unfit for attachment. Copies will, however, be made available to representatives of the CLC.

It is enough to state, in connection with the use of these documents, that the IWA representatives who authorized their preparation and use were obviously aware that their net effect would be and could only be to undermine the respect which Newfoundland has always held for the labor movement, a respect which exists mainly because of the activities of the United Brotherhood in the Province for the past 20 years. The IWA literature clearly demonstrates that the IWA would sacrifice the welfare of the entire labor movement in order to achieve its own limited purposes.

CONCLUSION

The United Brotherhood respectfully submits that the CLC disregard the specious and unfounded charges of the IWA, and reject them, and that, further, the CLC advise the IWA that the IWA is entitled to no preference over any other affiliate of the CLC. The United Brotherhood requests, further, that the IWA be reprimanded by the CLC for the disgraceful literature which it distributed in Newfoundland, and that the IWA be instructed that the further use of similar material in any organizing campaign is contrary to the policies of the CLC and will lead to suspension of the IWA.

The General Officers and Board of the United Brotherhood want to make clear to all our members the present status of our efforts to organize the loggers in Newfoundland. This statement is in answer to the absurd charges of raiding made by the International Wood Workers 25 months after the Canadian Labour Congress officially declared the IWA strike a failure. The statement sets forth the record for all to see.

On January 8, 1962 the Canadian Labour Congress will render its findings on the matter.

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It is the desire of the General Office to process and properly dispose of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

PLEASE NOTE OFFICE HOURS AT THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Now that the Brotherhood's International Headquarters is established in our new building in Washington we wish to call your attention to our office hours. This is particularly important for all those who do business with the International Headquarters by long distance 'phone. Monday through Friday the office is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

Also may we again remind you that all correspondence should be addressed to 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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Brewer, Walter C.

L.U. NO. 943, TULSA, OKLA.
Conaway, L. B.
O'Neill, Bill
Tinsley, Harry G.

L.U. NO. 944, SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.
Garcia, Pete
Larson, Gunner
Lyons, James F.
Wright, Charles F.

L.U. NO. 946, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Beverleigh, R. H.
Green, Marcus
Hoffman, E. C.
Lawn, J. H.
Lovelady, R. G.
McLaughlin
Winter, O. N.

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.
Bow, Julius M.
Day, William
Jouppi, John

L.U. NO. 1035, TAUNTON, MASS.
Demar, George H.

L.U. NO. 1044, CHARLEROI, PENNA.
Harris, Charles R.

L.U. NO. 1055, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Donahue, Thomas E.
Schneider, John H.

L.U. NO. 1138, TOLEDO, OHIO
Logel, Edward
Meeker, Clair

L.U. NO. 1239, INDEPENDENCE, MO.
Bowman, James E.
Evinger, Fred L.

L.U. NO. 1354, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
King, Gaylord

L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.
Leppanen, Urho M.

L.U. NO. 1371, GADSDEN, ALA.
Martin, W. H.

L.U. NO. 1397, ROSLYN, N. Y.
Partty, William
Peterson, Carl

L.U. NO. 1400, SANTA MONICA, CAL.
Bagley, Don. F.
Bastian, Walter G.
Struckman, Claude

L.U. NO. 1423, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
Duelm, Henry A.
Pena, Nick E.
Thigpen, J. F.

L.U. NO. 1453, COSTA MESA, CALIF.
Beanblossom, E. H.
Powell, T. E.

L.U. NO. 1456, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Connors, John P.

L.U. NO. 1471, JACKSON, MISS.
Little, Andrew M.
Nelson, D. A.
Pace, W. C.
Quimby, Bill
Williams, R. L.

L.U. NO. 1507, EL MONTE, CALIF.
Grimes, J. W.
Wilson, George C.

L.U. NO. 1693, CHICAGO, ILL.
Griffen, Michael

L.U. NO. 1707, LONGVIEW, WASH.
Kleppen, Louis

L.U. NO. 1752, POMONA, CALIF.
Barnes, Ray W.
Condon, Bueford James
Duncan, Sam T.
Grey, Bryce
Hannagan, William C.
Herbert, William F.
Kimbell, Jess M.
Parker, R. E.

L.U. NO. 1784, CHICAGO, ILL.
Gunter, Jacob
Janke, William

L.U. NO. 1822, FORT WORTH, TEXAS
Lusher, Henry

L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Hayden, Thomas J.
Lee, William E.
Sorrels, John

L.U. NO. 1968, OBERLIN, OHIO
Bockmore, William

L.U. NO. 1974, ELLENSBURG, WASH.
Boyd, J. D.
Roberts, Cliel L.

L.U. NO. 2161, CATSKILL, N. Y.
Milbourne, James
Streich, Julius

L.U. NO. 2235, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Korn, Warren I.

L.U. NO. 2250, RED BANK, N. J.
Conover, Ira P.
Haldeman, Frank
Thorne, Clarence
Wastellow, Waldimer

L.U. NO. 2274, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Baldwin, Kenneth N.

L.U. NO. 2414, CLEVELAND, MISS.
McKnight, Earl N.

Representatives' Meeting

New Washington Headquarters



. . . General President Hutcheson defines jurisdictional rights.



. . . Board Members and representatives listen attentively.



. . . Officers and Board Members now on the dais.



. . . 1st Vice-President Stevenson draws a smile.



By FRED GOETZ

Good Hunting!

A recent tally of the Fish and Wildlife Service reveals that close to 18½ million licenses were sold in 1960. Add to that number of gunners, hunting without licenses: juveniles, pensioners, others who may legally hunt without a license, and the total could well be over 20 million.

Over sixty million dollars was put out by hunters for the licenses—a lot of money for a lot of pleasure, and a lot of good table fare.

Judging from the letters and photos received by members of the Carpenter's union, I'd say that they contributed their share of the funds—and bagged their share of the game.

One of the hunters in the total is George R. Karly of 2330 N. 1st Street, Grand Junction, Colorado, a member of the Carpenter's Union for a quarter of a century.



George says they have excellent hunting less than a half hour from their kitchen door and sends in the following photo as proof of the huntin' pudding. It depicts George (left) and his partner, standing near nine bucks, one for each hunter in the party during a recent deer hunt.

"A hunter and fisherman's paradise," he says, "with deer, elk, bear, ducks, quail, even wild turkeys, on the gunner's agenda."

Big Game

Frank Leonard of Pierce City, Missouri, is one of those ardent huntsmen who doesn't quit when the regular season is over, even if it means bringing down the predators.

Frank sends in the following pic, taken a few years back, of himself and a pair of hawks he brought down with a scattergun that had a barrel as long as a two-story drain pipe.

Nice goin', Frank.



How Old?

One man's middle age might be comparable to another man's youth, and that supposition is especially true among various species of animals. Following is a "record age" chart of some familiar critters.

Swan	102 years
Great Horned Owl	68 years
Turtle	57 years
Eagle	55 years
Horse	50 years
Toad	36 years
Grizzly Bear	32 years
Bull Frog	30 years
English Sparrow	23 years
Beaver	19 years
Wolf	16 years
Squirrel	16 years

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Random Reading— Part III

READ BETTER . . . FASTER!

Naturally reading speed without understanding is as worthless as automobile speed without control or direction. Both will leave you in the "ditch". If you do not feel you are getting the most from what you read then this final article will give you some valuable pointers to increase your comprehension.

PRE-READ FOR BETTER COMPREHENSION

PRE-READING is a time saving preliminary survey of any article, report or other piece of non-fiction. It is a particularly important first step in reading complicated or difficult material. By applying this method, you can determine if the material is too elementary and simply repeats what you already know. Or it will tell you if it is too advanced, if you must get a better background in the subject before you tackle the article.

Your pre-reading may indicate that the answers to certain of your questions can be found in the article, or that a few new and interesting points are raised in an otherwise elementary discussion. Under such circumstances you will save time by skimming back through to the points of interest (more about skimming later on). If a pre-reading indicates that the article deserves a thorough reading, then you have also saved time by your advance sampling of the author's style, your foreknowledge of the major points to be covered and the conclusions to be drawn at first reading.

The following techniques may seem elementary. However, a trial application will convince you that you have saved time and gained in comprehension.

1. Look first at the title, author and date.
2. Read rapidly the first two or three paragraphs which almost always introduce the subject in a general way.
3. Begin reading only the first sentence of each paragraph in the main body of the discussion. The topic sentence usually expresses the main idea of the paragraph.
4. Examine pictures, tables, graphs, charts and drawings which often reveal more at a glance than many pages of print. Note all the subheads and bold-faced or italicized type, which indicates important steps in the discussion.
5. As you read the end of the article or report, the first sentence of the paragraphs will tell when the author is beginning to sum up his discussion. Read these summarizing paragraphs thoroughly but rapidly.

Possibly you have been reading your trade publications and business papers without taking note of the readability aids provided by the editors. On the other hand you may be conscious of them, but continue to read in the same way. Your publication is very conscious of the limited time you have in which to read and they are therefore vitally interested in helping you to get information quickly and painlessly. An analysis of one issue of your trade publication will save you countless hours on future issues. Since you are now reading *THE CARPENTER*, compare the way you have been reading this publication and the *correct* way.



The cover of *THE CARPENTER* is chosen for its pictorial interest and is a brief respite from the technical, "wordy" covers of most publications. Turn the page and there you have the contents page. No fumbling search is necessary as is often the case. A quick glance at the article titles, highlight what you may want to read first. Quickly check those articles which you feel warrant thorough reading and go on to the Departments. "The Washington Roundup" summarizes in brief, quickly readable format, new laws, proposed legislation and other pertinent items that are of prime importance to you. "Budget Battle" provides concise valuable tips that can save you and your wife money. These are of as much interest to your family as they will be to you. "What's New?" provides photos and one paragraph descriptions of new items on the market.

After reading the Departments that are of specific interest turn back to the Contents page and read those articles which you have checked. Some of them are presented in a style called "variable reading". That is, main paragraphs are printed in a bold face type. Many publications are beginning to provide this service to help you get the "highlights" of each article when a more thorough reading would not be pertinent to your needs. Even if a particular article is not in your area of responsibility, today's specialist is expected to have a general knowledge of all other facets of business. By "pre-reading" you can obtain a quick overview of new developments and methods in associated areas without wasting precious time through reading. After reading the Departments and articles of special interests start again at the beginning and thumb through the pages quickly to the end looking at the ads. This is an excellent way to keep abreast of new developments and products.

Now you have read your publication in an organized manner and can be confident that you have gotten the most out of it in considerably less time. Follow this system with every publication. It has been said that a man needs three publications—the best in his specialty—the best in the broader associated areas—and the best in the general business area. Armed with these three he can be confident that he is fully aware of new developments and is up to date on the major points of his specialization, of his competitors and of the world in general.

SKIMMING AND SKIPPING

Skimming is not rapid reading; it is a substitute for reading. Pre-reading will tell you if an article, book, etc. should be skipped, skimmed or read thoroughly. Skimming is employed

when pre-reading reveals that you need further understanding of the material.

When you skim, you may be looking for definite fact or the answer to a specific question. On the other hand, you may wish to grasp quickly the main ideas and significant details of a selection. Each purpose calls for a separate approach:

Skimming for a fact: Let your eyes travel down the page without actually reading, stopping only twice on each line of print. The easiest way to do this is to place a pencil down the center of the column from top to bottom. Let your eyes make two fixations, one each side of the pencil. As you go on to a new column, repeat the process. Keep in mind exactly what it is you are looking for. As you become proficient in this technique you will notice that the number, name or phrase you want seems to stand out on the page.

Skimming for main ideas: Read the first sentences of each paragraph and let your eyes swing down the remaining portion of each paragraph. Names, dates and numbers will catch your eye to fill in one or two details. You will skim principally for main ideas when:

Pre-reading indicates a need for further perusal.

You are too pressed for time to read thoroughly.

You encounter familiar material which is too important for your purpose to skip.

The decision to skip an entire article, chapter or book is based upon pre-reading. The decision to skip portions is a result of skimming. Material should be skipped when pre-reading or skimming indicates that:

You are learning nothing new.

The material is irrelevant to your purposes.

The material is so highly specialized, it demands a proper background to be fully comprehended. In this case you should most likely do more reading of other sources before tackling the material at hand.

QUESTIONING AND ANTICIPATING AS AIDS TO CONCENTRATION

Boredom or passive reading is generally caused by a lack of involvement with the material. How often have you had the exasperating experience of reading words while your mind contemplated some other problem or some more desirable pursuit such as an especially good catch on last weekend's fishing trip? We all have, of course, but unfortunately there is "must" reading that cannot be avoided and, what is more difficult, concentrated upon.

No one can offer you a magic pill to suddenly make dull reading exciting. But the following suggestions may help to sharpen your concentration and comprehension.

Ask questions before you read

No matter how fast you read, you will not always get enough from the printed page to occupy your mind fully. But there are ways to re-direct your leftover attention to the material. After you have pre-read the material or read "The Story at a Glance", set up questions. "What is the author's main thesis?; Why is he writing the article?; What do I expect to get from it?; etc." As you read the article thoroughly, turn the topic sentence (generally the first) of each paragraph into a question. Look for the answer in the paragraph. By creating these questions in your mind as you read, you expand your interest in the material, and thus increase your ability to become totally absorbed in it.

Anticipate as you read

Anticipate what points the author is going to make. Weigh his effectiveness in leading up to them. Try to stay one step ahead of the writer. You will find that this practice keeps you busy and allows little room for distraction. Because you are questioning and anticipating the author's thought, you will be able to grasp and deal more efficiently with the entire organization of his facts and ideas.

CHECK YOUR READING SPEED

In the first article in this series, you were asked to read another article in THE CARPENTER in order to determine your reading speed. Now, to see how much you have improved (providing you have been using the new techniques), turn to page 32 and read the article entitled "Good News at Christmas" which contains approximately 500 words.

Note the time you need to complete the article. Use a clock or watch with a second hand and note starting and finishing time. Divide the number of seconds it took into — (number of words), and multiply by 60. This will give you your present word-per-minute reading speed.

Compare the reading speed with your initial score. If you have learned and used the suggestions in this series of articles, you should have improved your reading speed and comprehension considerably.

You can apply these new techniques and practice them while doing your regular work. In this way your reading skills will continue to improve as you convert these techniques into habits.

Your reading load will become lighter and easier to handle, and the benefits of this high gear reading will be measured in both greater efficiency and greater personal satisfaction. (This is the final article on Faster Reading. The first two articles in this series appeared in the October and November issues of *The Carpenter*).

READING KIT

A 64-page do-it-yourself book, which tells you the how, what and why of reading improvement with self gauge to determine your reading rate, is available for $2.00 ppd. from the Developmental Research Institute, Inc. Dept. C, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.

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Ammunition for the budget battle

Scandinavian Hospitality for Christmas

For holiday entertaining that's festive and appropriate for so many occasions and for small gift-giving purposes, take a tip from the Scandinavian countries. In those delightful lands of the north, throughout the year and particularly during the Christmas season, a potful of coffee is always on hand and the cookie jar is crammed with tempting sweet tidbits.

Scandinavian homemakers are responsible for creating some of the world's most favored and best flavored cookies. Because rich ingredients are used unstintingly, they meet the tongue meltingly. Almonds are used frequently—chopped, slivered, whole and as a flavoring. Salt almost never appears, but for those who insist, a fourth teaspoon of it can be added to any of the recipes that follow.

Almond Tarts

1 cup (2 sticks) butter or margarine
¾ cup granulated sugar
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ cup blanched almonds, ground or finely chopped in a blender
1 egg yolk

Work margarine or butter until creamy. Add sugar and beat until fluffy. Add flour, almonds and egg yolk. Mix well. Spread dough thinly on bottom and sides of San Bakkelse tins (these are the tiny fluted tins about ½ inch deep and 2 or 3 inches wide and long) or tiny muffin cups. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes, or until set and lightly browned to edges. Let cool on rack in tins. Loosen with point of sharp knife, then unmold. Serve plain or fill centers with custard, jelly or whipped cream (perhaps flavored with instant coffee). Makes about 3 dozen tarts.

Chocolate-Tipped Rolls

Use the recipe for Almond Tarts. Shape dough into rolls 2 inches long and ¼-inch thick. Roll in finely chopped blanched almonds before baking. After baking and when cool, dip ends in a chocolate mixture made as follows: Melt 1 cup semi-sweet chocolate pieces with 3 tablespoons prepared coffee over hot water. Remove from heat. Blend in 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar. Keep hot over hot water while frosting cookies. If necessary, thin with additional coffee. Makes about 5 dozen.



Our Christmas cookies are tastily displayed here from left to right on the tray in the order the recipes are given.

Almond Crescents

1 cup (2 sticks) margarine or butter
½ cup confectioners' sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 cups finely chopped almonds

Cream margarine or butter. Add and blend in sugar and vanilla. Add and blend in flour and almonds. Cover and chill several hours. Break off bits of dough and shape into tiny rolls 2 inches long and ¼-inch thick. Place on ungreased cookie sheet, turning ends slightly to form crescents. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes. While warm, roll in confectioners' sugar. When cool, roll again in sugar. Makes about 4 dozen.

Almond Rounds

Use recipe for almond crescents. Shape dough into 1-inch balls. Place on cookie sheet and insert a whole blanched almond upright in the center of each, pressing it half way into the cookie dough. Bake as directed for Almond Crescents. Makes about 4 dozen.

Almond Slices

2¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour

1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup (2 sticks) margarine or butter
1½ cups slivered almonds
1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 eggs

Combine flour and sugar in a bowl. Blend in margarine or butter with fingers or a pastry blender. Add remaining ingredients and mix well. Shape into 2 long blocks about 2 inches square. Wrap in waxed paper or foil and chill overnight or freeze. Cut crosswise in ⅛-inch thick slices. Place on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 6 dozen.

Almond Wreaths

1 cup (2 sticks) margarine or butter
¾ cup granulated sugar
6 hard-cooked egg yolks
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoon baking powder
1 egg white
Granulated sugar
Candied maraschino cherries

Work margarine or butter until creamy. Add sugar and beat until



fluffy. Press cooked egg yolks through a fine sieve and add to margarine-butter mixture with lemon rind, lemon juice and vanilla. Beat thoroughly. Sift together flour and baking powder. Add to margarine-butter mixture and blend. Dough should be stiff enough to stick to hands; add a little flour if needed. Cover and chill several hours.

Shape dough into small rolls about 4 inches long and ¼-inch thick. Place on ungreased cookie sheet, overlapping ends about ¼-inch to form a wreath. Beat egg white slightly, then brush tops of cookies. Sprinkle lightly with sugar and, if desired, decorate tops with bits of candied maraschino cherries. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes about 5 dozen.

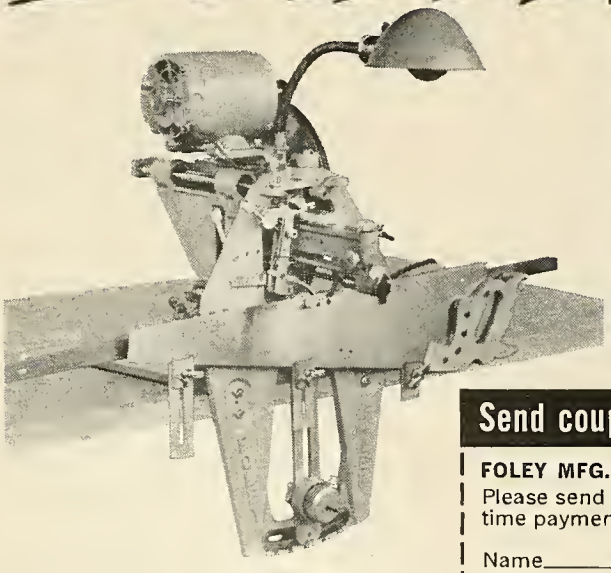
Almond Roll-Ups

2 tablespoons margarine or butter
1 egg white
¼ cup granulated sugar
¼ cup sifted all-purpose flour
¼ cup slivered almonds

Melt margarine or butter and let cool. In a small bowl, combine egg white and sugar. Beat with wire whisk until mixture is absolutely white. Stir in flour, cooled shortening and slivered almonds. Drop mixture onto a well-greased cookie sheet in half teaspoons, baking only six at a time to allow room for spreading. With back of spoon spread mixture into very thin rounds, about the size of a silver dollar. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 3 to 5 minutes, or until golden brown at edges. Let cool a few seconds, then carefully lift from cookie sheet with a spatula and mold around a thin rolling pin or wooden spoon handle, to form the rounded shape. If cookies harden before they are molded, reheat in the oven a few seconds. Makes about 18 cookies.

We hope you have a lovely Christmas, full of warm hospitality and good cheer and that these Scandinavian cookie recipes help you to enjoy the holidays.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Study in the Arizona Sunlight



The Arizona Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual instructor workshop, September 29 and 30, 1961 in Phoenix, Arizona. This work shop is for all the related training instructors of the Carpenter and Millmen apprentices in the State wide apprentice training program. The workshop was under the direction of Lea Wingo, training specialist with the Arizona Carpenters Committee, at which time all instructors and coordinators of the statewide program were given additional information and direction in the uses of teaching materials of the United Brotherhood Apprentice Course. Special problems in apprenticeship "Teaching", "Teacher Evaluation" and "Blackboard Techniques" were some of the principal topics discussed by the students and teachers.

The workshop closed with a luncheon for the group after which Leo Gable, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was the speaker.

Attending the workshop were 30 apprentice instructors, Earl Kropp, Coordinator of the Flagstaff Area J.A.C., Howard Hanson, Coordinator, Yuma Area, J.A.C., Cal Hackworth, Coordinator Tucson Area, J.A.C., Robert Welker and Robert Chance, Coordinators of the Central Arizona J.A.C. and Vernon Foster, Executive Secretary of the Arizona Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee.

The participants are shown above.

90 Years Young

The Ohio State Council of Carpenters honored a ninety year old delegate at the 39th State Council Convention.

At the banquet held in Youngstown, Ohio, the delegates presented Brother Tom Geddes and his wife a cake on his 90th Birthday.

Brother Geddes has been a delegate to every convention since the State Council was formed.

Shown from left to right Brother Geddes, Mrs. Geddes, President Emeritus Harry Schwarzer, Executive Secretary Earl F. Reed.



Local 1128 Celebrates

On September 19, 1961, Local No. 1128 held a party for 8 of its members who were honored with 50-year pins. These pins were presented by the President of the Chicago District Council, Mr. Ted Kenney.

The 50-year members are standing in the enclosed photo. They are, from left to right, Wilfred Kohlstrom, Alex Wendell, Albert Upham, Robert Schiefelbein, Fred Kleven, George Lundgren, Clarence Brown and Albert Fisher. Persons seated are, left to right, Elmer Swanson, Business Representative of Local No. 1128, Alex Robertson and George Vest, Business Representatives for Dist. Council, Ted Kenney, President, District Council, Ed Wallace, President of Local No. 1128, and Charles Thompson, Secretary, District Council.



Brothers Dig Deep

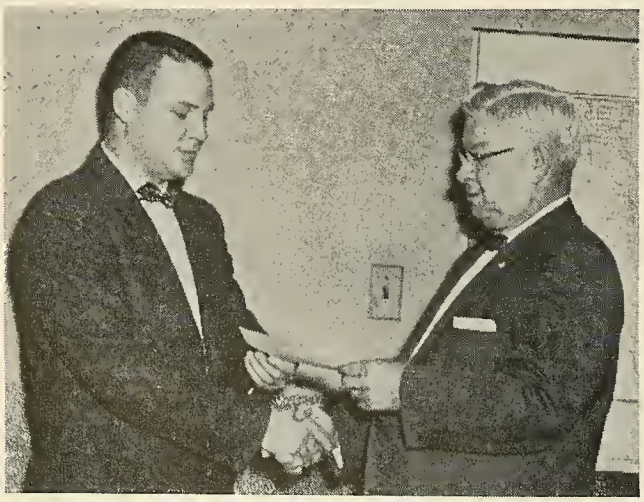
Hurricane Carla is only an unpleasant memory to most United Brotherhood members by now, but in the coastal villages and cities that bore the full fury of one of the most vicious storm in America's history, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Texas will remember and forever be grateful to those Brotherhood Local Unions and individuals who through their donations made it possible for the Texas State Council of Carpenters to send $7,323.25 to our Local Unions in the disaster area.

The helping hand of the Texas State Council of Carpenters was plainly visible since the storm in a mounting program of relief in which members of our Brotherhood in all corners of Texas joined forces to help their brother members in the disaster area in this time of need. Quickly answering the call of the Texas State Council of Carpenters who created a Special Hurricane Carla Relief Fund for our Brotherhood members, our affiliated Local Unions began to send their checks to aid and assist our Brothers who needed help.

Special mention should be given to Brother L. W. Barrett, pension member of Local #665, Amarillo, who sent in a check of $10.00 to help this cause.

The officers of the Texas State Council express their gratitude to the following Locals and individuals who made this possible.

Abilene, L. U. 1565, $201.00; Amarillo, L. U. 665, $779.25; Austin, L. U. 1266, $505.00; Baytown, L. U. 1334, $234.00; Borger, L. U. 1201, $130.00; Gilmer, L. U. 1139, $32.00; Henderson, L. U. 1740, $32.00; Houston, L. U. 1425, $25.00; Houston, L. U. 213, $2,500.00; Houston, L. U. 2232, $408.50; Houston Area District Council, $250.00; Houston, L. U. 2079, $71.50; Houston, L. U. 724, $200.00; Jacksonville, L. U. 1768, $25.00; Longview, L. U. 1097, $140.00; Lubbock, L. U. 1884, $409.00; Mount Pleasant, L. U. 902, $25.00; Mineral Wells, L. U. 2978, $50.00; Odessa, L. U. 2206, $36.00; Plainview, L. U. 2272, $36.00; Stephenville, L. U. 1183, $64.00; Sherman, L. U. 197, $25.00; San Angelo, L. U. 411, $196.00; Tyler, L. U. 1104, $141.00; Temple, L. U. 1971, $381.00; Vernon, L. U. 1706, $67.00; Waco L. U. 622, $100.00; Dallas, L. U. 198, $250.00.



Brother Conrad Marsh, left, President of Millwright Local 2232 receives a "Carla" check from Brother W. L. "Rip" Rushing, member of the Executive Committee of the Texas State Council of Carpenters. The money was used to aid hurricane victims who are members of Local 2232.

Boys' Club Says Thanks

Carpenters Resilient Flooring Local 2212 of East Orange, N. J., was singled out for special, glowing praise at the dedication Oct. 22 of the building housing the South Ward unit of the Newark Boys' Clubs.

The reason for the tribute was the Local's donation of labor and other services worth upwards of $5,000 during the building's alteration. Headed by James P. Patterson, Business Representative, 17 members of the unit worked eight Saturdays installing some 8,000 square feet of maple flooring in the gym, tile in other parts of the building, and 1,500 feet of rubber base.

In addition, the Local was instrumental in obtaining materials and equipment from Morris Milstein of Circle Floor Supplies at cost or free.

In lauding the Local, David L. Warner, the unit's first president and guest of honor at the dedication, pointed out that its members also had volunteered very substantial free services in the construction of the North Ward unit of the Boys' Clubs, in another section of Newark.

"The valuable work contributed by the men of Local 2212," Warner commented, "bears witness to the gratifying willingness of organized labor to contribute heart, muscle, skill and precious time to the great mission of training boys for constructive citizenship. It is practical philanthropy of the highest order."

Besides Patterson, the following worked for South Ward: Robert M. Young, the Local's assistant business agent; John Gerity, William Evans, Steven Proctor, William Dunham, Thomas Lewis, Bernard Weiss, John O'Donnell, Gustave Horbac, Benjamin Fatz, George Bakitas, Tony DeCepoli, Jr., William Connolly, Jack Bellina, Harvey Mollenhauer and Thomas Murray.

Supplementing their efforts and recruited by them were Louis Chalupa, Local 608; Ray Ryerson, Local 715, and Reinert Ryerson, Local 482. The latter, a contractor, not only supervised the installation of maple flooring in the gym but contributed the use of nailing machines and 1500 feet of rubber base.



Men of Local 2212 of Carpenters Resilient Flooring Union pose after completing work on flooring installations in reconstructed building housing South Ward Unit of Boys' Clubs of Newark, N. J. In business suit (standing, center) is David L. Warner, first president and organizer of the unit, who hailed the local's contribution as "practical philanthropy of the highest order." L-R: kneeling—Thomas Lewis, Bernard Weiss, Steven Proctor, Gus Horbac, and Al Newman, building custodian who helped the 2212 crew; standing—John Gerity, William Dunham, Robert M. Young, assistant business manager; Warner, James P. Patterson, business manager; John O'Donnell and William Evans. Other contributors from 2212, absent when photo was taken, were Beojamin Fatz, George Bakitas, Anthony DeCepoli, Jr., William Connolly, Jack Bellina, Harvey Mollenhauer, and Thomas Murray.

2000th Pensioner Honored

In the 21 months during which pensions have been paid to the Carpenters of the Southern California area, 2000 pensions have been approved and monthly benefits paid to our deserving Brothers.



At a pleasant luncheon meeting held on October 2, 1961, Mr. & Mrs. Frank L. Walton were entertained and honored as the recipients of the 2000th pension under the Southern California pension plan. The commemorating ceremony was attended by Mr. Dean Weddle and Mr. V. C. Mathis of Local 1507 in which Brother Walton has held membership for 24 years. Mr. Walton's career as a carpenter goes back over many years and his pension is based upon 24 years of such service to the community and his Union.

Also in attendance at the ceremony were Mr. William Sidell, a Trustee and Secretary of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters who made the presentation, Mr. Chester Price, a Trustee and Secretary of the Ventura County District Council of Carpenters and Management Trustees. Mr. L. B. Gibbs and Mr. Warren Driver.

Mr. Walton's pension is preceded by more than 100 normal pensions paying benefits of $65.00 per month. In excess of 300 reduced pensions have been approved for members not fulfilling the maximum 25-year obligation. Early Retirement pensions have been approved for 22 Carpenters who desired commencement of their benefits prior to attaining age 65. More than 100 Disability pensions have been approved for Brothers who for reasons of illness or accident were unable to remain in their Carpenter careers. By far the greatest number of pensioners receiving benefits as of this date, are those receiving Minimum pensions providing benefits for those who retired prior to 1959. Over 1300 such Pensions have been granted since January 1, 1960 when payments first became effective.

Since January 1, 1960, $1,122,299.35 has been paid in monthly benefits to our Brothers which presently amounts to a monthly benefit payment of approximately $70,000.00. The pension program is providing untold assistance and comfort to our older members.

Jimmie and Debbie Pay



Hollywood actor James Stewart and actress Debbie Reynolds gave a dinner for union craftsmen who worked on the movie "How the West was Won". It was filmed in the Paducah, Kentucky, area.

Members of Local 559 headed by Brother Steve Douglas, Business Agent of Local 559, headed the large crew of carpenters used in construction of the movie sets.

In the picture above Stewart is shown with William Cart, Business Agent of Local 712, IATSE and Brother Edward H. Wyler, Carpenters International Representative.

Fun in Montreal

Local 1244, Montreal, Canada, recently honored its veteran members.



FRONT ROW: (Left to right) BROTHERS R. Formagie (25 yrs.), S. Keddy (25 yrs.), J. Shears (past Pres.), G. Dobinson (50 yrs.), E. T. Green (25 yrs.), R. D. Morris (25 yrs.).

STANDING: (Left to right) BROTHERS H. Boyce (Treas.), H. Eisen (Warden), J. Rech (Trustee), I. Miller (President), N. Welenchenko (Conductor), A. Cotton (Rec. Sec.), W. Ball (Vice Pres.), B. Brady (Fin. Sec.).

Season's Greetings to all

Finlay Allan Elected

Brotherhood Gets Seat on Safety Council Board

By Paul Connelley

Last October in Chicago the United Brotherhood joined thousands of labor unions, companies, and other organizations in the week-long annual meeting of the National Safety Council known as the National Safety Congress. In discussions, lectures, seminars and exhibitions, the participants spent the week dealing with all phases of safety, both by and off the job. Of course those of us who concentrated on the Labor Sessions did spend most of our time on problems relating to on-the-job accident prevention and occupational health.

The United Brotherhood's effective contributions to the work of the National Safety Council were recognized when Brother Finlay C. Allan, Assistant to the General President, was elected a member of the Council's Board of Directors. The Brotherhood now has more local unions and district councils affiliated with the National Safety Council than any other union. We hope that many more of our local unions and councils will see fit to join the National Safety Council in its most important work.



Opening general session of the 1961 National Safety Council Congress and Exposition at Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1961.



In the photo, George T. Brown, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Labor Standards is presiding at a session of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council. This special session was held the day before the beginning of the National Safety Congress. To the left can be seen Finlay C. Allan and Paul Connelley of the Brotherhood.

Carpenters in the News

Local 87, St. Paul, Minnesota, believes in getting out and getting its own job done. A lot is said about Wood Promotion but Local 87 recently did more than talk.

First, President Howard Christensent appointed a Woods Promotion Committee. Besides himself the members were Bill Driver, a past officer and presently Carpentry Instructor at the St. Paul Vocational School; Brother Glen Northrup, Mayor of North St. Paul; Brother Herb Borgeson and Rod Danielson, Financial Secretary of Local 87.

The committee met with the local "Hoo Hoo" representatives who were delighted to cooperate with the Local. All this tied into National Forest and Wood Products Week held in October.

Bill Driver had his students construct two different types of wooden fall-out shelters which are presently on display in downtown St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Wood Promotion Committee then arranged to have a display placed in the lobby of the Commercial State Bank in St. Paul. A scale model home, partially completed was set up to show wood construction. It was built by two of Brother Driver's students. (See picture below.)

The Committee is continuing its work. They are planning to tell the story of wood at Home Shows, Builders Shows and at the House of Labor at the Minnesota State Fair next year.

Well done, Local 87.





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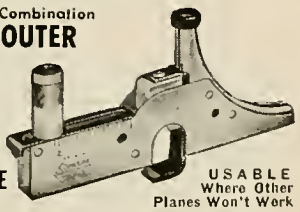
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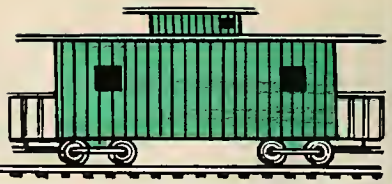
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Good News at Christmas



IT is traditional to look for good news at Christmas. No matter what problems or burdens we have borne during the year, we all try to be cheerful during this holiday season. In keeping with the spirit of the holiday, we wish each other only good tidings.

During the past eleven months there has been considerable bad news for working people. Despite the fact the experts tell us the United States is prosperous, far too many people are unemployed. The members of our own Brotherhood have felt the pinch. Many of them have been victims of lay-offs and cut-backs. However, I am happy to tell you that I can bring good news in time to help brighten your holiday. The New York Times of November 19th reports:

"There may be some dispute about the strength of the nation's economy, but one aspect appears just about indisputable. Construction, perhaps the kingpin of industry, is close to winding up a record year.

"Furthermore, judging by present indications, building activity in 1962 will increase notably to reach another new high.

"The significance of this development to the economy even as it recovers from the 1960-61 recession can hardly be exaggerated. For construction is one of the few major industrial activities that will achieve a record this year. Steel, automobiles, railroads, textiles—none of these major fields have come near new highs. Without the boom in building—and it can be described accurately as a boom—the business recovery would have been considerably curtailed if not nonexistent.

"The latest figures on spending for new construction projects might indicate at first hand that some of the steam has gone out of that boom. In October, according to the Department of Commerce, the value of new construction put in place amounted to $5,286,000,000. That was a dip of not quite 3% from $5,445,000,000 in September, but it was also a rise of 3% above the October, 1960, level.

"Bureau of the Census officials said the September-October decline was normal and 'insignificant.'

"What was considered significant was the construction spending figure for the first ten months of this year. It amounted to $47,500,000,000 up 3% from the figure for the 1960 period. If that pace is only maintained during these final weeks of the year, 1961 will show a record of some $56,700,000,000 in new building. The former record was $56,100,000,000 in 1959, followed by a drop to $55,020,000,000 in 1960."

We can all hope that this glowing prophecy proves true. If it does it means the members of the Brotherhood will have a Happy New Year. Meantime, the officers and members of the Board join with me in wishing each and everyone of you the joys and blessings of a Happy and Prosperous Christmas.

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The General Officers and District Board Members extend warmest holiday greetings to all members and their families during this festive season and wish for all a happy and prosperous 1962.

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